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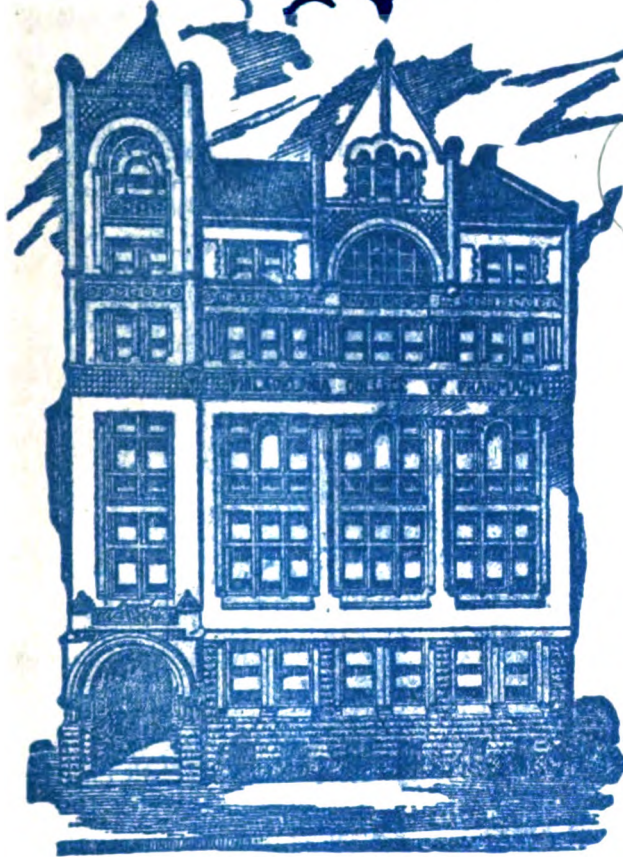


Alumni Report

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Alumni Association

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ALUMNI REPORT



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OF THE
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ALUMNI REPORT

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PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Vol. XLIII

JANUARY, 1907

No. 1

THE "OPEN SUNDAY" AS IT IS.

Perhaps an absolutely accurate account of what a Sunday's work consists of in at least one store—and there is no reason to believe that the work in one store differs materially from that in another—may bring home to the self-pride, if not the consciences of men, the *terrible injustice*, the *absolute unnecessary* and the *awful evil* of the "open Sunday." Let it first be remembered that the presumed reason for the drug store being open on Sunday is to *minister to the needs of the sick*. That motive is excellent. It is Christian. It cannot be attacked. No man can possibly object to the rendering of help to the unfortunate. You are keeping that in mind, I hope. Let me repeat: The only valid reason for the drug store being open on Sunday is to perform *deeds of mercy* and to furnish *goods of necessity* to those who are in want of them.

But, is that splendid ideal reached? Let us see. Here is the story: The store is opened at 8 A. M. On this particular day the first customers are for stamps, as they always are on week days. (Now, the government has a better conscience than the druggist, for it confines its stamp sales to as limited a time as possible on Sunday). Another customer comes in and purchases a half pound of powdered glue. He tells the clerk that he started to fix up a room and found he had no glue! "Diamond Dust" is the desire of another fellow. He probably was going to decorate a window for Christmas. Then follow cigars, tooth brushes, picture postals, some chemicals, with which some fellow intended to experiment, a renewal prescription, which the customer hands to you with the kindly(?) remark, that he "thought you would not be very busy to-day, so he brought this up to be renewed!" Of course there are prescriptions and real necessities sold, but those I am not mentioning.

Then someone comes in to use the telephone and talk over some frivolous matter with a relation or friend. It is near Christmas and the clerk finds himself wrapping up perfumes, shaving mugs, etc., all on Sunday. I repeat these are *facts*! Facts which, if pharmacy is to become an ethical and noble calling, cannot be passed over lightly! I would ask if sales of such articles are doing *deeds of mercy* and furnishing *goods of necessity*? Naked *facts* are more convincing than all theorizing and general statements. The condition of the average

Sunday drug trade is just as I have briefly reviewed it. There is an utter disregard of respect for the Sabbath Day. While one man may not keep his fountain open on Sunday, he will sell cigars and candy, etc., and there is hardly any difference. The upward growth of pharmacy is going to be hindered just so long as the men in it do not take cognizance of the day of rest, and think so much of the extra pennies handed in on that day, which they are enabled to gain because of the fact that they are freed from the competition of other business houses whose places are closed on Sunday. Must the drug business be the "scavenger bird" of our commercial life—making its living off of the leftovers of the week? Making its living from the people who care nothing for the sacredness of the Sabbath Day? Are all young men who enter upon the study of this profession doomed to a career which will compel them to discard the conceptions which they in early youth gained of the Day of Rest?—a day to be made peaceful by relaxation from incessant toil; a day to be spent as one wills, in God's pure sunshine, at Church, at Home, surrounded by one's books, or one's family or in ministering to the comforts of others? Whoever attack the Sunday rest agitation from whatever motive—it can only be a low one—are hindering the advancement of one of the noblest of callings; are demonstrating in the clearest manner that either they are blinded to the real truth of the question or else they think more of the "Almighty Dollar" than they do of their Almighty Father!

"Grander Pharmacy" depends upon the young men who are studying it now. Shall their minds be inculcated with respect for that day which for ages has been *proven* to be absolutely *essential* and *necessary* to the well-being of man? How shall we tempt young men into the profession—young men of character, I mean; young men to whom the accumulation of money is not all life is worth living for—if when they enter upon it they must lay aside whatever respect they may have had for the intent of our Sunday laws and must abolish the reverence for a sacred institution?

The druggist has permitted himself to be imposed upon by the public. The fault is not due to "social conditions, which are such that men have to make that terrible choice between what conscience tells them is right, and the necessity of earning a living." The fault is not in our profession, but in ourselves. The Brotherhood of Pharmacists is just beginning to be a potent factor. Our financial prospects are brightening. But hand-in-hand with material progress must go moral progress; without that the first becomes as nothing. The man whose moral nature is dwarfed, stunted in growth from long years of evasions of the dictates of conscience, and who will not see the right, is unworthy of the noble profession of Pharmacy. Each and every pharmacist must regard himself as the exponent of a profession whose origin dates back to centuries ago; whose development, however

slow, has been always upward; whose aim is the rendering of assistance toward the alleviation of human suffering, and which aim should inspire him to conduct his business with such ethical standards that the youth who entered upon it would feel confident that he was starting upon a professional career fully as honorable as the law or medicine.

Some men are endeavoring to prove that the result of the drugstore closing certain hours on Sunday will be that the physician will carry more and more of his own medicines, making the excuse that circumstances of that nature force him to do so. I challenge anyone to produce a physician, honorable and in good standing, and who knows anything of the hours the pharmacists labor, who would acknowledge that the physicians as a body would be mean enough and so lacking in brotherly regard for those in the druggist's profession as to make a closed store an excuse for giving up prescription writing. All honor to those real, professional pharmacists everywhere who are helping along the Sunday rest campaign.

E. D. COOK, P.D.

THE DECEMBER PHARMACEUTICAL MEETING.

The December Pharmaceutical meeting was a most interesting one and those not present, missed a rare treat. The audience, for a scientific one, was creditable, the quality was all right, but the quantity might have been greater. We are sorry that the room was not filled with members of the retail trade, because so many things were said of a practical, helpful nature. Quite a number of them if worked out would put money in the pockets of the pharmacist. Professor Joseph P. Remington was the chairman of the meeting. The first paper was one upon the subject of paying bills, "A Special Form of Check for Paying Bills," by Mr. H. C. Blair. This, in his absence, was read by Mr. Newcomb. The check contained a statement upon one end, that the payment was for certain purposes or accounts, and when passed through bank became a voucher for their payment.

Professor E. Fullerton Cook then read a paper upon "A Simple System For Personal Accounts." He advocated the use of special slips for charges and credits, these to be kept in a case which he had devised, the entries in the ledger to be made directly from the slips. It looked as if the system presented would be quite a saver of labor. Mr. E. R. Gatchell said that they had a better system in his neighborhood. It was: "Cash or no sale." Mr. W. L. Cliffe said that the cash register system was the best that could be devised, as it was necessary to do it at once. The subject was further discussed by Thomas H. Potts, Charles Rehfuß and Dr. C. B. Lowe.

The next paper, a most valuable one, was by Mr. Harry B. Mason, of Detroit, Mich. Mr. Mason thought he might be "bringing coals to Newcastle" in presenting his paper at the P. C. P., as this was the first college to introduce into its course business training. He said that a pharmacist should know what his per cent of average profits is; also his per cent of average expenses; also if certain lines were profitable. The relation between expense and gross profit was vital. A Detroit druggist with whom he is acquainted tries to make 100% on prescriptions and 50% on sundries. There ought to be a difference of 15% between expense and gross profit. The expense of running a retail drug store would average about 30%. To make a profit of 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ % add 20% to cost; for 33% add 50% to cost. Many druggists are losing money on some kinds of sales, but it did not always follow that it would be wise to drop that line, especially if there is nothing to put in its place. Mr. Mason said that a man should know what his annual earnings are, and gave a simple method for so knowing. The only records absolutely necessary are those of the sales and purchases, the expenses, and the inventory of merchandise on hand. The latter is necessary as a check. Any increase should be added to gross profits, and decrease taken away from it. He also advised the marking off each year of about 5% for the depreciation of fixtures. In concluding his address he said there were plenty of opportunities at the present time for men of method.

Professor Remington in commenting on Mr. Mason's address said that he was sorry that business training was not taught in the College 80 years ago. If it had been some men might have been saved from financial failure. He thought that some of the good men that the College had sent out had been proud to ignore the subject. It was not "professional;" they were "too scientific." The paper was further discussed by David G. Potts, Mr. Staudt and M. I. Wilbert.

The paper by Mr. C. L. Bonta on "The Retort Courteous" was an interesting one and, from a literary point of view, most creditable. We failed, however, to see the appropriateness of its title, which had been borrowed from Shakespeare. A better one, it strikes us, would have been, "The Psychology of Advertising." The paper was so long as to prevent its author from giving sufficient time to the many illustrations in the way of "ads" which he had gathered. It is a question whether an address of this kind would not have had more practical value if its author had used his many illustrations as texts and have talked directly from them. He spoke of involuntary attention and the means of getting it. He did not consider the bands of tape which are so largely used at the present time as in good taste, and thought their use objectionable. He approved of massing one kind of goods in the window, and he spoke of the value of moving signs, colors, etc. One of his maxims was: "The power any object has to attract our attention is the

power we have to understand it." He also spoke of the value of the repetition of an "ad," such as Mennen's Talcum. He praised Omega Oil signs as being very effective. The illustrations used by Mr. Bonta as to the length of lines, size of angles, visibility of different letters, etc., were most interesting, and in some cases surprising. As the hour was past 11 P. M., the papers on the "Possibilities of Professional Pharmacy," by Wm. C. Westcott, and that on the "Isolation of Strychnine by the Nitric Acid Process in the Assay of Nux Vomica," by R. C. Pursell and H. Webster, were read by their title, and ordered published in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*.

THE QUESTION-SHEET OF THE STATE PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINING BOARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH EXAMINATION.

QUESTIONS

A.—

R Oleum amygdalæ dulcisgrm.xvi
 Pulvis acaciæ,grm.iv
 Aqua menthæ pip.,cc.Lx
 Syrup. rubi idæ,cc.xx
 M. S. A.

(1) How would you prepare the above prescription? (2) Give a reason for your method. (3) Give the common American name for the syrup. (4) What is meant by M. S. A.? (5) What are the medical properties of this mixture?

B.—How would you prepare the following prescription:

R Solutio hydrargyri bichloridi, 1-5000 f 5 j
 Sig. Drop two drops in each eye, twice daily.

(1) What is the solubility of Hydrargyri bichloridi in water? (2) What will increase its solubility? (3) What is its solubility in alcohol? (4) How would you make one pint of the solution of Hydrargyri bichloridum 1-1000? (5) What is such a solution used for?

C.—

R Kali permangani,gr.xx
 Flat Mass. dividæ in pilulæ No. xx.

(1) Give the Latin official name for the above drug. (2) What excipients would you use in making these pills? (3) Give your reasons for it. (4) What excipients are used when large quantities of volatile oil are to be incorporated into a pill mass? (5) Why are some drugs dispensed in pill form? (6) Why are some drugs dispensed in the form of powders? (7) What advantage have gelatine filled capsules over pills? (8) Should Chloral hydrate be given in powder form? (Give a reason for your answer). (9) Why are some drugs dispensed in the form of an emulsion? (10) Why are some drugs administered hypodermically?

D.—(1) What is the advantage of the official Latin name or title of a drug? (2) In addition to the official Latin and American names, how many names may an official drug have? (3) What is the purpose of more than one name? (a) What are the common or local names called? (4) What is Irish or Scotch Broom? (5) Give its official Latin name. (6) Give its official American name. (7) Give its synonyms. (8) Give the natural order of the plant. (9) Name the principal constituents of the drug. (10) Give its medical properties and uses.

E.—(1) Give a structural description of a follicle. (2) Of a drupe. (3) Of a stamen. (4) Of a stem of an endogenous plant. (5) Of an embryo of a dicotyledonous plant. (6) What form of organic matter does the albumen of seeds mainly consist of? (7) What names are given to the two common seed coats? (8) Describe the structural difference between a seed and an akene. (9) Name an official seed. (10) Name an official fruit.

F.—(1) Mention some of the points of difference between Algæ and Fungi. (2) What is a Lichen? (3) What is a Hybrid? (4) Name the classes included under Pteridophytes. (5) Name a plant of one of these classes yielding an official drug.

G.—Give the botanical name of the plant yielding the following official drugs, and state from what part of the plant they are obtained: (1) *Foeniculum*. (2) *Illicium*. (3) *Piper*. (4) *Cubebæ*. (5) *Cardamomum*.

H.—(1) What metals are precipitated by Ammonium hydrate? (2) Which of these precipitates re-dissolve upon adding an excess of Ammonium hydrate? (3) The salts of what metal form a deep blue solution with Ammonium hydrate? (4) What Sulphides are yellow? What Sulphides are black?

I.—(1) Give the five synonyms of *Hydrargyri iodidum flavum*. (2) Name the three synonyms of *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*. (3) Give the Latin official name for Turpeth mineral. (4) What is it chiefly used for and what is the dose. (5) Describe it.

K.—State from what the following chemicals are prepared and give the medical properties of each: (1) Codeine. (2) Apomorphine. (3) Homatropine. (4) Acetanilide. (5) Salol.

L.—Chloroform. (1) What is Chloroform? (a) Give the chemical formula and specific gravity. (2) Name the chemicals or drugs necessary for the formation of Chloroform. (3) Give its solubility in water and in alcohol. (4) Give its medicinal properties and dose. (5) How should the following prescription be dispensed?

R Chloroformi, 3 iij
Elix. Digestivum Co. N. F. q. s. ad. f5 iij
Mds. A teaspoonful after meals.

M.—How would you distinguish between (1) Morphine and Quinine? (2) Sodium bicarbonate and Powdered Borax? (3) Paraffine and White Wax? (4) Potassium bromide and Potassium iodide? (5) Zinc oxide and Calcium carbonate?

N.—(1) What is a Pharmacopœia? (2) By what authority is the U. S. Pharmacopœia compiled and published? (3) For whose benefit is the U. S. Pharmacopœia published? (4) When did the eighth or last revision of the Pharmacopœia become official? (5) Is it found in every Pharmacy or Drug Store in the United States? (a) Is the last revision found in your store? (b) What is a Dispensatory?

O.—(1) What is Calcium? (2) What is Lime? (3) Give the Latin official name for Lime. (4) What is Lime water, how is it prepared, and what is its Latin official title? (5) How often may additional water be poured over the undissolved portion to insure a product having the official strength? (6) What is the required strength of the U. S. Pharmacopœia? (7) What is the chemical composition of the undissolved portion when freshly made? (8) What is the chemical composition of the undissolved portion of lime water after repeated quantities of water have been added to it? (9) What gas do animals exhale, and how would you demonstrate it by means of lime water? (a) What important functions are performed by plants in relation to the same gas? (10) What is lime water used for medicinally?

P.—Doses. Give the average dose of the following official Tinctures: (1) Tincture of Aconite. (2) Tincture of Indian Cannabis. (3) Tincture of Colchicum Seed. (4) Tincture of Cantharides. (5) Tincture of Digitalis. (6) Tincture of Gelsemium. (7) Tincture of Iodine. (8) Tincture of Nux Vomica. (9) Tincture of Deodorized Opium. (10) Tincture of Physostigma.

Q.—Doses. Give the average dose of each of the following official drugs, and state which of them are alkaloids, alkaloidal salts, artificial alkaloids glucosides, a neutral or proximate principle: (1) Aconitina. (2) Aloinum. (3) Apomorphinæ hydrochloridum. (4) Atropina sulphas. (5) Caffina. (6) Codeina. (7) Colchicina. (8) Elaterium. (9) Morphina. (10) Strophanthinum.

R.—Talcum. (1) What is Talcum chemically? (2) How is Purified Talcum prepared? (3) What is it used for? (4) What is Kaolin chemically? (5) What official preparation is made from it? (6) What is Silica? (7) In what soluble form is it sold in drug stores? (a) For what purposes is it used? (8) What is glass composed of? (9) What kind of glass contains lead? (10) What is the color of blue glass due to?

S.—Extract of Witchhazel. (1) What is the official Latin name of this commonly used preparation? (2) What is the official American name? (3) How is it directed to be made according to the U. S. Pharmacopœia? (4) What per centum of Ethyl Alcohol must it contain?

(5) If manufacturers of so-called Extract of Witchhazel should fail to put Ethyl Alcohol into it or substitute Methylic Alcohol for Ethylic Alcohol, would they be liable to prosecution for adulteration? (a) What is the penalty for adulterating this or any other official drug or medicinal preparation?

T.—Iodine. (1) What is Iodine obtained from? (2) What does it derive its name from? (3) What official preparations are made from it? (4) What is the Iodine strength of each preparation? (5) What are the medical properties of Iodine? (6) Why is potassium iodide a component part of all the official preparations of Iodine? (7) Why is glycerin to the extent of one-eighth the weight of the finished product used in making Iodine ointment? (8) Glycerin although a constituent of oils and fats is hard to mix with fatty ointments or cerates, why is this ointment easily prepared? (9) Why is it advisable to use a high grade of alcohol in making Tincture of Iodine? (10) Is it right to prepare Tincture of Iodine with Wood alcohol?

U.—Tinctura Ferri Chloridi. (1) What is the official American name? (2) How is it made? (3) What per centum of the anhydrous salt should it contain? (4) What per centum of metallic iron does it represent? (5) Why is this tincture set aside in a closed glass container for at least three months before using? (6) Why should tincture of iron be protected from the light? (7) Why does tincture of iron, which is perfectly clear when first made, sometimes precipitate on standing? (8) Why does the addition of glycerin to this tincture increase the color? (9) Give the medical properties and dose of tincture of iron. (10) Give the correct Latin name for Tasteless Tincture of Iron N. F.

V.—Lactucarium. (1) From what is it obtained? (2) What are its medical properties? (3) Name the official preparations made from it. (4) Why is sand used in making the tincture? (5) Why is petroleum ether or benzine used in preparing the tincture of lactucarium? (a) Give the average dose of the tincture. (b) What per centum of lactucarium is represented by the tincture?

W.—Kino. (1) What is Kino? (2) What is it obtained from, and from what countries is it derived? (3) What are its principal constituents? (4) How is the tincture of kino made? (5) What change was made in the strength of this tincture and why, according to the 8th or last revision of the Pharmacopœia? (6) Why is purified talc used in making the tincture? (7) Why is glycerin used in the same preparation? (8) Why should it be preserved in small, well-stoppered bottles? (9) Give the average dose of the tincture. (10) What are its medical properties?

X.—Latin. Translate the following Latin terms frequently used in writing prescriptions: (1) Ana. (2) Agitando miscentur. (3)

Agitato vase. (4) *Alternis horis.* (5) *Ante.* (6) *Aqua fervens.* (7) *Cochleare amplum.* (8) *Cochleare parvum.* (9) *Cyanthus vinarius.* (10) *Horæ unius spatio.*

Y.—*Prunum.* (1) What is *Prunum*? (2) Give the name and the natural order of the plant yielding it. (3) Into what official preparation does it enter? (4) What is *Prunus Virginiana*? (5) Give the botanical name of the plant yielding it. (6) Name the natural order in which it is included. (7) At what period of the year should it be collected? (8) Name its principal constituents. (9) What occurs when the powdered bark is macerated with water? (10) What are the medical properties of the product thus developed?

Z.—(1) Why does Ammonium carbonate become white and opaque on exposure to air? (2) In making *Liquor Ammonia Acetatis* the Pharmacopœia directs that only translucent pieces of Ammonium carbonate shall be used, why is this? (3) Why does Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia turn dark on keeping for some time? (4) What is the object of adding Hypophosphorus acid to the Syrup of Ferrous Iodide? (5) Why is Sodium Citrate used in making the official *Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus*. (6) Why is ammonia water used in making *Extractum Glycyrrhizæ purum* and the fluid extract of the same? (7) Why is Magnesium oxide used in making aromatic fluid extract of cascara? (8) In making Chloroform water, why should the container always have an excess of Chloroform? (9) Why should Chloroform water be kept in an amber-colored bottle? (10) Why does the new Pharmacopœia formula require wool-fat to be used in the preparation of Cerate of Lead Subacetate?

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EDITORIALS

1907.

We extend to each and every reader of the ALUMNI REPORT the congratulations of the season, and especially wish them a "Happy New Year." We hope that this happiness will not be of an ephemeral nature, speedily passing away into nothingness, but that it will be of an abiding nature, a deep well-spring of joy. The question may be asked how, in this changing world below, where vexations and disappointments abound, can we have abiding happiness. We would reply that happiness comes from within and not from without, one can be happy or at least cheerful, even when surrounding conditions are far from what we could wish. The story is told of a poor family that lived in a basement where in severe weather they would all huddle together at night behind a cellar door. One of the little girls said to her mother: "What do the poor little children do who have no nice cellar door to hide behind?" One source of happiness is the consciousness that comes from the realization that one is doing his best work, whatever that may be. "What a man is contributes much more to his happiness than what he has or how others regard him."

The editor would hereby return his hearty thanks for the many kind remembrances received from numerous friends. If time permitted he would like to mention each one. One of the most unique was the New Year edition of the Dallas, Texas, *Morning News*. It contained 120 pages and weighed nearly 2 lbs. and was profusely illustrated. It certainly speaks well for the enterprise of Dallas. It was sent by Professor E. G. Eberle.

Our colleague, Professor E. Fullerton Cook, of the P. C. P., is one of the active members of the Temple Lutheran Church of 52d and Race Sts., Philadelphia. This is a church with a marvellous history, for it has grown in a few years from almost nothing to nearly 1000 members. Professor Cook has been active in securing for the church a course of lectures on "Health, Nursing in Sickness, Emergencies." The editor had the pleasure of delivering recently a lecture on the "Emergency Treatment of Accidents," with some practical demonstrations. The application of the "spiral reverse" bandage, which is well known to our more recent graduates, was of special interest to one of the ladies present because she had occasion to frequently bandage one of the limbs of her husband, but she had never been able to apply it so that it would retain its position.

We are much pleased to be able to give our hearty approval to the appointment by Governor Pennypacker of Lucius L. Walton, '92, to the vacancy on the Pharmaceutical Examining Board, caused by the dismissal of Paul W. Houck, the former treasurer of the Board. Mr. Walton is a pharmacist of more than ordinary ability and also a man of unblemished character. He will be a valuable addition. The Governor must have been in an embarrassing position with four such good men to choose from as Messrs. Frailey, Reese, Walton and Bamford.

We regret that we have not time or space to devote to the very interesting meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held on Friday evening, January 4th, at the Hall of the College of Physicians. The subject for discussion was "The Debasing Influences of Fraudulent Nostrums." The program was opened by Dr. S. Solis Cohen, who spoke upon "Secrecy and Fraud as Detering Factors to the Progress of the Science of Medicine." Dr. Henry Leffman spoke upon "Known and Unknown Changes in the Composition of Well Known Nostrums." Dr. Henry Beates upon "Criminal Responsibility in the Sale of Abortifacients." The subjects were further discussed by a number of physicians and pharmacists.

ALPHA PHI NOTES.

Several freshmen are cursing their stars because they have no recognized certificate, this being the only bar to their being R. M.'s instead of Q. A.'s.

Special attention to P. C. P. students at Horn & Hardart's Ninth Street Lunch Room on Saturdays. We get the attention all right.

The towel problem of the Pharmaceutical Laboratory has been at last solved. Ask any freshman.

Class of '09 has a double meaning: The Class graduating in 1909 and the Class of 9 "Co-eds."

The Greek letter societies have been busy, having absorbed their full capacity of Freshmen.

A. S. MUNDEHANK, Reporter.

Wm. T. Lewis died suddenly at the residence of his wife's sister, at Lansdowne, Pa., August 18, 1906. He had been unwell for two years previous. He leaves a widow.

Our Graduates

(In order to make this department of the REPORT as generally interesting as possible, the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy are requested to send items of information concerning graduates to the editor of the REPORT. By so doing they can keep in social touch with fellow graduates and renew their friendships of college days).

Wallace Procter, '72, has removed from West Chester, where he had the management of a drug store, to Wheeling, W. Va., where he will have charge of the manufacturing department of the Ohio Valley Drug Co. Mr. Procter is a son of Prof. William Procter, Jr., and has been for a long term of years a trustee of the College. He is known as a very competent pharmacist and will no doubt make a success of his new position.

Geo. H. Copeland sold his store at Corning, N. Y., about a year ago. He is now travelling for Wm. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia, but resides at 2020 Holland St., Erie, Pa., where he desires his REPORT sent.

Mr. and Mrs. LaFayette Johns announce the marriage of their daughter, Emily Ottelia, and Theodore William Scott, Ph. G., on the twelfth day of December, 1906, Philadelphia. Berkley Station, Norfolk, Va. Mr. Scott was a member of the Class of '90.

J. Daniel Mowry, '99, has removed from Manasquan, N. J., to Metuchen, N. J. He is the manager of the Metuchen Pharmacy.

Josiah C. Peacock, at one time instructor in chemistry at the P. C. P., and until some months ago in business in the southern part of the city, has recently opened a handsome drug store at the N. E. Corner of Erie Ave. and Broad St. Mrs. Peacock, who, before her marriage, was Miss Bertha L. De Graef, a graduate, is a valuable assistant of her husband. We quote from his letter head the following neat specimen of alliteration, "Peacock's Purity Pharmacy properly prepares physicians' prescriptions."

W. S. Stuck, '03, writes from the Metropolitan Hospital, Seattle, Washington, desiring to have his REPORT sent to the home of his parents at Mifflinburg, Pa., "as he does not expect to stay long at one address."

Hunter A. Sallade, of Ashland, who at one time conducted the Central Pharmacy of that town, passed away lately suffering from kidney and heart trouble. The deceased was in his 33d year and graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1896. For years he conducted the Voshage drug store at Ashland, but since his health failed him he had been assisting his father, John J. Sallade, in the shoe business. His brother, John, died a short time ago.

While employed in Mahanoy City he made many friends who will regret his early taking-off in life. He was a member of the P. O. S. of A., who will have charge of the funeral, which will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Fountain Springs cemetery.—*Ashland Paper*.

New York, December 16, 1906.

Dear Professor Lowe:—On the page of the REPORT devoted to "Our Graduates," I notice that you invite information of interest concerning graduates.

I presume it is through their modesty that the column is not longer. Surely there are many interesting things happening to the great number of graduates that their fellow classmates and the faculty would be glad to hear about.

But unless someone on the side happens to get a line on them and record it, we never hear of all the wonderful things they are doing. This is a case where a fellow will be excused for blowing his own horn. If he does or knows anything interesting and no one will give him a

write-up, let him do it himself, so long as he keeps within the limit and tells the facts, business or pleasure. This fall quite a number of them have been in the woods for big game and their stories should be interesting. All stories accepted but fishing stories, for who would believe one of them, unless accompanied by a moving picture of the event. I know it will be of interest to the members of the brightest class (1894) ever graduated from the college (because they took every medal that was on the line, and for other reasons too numerous to mention) to learn that Mr. Geo. Luft (gold medal man) has been elected treasurer of the American Druggists' Syndicate of New York, which promises well to be the Standard Oil Trust of the drug business.

This is a tip for those who are not aboard to get wise, as last year they declared a 20% dividend, *earned*.

It is developing at a great rate and is only a few years old. The little man can participate in this as well as the big fellow.

Hoping you are very well and that more of the graduates will make it a point to respond to your invitation to write interesting notes to you and not live such selfish lives, keeping all the good things to themselves.

You don't have to be a Richard Harding Davis to write a few lines to the REPORT.

I believe if you would inform them that their articles would be edited they would feel more like writing occasionally. It is the fear of not making a good composition and having it appear bad in print that deters them. No doubt some of them would develop to be very interesting writers.

Again extending my best wishes, I am,

Respectfully yours,

WALTER J. GARVER, '94.

Germantown, Pa., December 7, 1906.

Dear Doctor Lowe:—In the November number of the "Alumni Report," I was very much interested in reading an account of the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, relative to the Sunday closing movement, which is now being agitated among our retail pharmacists. Permit me to say that physicians, to my thinking, are in a measure responsible for the never-ceasing labors of their co-workers in the field of medicine and that their concurrence in this movement will be absolutely necessary in order to make it effective. The unthinking public, forgetful of everything save their own selfish interests, have gradually encroached more and more upon the leniency and good nature of both druggist and doctor, until both are oftentimes reduced to a physical and mental condition well-nigh bordering on desperation. Scores of times the writer has been called out late at night to prescribe

for a case of simple bronchitis or of mild indigestion which had existed for days previously, and many Sabbath dinners have been interrupted and, what would have been otherwise restful afternoons on Sabbath days, have been sorely broken into by calls which were sent largely for the purpose of convincing the head of the family or some exacting relative that the family doctor knew the exact diagnosis of the case that he had been attending through the week. By cautiously and tactfully educating people to the fact that professional men are not machinery, but possess souls as well as bodies, and by strong and persistent united efforts to accomplish this purpose of making the Sabbath day, as much as possible, a day of rest, both doctor and druggist will render life more worth the living.

Yours very respectfully,

ALVAH M. DAVIS, M. D.,

P. C. P., '92.

R. W. Allen, '03, has purchased the drug store at East Allegheny Ave. & Boudinot St., Philadelphia.

There was a quiet wedding in the parlors of Hotel Hentz, Rockwood, last Thursday afternoon. Miss Linnie R. Hentz, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Landlord and Mrs. Charles Hentz, and Mr. David S. Snyder, the Meyersdale druggist, were united in marriage in the presence of only the Hentz family and the officiating clergyman. Rev. C. P. MacLaughlin, of the Meyersdale Lutheran Church. The wedding was a quiet event, but the parlor was profusely decorated with rare flowers and the ceremony was beautifully impressive.

Mr. Snyder is a rising young Meyersdale business man, a son of the late John B. Snyder, of Somerset, who was one of a family of good Milford township stock. The bride is the only child of the Hentz household, and she was the radiant sunbeam that lighted up the Hentz family circle—a young woman of bright talents, of unusual personal charms and inimitable natural graces.

The happy couple will live in Meyersdale.—Meyersdale (Pa.) *Commercial*.

The sad news has been received from the Bermuda Islands of the death of J. W. P. Outerbridge, P. D., Class of 1904. Fuller particulars in the February number.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE P. A. R. D.

Additional safeguarding of the public and the advancement of the principles of pharmacy by education of druggists and physicians in the use of the standards of the National Formulary and the United States Pharmacopœia, the text books of pharmacy, was the sentiment expressed at the annual meeting last evening of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists.

Every section of the city was represented in the gathering, which was held in Odd Fellows' Temple, and the officers during the coming year, it is believed, will continue to advance the principles so strongly advocated by their fellow members.

One of the features of the meeting was an address by Mahlon N. Kline, a prominent wholesale druggist, on the new Federal Pure Food and Drug act, which became operative on January 1, and which affects the drug trade all over the country. Not only were Mr. Kline's remarks concurred in, but the association went on record as supporting the movement, looking to the framing of a new law to be presented to the State Legislature, which, it is believed, will more effectually safeguard the people.

In his remarks and in reply to questions, Mr. Kline said in part:

"The new law is more drastic and more comprehensive than any prepared in the past. It will be far-reaching in its benefits not only to the public, for which primarily it was passed, but to the members of the drug trade who in the past have been under the disadvantage of competing with merchants and manufacturers whose goods, perhaps, were not up to the standards that they should have been.

"This will be obviated by the new Federal law. It is based on two fundamental principles. One is that the recognized standards will be conformed with as far as medicinal preparations are concerned, and the other is that whatever the label on the packages states, it must not be misleading. Underlying it all is the principle of honesty.

"Hereafter there will be no promises on the part of some manufacturer to cure diseases which are incurable. You must say what the preparation undertakes to do and be able to prove that it will do this. The Government will not interfere with any of you trying to conform with the law."

Mr. Kline explained that this new law applied entirely to articles that were made in one State and were to be sold in other States—interstate commerce—and he complimented the retail druggists for trying to have a State law passed which would compel every druggist in Pennsylvania to guarantee the purity of the goods sold by him. He predicted they would be successful in those efforts which were inaugurated in this city.

Other speakers along the same line were J. W. Wallace, of Newcastle, a member of the State Pharmaceutical Association; President Reh fuss, T. H. Potts, F. M. Apple, C. H. Campbell, H. C. Blair, Charles Leedom and M. Graff, all of this city. It was announced that on January 15th there would be a meeting at the College of Pharmacy, at which committees from allied drug associations from all over the State would confer on the provisions of the proposed law. It is likely that with few exceptions it will be modeled after the Federal law.

MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

The remainder of the session was devoted largely to the reports of the officers and committees and the annual election. President Reh fuss declared it had been the most successful year in the history of the organization and in closing said:

"I am making a truthful claim when I state that no Philadelphia trade association contains so many careful students of trade problems, enthusiastic laborers, honorable financial supporters and men of intelligent, persistent accomplishment as does the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists."

Similar encouraging reports were received from Recording Secretary Nathan A. Cozens, Financial Secretary C. W. Shull, Treasurer G. W. Fehr, and Charles Leedom, chairman of the Executive Committee.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Charles Reh fuss; first vice-president, Thomas H. Potts; second vice-president, William E. Lee; third vice-president, Jacob Eppstein; recording secretary, Nathan A. Cozens; financial secretary, Carl W. Shull; treasurer, George W. Fehr; chairman of the Executive Committee, Frank W. Fluck; members, one from each district, S. B. Davis, J. H. Bailey, H. C. Blair, J. E. Marsden, W. H. Umstead, S. E. Betts, W. E. Supplee, Charles Leedom, W. L. Cliffe, W. H. Vandegrift, Christopher Koch, W. T. Burke, N. S. Steltzer, W. G. Toplis. The following Entertainment Committee, the chairman of which will be chosen later, was named by the president: Ambrose Hunsberger, C. G. Neely, M. Bair, Theodore Campbell, C. H. Campbell, C. C. Hensell, S. C. Henry, J. E. Marsden, W. E. Supplee, J. E. Perry, S. B. Davis and O. W. Sellers.—*Philadelphia Press*.

THANKSGIVING DINNER WITH THE PURE FOOD COMMISSION.

I had dinner last Thanksgiving Day with my good friend, Professor Charles H. LaWall, chemist to the State Dairy and Food Commission, and with the head of the commission, Dr. B. H. Warren.

They have urged me to break bread with them again today, but I have written a firm and scarcely courteous declination.

Good ground exists for my belief that the restaurant where we

dined had been selected with malice prepense. It is not a fashionable resort. Neither is it one of the places that advertise turkey dinner for "15 cents a throw." I think that 75 cents per plate was the price paid by my entertainers.

They told me to "come hungry." I did. When a person of my dimensions and appetite is really hungry, it behooves cooks to hustle and waiters to step their prettiest.

"Welcome to the twentieth century feast!" said Dr. Warren with his beamingest smile.

"Bring on the feast," was my sententious rejoinder. I always did hate frivolity when serious business was to be transacted.

"Oyster cocktails?" interrogated a grinning son of Senegambia. I likened his voice to my boyhood recollection of Adelina Patti's.

"Sure, and hurry it," I said, while the others nodded.

They came, spicy and ruddy.

"Coal-tar dye in the catsup?" queried Dr. Warren.

"Yes," replied Professor LaWall, "with benzoic acid in the vinegar and minor adulterants in the salt and pepper."

They pushed the cocktails away, I did the same.

The cream of tomato soup was tasted critically by my hosts.

"Coal-tar color again," said Dr. Warren.

"With a flip of salicylic acid," said Professor LaWall. "It came from a can."

I took a small portion, remembered my weak digestion, and pushed the plate aside. Roast turkey with dressing roused me.

"At last," said I, "here is something I can eat."

"As you please," said Dr. Warren, gently. "I have traced everything that comes into this restaurant, and know that the turkeys come from a storage house where they have been treated to boric acid baths to preserve them. The meat may have some little nutriment, but I will not take chances with it."

"How about these green peas?" I queried, faintly.

"Colored with copperas—a poison," said the professor.

"This corn, this pepperhash and these sweet pickles?" I murmured.

"All colored with poisons and preserved in poisonous chemicals," replied the relentless doctor.

"Well, I suppose I must confine my attention to desserts," I said with resignation.

"Perhaps it would be just as well," said Dr. Warren. "The sherbet is colored with a villainous coal-tar dye. The ice cream contains boric acid. The cake is made of decayed eggs reduced to a powder, and the icing is house paint. The cocoanut pudding is loaded with sulphites. The cheese shows traces of the same brand of formaldehyde that undertakers use in embalming human bodies. The mince pie

reeks with benzoic acid, and the chocolate candies have not a trace of chocolate in them, but are mere masses of burnt umber, a by-product of pig iron."

"Why did you bring me here?" I demanded, fiercely.

"To demonstrate in the most effective manner," said Dr. Warren, "the perils that lie in the modern dinner. You would have taken enough chemicals in this meal to upset your physical and moral balance for a week, and would have—"

But I was on my way. In the place of hunger was a desire to wipe out the whole horde of food inspectors. As I hurried away I heard Dr. Warren say:

"Now we will go to your home, professor, and get that real Thanksgiving dinner."

As for me, the Thanksgiving feast of that day consisted of a raw apple and a few crackers. It was a week before I got around to my usual chemical feed.

R. J. B.

MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS, FIRST YEAR

December 13, 1906.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PHARMACY

A

SPECIFIC GRAVITY. 1. What is a hydrometer? 2. What is a pycnometer? 3. State how each is used in taking specific gravity. 4. How is Baume's hydrometer for liquids lighter than water graduated? 5. Give briefly the uses of specific gravity in pharmacy.

B

MELTING POINT AND BOILING POINT. 1. Define melting point. 2. What are the reasons for introducing melting points into the Pharmacopœia? 3. Define boiling point. 4. What are the reasons for introducing boiling points into the Pharmacopœia? 5. Explain the uses of steam for heating purposes in pharmaceutical operations.

C

EVAPORATION. 1. Why are shallow vessels preferred for evaporating liquids? 2. When may flasks be used preferably for evaporating solutions? 3. What is meant by spontaneous evaporation? 4. What is a hood? 5. Define grommets.

CHEMISTRY

D

1. Describe the capillary phenomena seen with liquids. Upon what does capillarity depend? Mention applications of this property commonly observed.

2. How is pressure transmitted in liquids? Upon what does the buoyancy of liquids depend? How is specific gravity determined?

3. Explain the principle of the barometer and describe the common forms of the instrument. How can a vacuum be obtained in any vessel? What is a siphon and how does it operate?

E

1. What are the laws of fusion of solids? What is meant by *latent heat*? Illustrate by example. Explain the use of freezing mixtures.

2. What are the general effects of heat upon solids? Describe the construction of the mercurial thermometer and state how it is used to measure change of temperature.

3. What is the effect of pressure upon boiling point? Illustrate by an example. What is distillation and for what purpose is it carried out?

F

1. State the distinctions between static electricity and voltaic electricity. Mention some of the one-liquid cells and some of the two-liquid cells in common use, stating the metals used in each.

2. Define the *ohm*, the *ampere*, and the *volt*, and state the relation between these three units.

3. What is an electromagnet and what are some of its applications? What is an induced current, and in what respect does it differ from the primary current?

PHYSIOLOGY

G

THE SKELETON. 1. What is the difference between an exoskeleton and an endo-skeleton? 2. Which is best developed in human beings? 3. What three tissues constitute the skeleton? 4. Name three different kinds of joints that are present in the human skeleton, and give an illustration of each. 5. How many vertebra constitute the spinal column and by what are they separated?

H

MUSCLES. 1. Mention three points of difference between voluntary and involuntary muscles. 2. To which kind do the muscles of the arm belong? 3. To which, those of the stomach? 4. How are extension and flexion of the fingers performed? 5. Where are the bellies of the muscles situated by which these movements are produced? 6. What are the stimuli by which muscles are put in motion?

J

NUTRITION. 1. What alimentary principle is most valuable for sustaining life? 2. In what kind of food is it most largely found? 3. What would be the result if we were fed entirely on starches and fats? 4. What kind of food produces the most heat? 5. What is the food value of beef tea? 6. What is the source of energy in animal bodies.

BOTANY**K**

1. State two of the important characters which distinguish roots and rhizomes, and mention two examples of each. 2. Give one example of each of the following drugs: (a) a whole root; (b) a root cut in longitudinal pieces; (c) a root cut in transverse pieces; (d) a tuberous root; (e) a horizontal rhizome; (f) an oblique rhizome; (g) an upright rhizome.

L

1. Give the pharmacopœial names of the following drugs: Squill, Virginia Snakeroot, Licorice, and Lily-of-the-valley. 2. Give the principal commercial varieties of Sarsaparilla.

M

1. Mention four of the principal kinds of cells, and state in what parts of the plant they occur.

MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS, SECOND YEAR

December 12, 1906

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PHARMACY**A**

INORGANIC ACIDS. 1. Why is sulphuric acid called oil of vitriol? 2. What is the cause of the dark color of commercial sulphuric acid? 3. What is the precipitate which forms when strong commercial sulphuric acid is diluted with water? 4. What is the synonym of nitric acid? 5. What is the cause of the yellow stain produced on the skin by the action of nitric acid? 6. How should diluted nitrohydrochloric acid be made?

B

CALCIUM. 1. What is the official name of quicklime and how is it made? 2. What is the effect of the addition of water to quicklime? 3. What official preparation is made in this way? 4. How does this preparation deteriorate when exposed to the air? 5. What is the official name of prepared chalk, and that of precipitated chalk? 6. Why is the former preferred to the latter for internal administration?

C

IRON. 1. Name three official preparations containing ferrous carbonate. 2. What change in the appearance of these preparations indicates deterioration? 3. Give an outline of the method of preparation of a scaled salt of iron. 4. Give the correct official names of three scaled salts of iron. 5. Why is nitric acid used in making solution of ferric chloride? 6. How does freshly prepared tincture of ferric chloride differ from that which has been allowed to stand for several months?

D

CELLULOSE. 1. What form of cellulose is official? 2. How is it purified and what impurity is removed from it? 3. From what materials is paper made? 4. What is the official name of nitrated cellulose, and how does the titranitrate differ from the hexanitrate? 5. How should nitrated cellulose be preserved? 6. What is celluloid?

CHEMISTRY

E

1. What elements form the group known as "alkali metals?" 2. What are the distinguishing characters of this group? 3. Describe their appearance, electrochemical character and valance. 4. Write the formulas of their hydroxides, their chlorides, sulphates, nitrates, phosphates and carbonates.

F

1. How is metallic sodium obtained? 2. Write the formulas of the two oxides of sodium. 3. Write the formulas of Sodii Sulphis, Sodii Sulphas and Sodii Thiosulphas, and state by what tests you would distinguish between them. 4. What is the composition of borax? 5. What would be the exact chemical name for it? 6. What are the uses of borax in pharmacy and in the arts?

G

1. What are the minerals from which calcium and its compounds are obtained? 2. Describe Calx Chlorinata. 3. How is it made and what is its chemical composition? 4. What is Plaster of Paris? 5. What is its source and how is it made? 6. What are its properties and uses?

H

1. Mention the most important ores of copper, and state how the metal is obtained. 2. Mention the most important alloys of copper. 3. What is the action of the several mineral acids upon copper. 4. What is the action of Aqua Ammonia? 5. Give the formulas of cuprous chloride, cupric chloride, cuprous oxide, cupric oxide, cupric nitrate and the precipitated carbonate.

J

1. Describe the metal aluminum, and state how it is obtained. 2. Write the formula of Alumini Sulphas. 3. What is an alum? 4. What is the formula of the official alum? 5. What is the composition of clay? 6. What products are obtained from the clays? 7. What is ultramarine?

MATERIA MEDICA

K

MEDICAL TERMS. Define the following medical terms and give an illustration of each: antipyretic, sternutatory, diuretic, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, laxative, escharotic, styptic, rubefacient and emollient.

L

MEDICAL TERMS. 1. State the medical term by which those drugs which cause an evacuation of the stomach are called. 2. Those which dilate the pupil of the eye. 3. Those which increase the flow of saliva. 4. Those which prevent decomposition. 5. Those which destroy poisonous germs. 6. Those which destroy foul odors. 7. Those which stimulate the heart. 8. Those which render a person temporarily unconscious of pain. 9. Those which relieve pain. 10. Those which produce sleep.

M

THE HALOGENS. 1. What per cent of chlorine is present in Calx Chlorinata? 2. Is this more or less than that which was official in the U. S. P. 1890? 3. How may chlorine be readily evolved for disinfecting, and what should be the position of the vessel from which it is diffused? 4. Name five official bromides and state the dose of each. 5. What are the medicinal properties of the bromides? 6. What is the official dose of potassium iodide and for what disease is it considered a specific?

N

ARSENIC. 1. State the official name and dose of the salt formerly known as arsenous acid. 2. What are the symptoms of arsenical poisoning? 3. What is the antidote? 4. If a person should die from arsenical poisoning, how long after death could arsenic be detected in the viscera? 5. What is the official name of Fowler's Solution and what is the dose?

O

ANTIDOTES. 1. Name the antidotes which are given for poisoning by the mineral acids. 2. Name those which are used in poisoning by the caustic alkalies. 3. Name the antidote used for corrosive sublimate poisoning. 4. What antidotes would you administer in case of the swallowing of a stick of lunar caustic? 5. What is the emetic dose of zinc sulphate and that of copper sulphate? 6. Are they direct or systemic emetics?

Patient—But are you sure I have appendicitis?

Doctor—I am; my other patients have all left town for the summer.

Patient (just before the operation)—Now, doctor, before you go any further tell me just what's the matter with me?

Dr. Kutem (absently)—Do you think if I knew what was the matter with you that I'd hold this operation?

A PREMIUM PUT ON CAPACITY.

In our day and age business is done on a larger and still larger scale. Great manufacturing establishments are arising and often employing several thousand persons of both sexes. Under such conditions there is a tendency toward the loss of individuality and the sacrifice of personal opportunity. To prevent and offset such effects is the constant aim of some of the more high-minded establishments. A few years ago Parke, Davis & Co. distributed stock to some of its employes on favorable terms, and more recently this house has begun the awarding of prizes for suggestions bearing in any way upon the manufacture of goods or the conduct of the business. Last month the first grist of semi-annual prizes was distributed. Twenty-one awards, ranging from \$5 to \$50 in gold, were given to the employes among the rank and file for suggestions of varying merit. Five prizes, ranging from \$5 to \$50, were awarded to heads and assistant heads of departments. Great interest was manifested in the contest. The suggestions, when originally accepted by the firm, were paid for at the rate of \$1 each whether they won prizes afterwards or not. Far more valuable than the mere monetary rewards, however, is the opportunity presented the employe to show the stuff that is in him, and to win recognition and promotion if he is deserving.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

EVOLUTION OF AN IDEA.

In the Dark Ages, a little band of French peasant girls were trained by a devoted Christian woman in her own home, and without vows gave themselves to the care of the wounded in battle, and the protection and training of deserted children and other helpless human beings.

In Hungary, in those same ages, a Princess and Queen built hospitals for the sick, and with her own hands set the example in caring for them; Elizabeth of Hungary still lives in story and legend.

When the Catholic was still the universal church, its sisterhoods, in hospitals scattered over the civilized world, tended with devotion the wounded and suffering, but science being then in its infancy, the knowledge that now eases the suffering of the humblest and poorest was beyond the reach of the mightiest and most favored of mankind.

The pastor of a poverty-stricken German parish, opening his heart and home to the forlorn and unfortunate, begged their subsistence through Germany, and by magic, as it seemed, built up the great Kaiserswerth charities, among them the world-famous training school for nurses that raised a new standard of skill and achievement.

English students from Kaiserswerth and Parisian hospitals carried a new breath of life and light of knowledge into England in the middle of the nineteenth century, raising the profession for the first time to its present dignity in public estimation.

Florence Nightingale, first and greatest of these English women, carried relief to thousands of wounded and dying men in the Crimea, in 1846, and became the heroine of song and story, the modern ideal of lofty feminine character.

Clara Barton and her fellow laborers raised the standard of the Red Cross on the battlefields of Europe and America, and won undying name and fame, while their work grew to embrace the whole field of widespread calamity and disaster, in peace as well as war.

The light that dispelled some of the gloom of the Dark Ages touched the soul of Elizabeth of Hungary, sharpened the sympathy of devoted sisterhoods, built Kaiserswerth charities, succored the wounded in the Crimea and raised the standard of the Red Cross in all lands, has fairly burst forth into a conflagration in the work of the Philadelphia School for Nurses—a conflagration that will dispel much of disease and death, and shed its beacons of blessing to the remotest neighborhoods.

"IT IS TO LAUGH."

In the foreign districts of large cities drug clerks are sometimes asked for queer things. These requests are particularly queer when they are sent in writing, and quite justify one druggist in pasting them into a scrap-book, which will be unique when finished, as the following notes copied from the original testify:

"I have a cute pain in my child's diagram. Please give my son something to release it."

"Dear Docther, ples gif bearer five sense worse of Auntie Toxyn for garle baby's throat and obleage."

"My little baby has eat up its father's parish plaster. Send an anecdote quick as possible by the inclosed girl."

"This child is my little girl. I send you five cent to buy two sitless powders for a groan up adult who is sike."

"You will please give the lettle boi five cents' worth of epecac for to throw up in a five months old babe. N. B.—The babe has a sore stummick."

"I haf a hot time in my insides and vich I would like it to be extinguished. What is good for to extinguish it? The inclosed money is the price of the extinguisher. Hurry please."

IMPLICIT OBEDIENCE.

Doctor (to Mrs. Perkins, whose husband is ill)—Has he had any lucid intervals?

! Mrs. Perkins (with dignity)—'E's 'ad nothing except what you ordered, doctor.—*Kansas City Independent*.

For Sale WELL ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE

in Pennsylvania City of 100,000

Inventory \$6000

A Rare Opportunity

Good Reason for Selling

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Small	(50c)	"	4.00	"	"
Large	(\$1.00)	"	8.00	"	"
Hospital	(\$3.75)	"	33.00	"	"

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New York

Largest Manufacturers of Milk Products in the World.—Est. 1857

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CODEINE
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are leading specialties
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MALLINCKRODT
CHEMICAL
WORKS,

which may be obtained
from all wholesale
druggists at lowest
prices by specifying

"M. C. W."

ALUMNI REPORT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE
PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Vol. XLIII

FEBRUARY, 1907

No. 2

THE JANUARY PHARMACEUTICAL MEETING.

The January pharmaceutical meeting was held in the College Museum at 8 P. M. on January 15th. Mr. W. L. Cliffe presided, and Mr. M. I. Wilbert acted as secretary. Quite a number of prominent pharmacists were present from different parts of the State. The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was the drafting of a bill along somewhat similar lines to that of the U. S. Pure Food and Drug Law. He thought that a committee should be appointed to confer with the Committee on Legislation of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association. He read an extract from Governor Stuart's inaugural address with reference to the passage of such a law. A series of resolutions prepared by the Philadelphia branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association were then read so as to bring the matter properly before the meeting. Letters were read from Coroner D. Rush Jermon; Louis Emanuel, president of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Examining Board; Andrew Hitchcock, formerly chairman of the committee of the House of Representatives on Sanitation; also from Henry E. Peters of Allentown. The meeting was then addressed by John C. Wallace, chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association. He rather favored the law of '97 and objected to some of the phraseology of the preamble. Mr. M. N. Kline, also one of the same committee, was in favor of the broad basic principles as expressed in the law and made a earnest speech in favor. Mr. Rehfuss thought that we did not need a new law at present, but we should wait for two years to see how the Federal law would work out. Mr. Wm. O. Fraley, of Lancaster, agreed with much that Mr. Rehfuss had said. The pharmacists of his city were in favor of giving the national law a two years' trial. He thought that every person present was in favor of pure drugs, but not in favor of a law whose far-reaching possibilities we did not yet see. Mr. F. M. Apple, of Philadelphia, thought that we had best go slow and see how the national law would work out. The reading of the State Act of May, 1897, was then called for by Prof. Jos. P. Remington. He asked how many prosecutions had been made under this Act. Mr. Cliffe stated two. Mr. M. I. Wilbert wanted to know whether pharmacists could live up to the present State law; he was strongly of the opinion that they could not. Mr. Kline again made a plea for the

proposed law and offered an amendment. Mr. Rehfuß thought that the introduction to the Legislature of a new law might be dangerous; the Legislature might run away with it. Prof. Remington made some remarks about "patent medicines" and the exposé of certain of them by *Collier's Weekly* and the *Ladies' Home Journal*, the effect of which was to change the whole sentiment of the people and stir them up so as to make it very easy to get legislation opposed to these interests and possibly detrimental to the interests of the drug trade. Prof. Kraemer thought that there had been a great improvement in the quality of drugs, and that things were not as bad as often represented. Mr. George M. Beringer spoke of the conference held by the authorities and pharmaceutical bodies of New Jersey. He said the State authorities knew but little of the needs of the pharmacists and the possible working of the Pure Food and Drugs Law. He regretted that one fact did not get into the law as well as on the label; that was, misrepresenting in the advertisements.

The preamble and resolutions adopted by the meeting are as follows:

Whereas, the manufacture or the sale of impure or adulterated foods, drugs, medicines and liquors is fraught with harm to the community and is inimical to the public health, and,

Whereas, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, have enacted a law "For preventing the sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs medicines and liquors, and for regulating traffic, and for other purposes," and to facilitate the enforcement of the Federal law officially designated as "The Pure Food and Drugs Act," it is desirable the fundamental principles that are involved be adopted and endorsed by the individual States. Now, therefore,

Be it Resolved, that we, representatives and members of medical and pharmaceutical associations in the State of Pennsylvania, in meeting assembled, recognize the value and the importance of rational laws to govern the sale of foods and drugs and to prevent their adulteration and harmful sophistication.

Be it further Resolved, that we endorse the fundamental principles of the Federal Pure Food and Drug law, and that we recommend the enactment of a measure by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania similar to that law, with the exceptions named in the next resolution following.

Be it further Resolved, that we recommend that such a State law be devoid of all unnecessary and vexatious restrictions and that the preparations of the United States Pharmacopœia and of the National Formulary, when sold for medicinal use, and the written prescriptions

of duly licensed physicians, when dispensed and kept on file by a regularly licensed pharmacist, be exempt from the provisions of the clause requiring specific labels.

Be it further Resolved, that we recommend that, when enacted, the enforcement of such a law be placed in the hands of the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board and that they be authorized to employ competent investigators and that a suitable amount be appropriated by the legislature for the enforcement of the law.

Be it further Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the chairman of the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation of the State Legislature and to the editors of medical and pharmaceutical journals and that the members of medical and pharmaceutical associations in the State of Pennsylvania be urged to write to members of the State Legislature in favor of the enactment of a State Food and Drug law.

C. B. LOWE.

"ONE YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL."

BY DR. OTTO A. WALL.

(Formerly member of the Board of Directors of the public schools of St. Louis, Mo., and chairman of the Committee on Course of Studies, Text-Books and Apparatus.)

There is a great deal of humbug in the claim that all children are offered high school education in our country, and that all children should be urged to accept it, or forced to accept it. If we could force this at once, the conditions now proving so ruinous in Japan might be brought about also in this country. Japan offers an object lesson to the balance of the world in regard to the folly of forcing "higher education" beyond a natural and spontaneous growth.

A perfect mania has seized on the young people of Japan, male and female, to go to secondary (high) schools, and as that country is in the same condition as our own in regard to school facilities, this secondary education is breaking up the family life and breaking down morality in Japan. Moreover, all the youths want positions in the cities, and are no longer content with home influences and home occupations.

Let us quote from *World's Work* for October, 1906: "From the age of six to fourteen every child in Japan is bound to attend school."

"The young people of Japan are full of enthusiasm for instruction. . . . Secondary education is underhoused and, in the most far-reaching sense, undermanned. The teachers are inferior persons, for the very good reason that their wretched salaries make it hard to

live at all and offer no attraction to men and women of character and brain.... But the profession that offers such poor rewards for the well-born and well-educated Japanese, shines out in alluring colors to the youth of a lower class.... The ambition to work with the brain, rather than with the hands, has been aroused; with it has come the craze for more ease, more material comfort, more luxury..... These mixed motives work on the young people's minds till they persuade themselves that they are consumed with a passion for learning.. Overcome with disappointment, enraged at the apparent injustice of their lot, the boy students in many cases join socialistic societies.... The complete ignorance of life" (on the part of the girls) "now becomes a tremendous danger, laying them open to much temptation."

The Minister for Education for Japan, Mr. Makino, says: "We have gone too fast; and the teachers are not as a class what they should be."

"Another great trouble comes from so many thousands of students being obliged to board out and having in consequence no supervision out of school hours..... Poverty, loneliness, or at least isolation from good family influence, lower their morals."

Miss Tsuda, the most prominent lady educator in Japan, herself a graduate of an American college, says: "In Tokyo alone there are ten thousand girls who have come from the provinces to complete their education. They are living in cheap lodging houses, where no one takes any interest in them, and the result can only be called deplorable. Suddenly emancipated from home supervision, their heads filled with wild dreams of independence and equality with men.... what wonder that scandal follows scandal and that the reputation of the Japanese girl for modesty and purity is being destroyed before our eyes."

Such is the penalty Japan is paying for pushing "higher education" beyond the natural demand for it. It is difficult there to get apprentices of any kind to become artisans, clerks, salesmen, porters, or help of any kind; veneration for parents and religion is waning and socialism, immorality, license, libertinism and prostitution are spreading.

The demand for "one year in high school" as a prerequisite for entrance to a college of pharmacy in this country is not a spontaneous demand from druggists, but it had its origin in university schools of pharmacy, some professors of which libeled the whole mass of pharmacists now in the business, by calling them ignorant and incompetent, so as to work on the credulity of legislators to get laws passed to suit their schools.

The experience of Japan shows that "higher education" is not necessarily, in itself, and always, a blessing; it may also prove to be a

delusion, an *ignis fatuus*, a danger to the individual and to society. There is such a thing as too much education!

Common grammar school education, if of the right kind, is better for the masses than the little smattering of everything and not enough of anything that goes to make up the curriculum in the majority of our high schools; one year in high school, in the majority of cases, means a year of life wasted, unless it is followed up by the entire high school course and the collegiate course for which the high school course is intended mainly to be a preparation.

Most of our young people would not be specially benefited by one year in a high school, of the prevailing type. Thousands of them will be happier, more content, more successful in business, and more useful as citizens, if they become artisans or go into some business when they finish grammar school education, and our efforts would be much better applied in urging the masses of young people to go through grammar schools, than to urge one year in high school; as a matter of fact the number of boys and girls who finish the eighth grade in our schools is so disappointingly small, that we had better drop the agitation for high school attendance for a few dozen years longer and improve the common schools instead.

CRIME AND IGNORANCE.

Vice and crime are not always the results of ignorance; and a common school education is not "ignorance," when mentioned in this connection. The sybarites and murderers of our *jeunesse doree*, the thieves in our corporations and business world, and the grafters among our politicians, many of them high school and college, or even university, graduates, are ample proof of this.

The long preliminary education asked now for physicians makes a man approach 26 to 28 years of age, before he can graduate from one of our leading colleges of medicine which require a degree of Bachelor in Arts or Science as a prerequisite for entrance. This is "higher education" run mad!

Prof. S. Armstrong, Ph. D., LL. D., one of the commissioners sent from England to study educational conditions in the United States, said: "It is remarkable that a people supposed to be practical, like the Americans, should devote so long a period to study. I had many conversations on the subject, in which I expressed my surprise, but I must confess that as a rule, my friends seemed surprised that I should take such an attitude. I am almost led to doubt, whether, in matters of education, our American cousins may be justly regarded as a practical people. A course of study prolonged to an age bordering on thirty rather than twenty implies a most serious limitation on the period during which the individual exercises independence; it casts an im-

proper burden on parents, and it postpones the age of marriage unduly."

But setting aside for the present the question of the desirability of higher education for a business career as in the drug business, let us see whether such a prerequisite is attainable. We will consider the conditions in Minnesota, one of the advanced States in our country in matters educational, and let that give us an idea of high school conditions in general. I take my information from the Report of the State Superintendent for the years 1903 and 1904, and the figures apply to the latter years.

The total school enrollment of Minnesota for 1904 was 423,663; the total number of children of school age is not given because the apportionment of State school funds is based on the attendance at school, and not, as in most other States, on enumeration.

The average length of the scholastic year was only 82½ days! The State of Minnesota apportioned the funds on the basis of \$3.75 for every pupil who attended school for at least 40 days in the year; 59,429 pupils having attended less than 40 days, their schools were not entitled to draw from the State funds for them.

The State makes provisions for special State aid to schools if the schools come up to certain requirements; thus, high schools may get \$1,500 extra, graded schools \$500, semi-graded schools \$250, and rural schools \$120. These amounts are in addition to the prorata sums allowed to all schools, and can be obtained only by doing better and more work than the minimum required. The State is therefore very liberal in encouraging education.

But Minnesota cannot accomplish the impossible, and like all other Western and Southern States it is handicapped by the newness of its communities. One great trouble in all such new States is the scarcity of good teachers. Read what the Superintendent for Minnesota says regarding the qualifications of the teachers of his State: "Consider for a moment a business or profession that requires regular, systematic, careful training for successful work; then consider the employment of 9,000 persons, only one-ninth of whom have taken such a course of training; consider, again, that more than three-fourths of this number remain less than a year in a place; that about one-fourth withdraw each year, to be superseded mainly by inexperienced recruits".... and you have a pen picture of teachers in Minnesota, drawn by the Superintendent of the State.

The character of the school buildings may help to throw a little further light on the service of the schools to the people. There are 35 buildings of stone; 286 of brick; 242 log; and 6,685 of frame. This may partially be accounted for by the greater facility with which good frame buildings can be kept warm in a climate so severe in winter as

in Minnesota, but it indicates, nevertheless, that the majority of the schools are small, and probably ungraded.

SCARCITY OF TEACHERS.

Speaking of teachers, the president of the Winona Normal School, says: "I find it difficult to explain why, at the present time, the calling of a teacher does not attract a larger number of ambitious young men." This is easily accounted for when we learn that the minimum salary for a principal of a school is fixed at \$900 per year, the actual amounts paid being somewhat more; the salary for a county school superintendent is \$1,094.78 and he must pay his own traveling expenses. "Ambitious young men" find no inducements in such salaries to make teaching a lifecalling, and high school men especially will no more look for this kind of positions than they will look for positions as apprentices to the drug business; they can do much better!

Speaking of the course of studies, the president of the Moorhead Normal School, says: "The curricula of the public graded schools are framed with the idea in mind that the subjects involved shall prepare for high school. The majority of students who enter our public schools leave during the sixth, seventh or eighth year. What prominence is given to the thought that the work of these crucial years shall be of such a character that the student may leave it prepared to enter the bank or store as a clerk, the machine shop as an apprentice, and inspire his employer with a degree of confidence in definite knowledge secured through the channels of the public schools? Courses of study are not so constructed.

"The courses of study in most of the public schools are so heavily loaded that the average pupil during the most precious years of his course has little time to assimilate knowledge. His work . . . is not sufficiently specific and it is this which lays the work of the public schools open to criticism of the business world. This is the main reason, also, why one year in high school is a year lost out of life, in most cases. It is not the high school graduate, nor the college student, who must fight his way into position in the world of business progress; it is the boy and the girl in the grammar school and the first year of the high school, who has to face this problem. They are the many; the graduates are few.

"Are we not straining too hard to give aid to the few, in comparison with the effort for the many?"

I can find no reference to the number of graduates from the grammar schools, and cannot tell how they compare in numbers with those of other States. But considering that most students leave during the sixth, seventh and eighth years, the chances are that the proportion is only the usual small one elsewhere to be found.

There are 162 "State high schools," of which 151 by special effort became entitled to the extra aid of \$1,500. The enrollment in these high schools was: Boys, 7,499; girls, 11,123; total, 18,622; or 4.39 per cent of all children attending public schools. In Illinois this proportion was 3.16 per cent; in Missouri, 3.74 per cent, and in New York, 6.65 per cent. Minnesota does not rank especially high; not much higher than Illinois or Missouri.

I found no statement whether non-resident pupils in high schools must pay tuition in other districts than their own; but since such tuition is asked from non-resident pupils in some of the grammar schools, it is likely that the same condition prevails in the high schools, in which case the State of Minnesota does not provide "free" high school facilities to all its children alike. But while I found no definite statement regarding this point, the following statement made by the Inspector of High Schools may have reference: "Twenty-four-hundred-and-thirty-three non-resident students are reported. I am of the opinion that half as many more non-resident students report a town residence for various reasons. I judge therefore that about one-fifth of our high school students live outside of the high school town."

There appears to be no reason why students should make misrepresentations about their legal residence, except that they try to escape paying tuition, and it seems probable, therefore, that such tuition is demanded. We must conclude that conditions are not different in this regard in Minnesota from conditions elsewhere; and that fully one-half of the children can get no high school education except by boarding away from home and paying tuition and board.

ATTENDANCE AT HIGH SCHOOLS.

A very potent cause of the small attendance at high schools in all States is the inability of the average family to do without the labor of the boys for four years while at high school. The average earning of an American family is about \$591 per annum. But the actual cash earnings are often much less, especially in rural districts, because the products of the farm are sold to local merchants, and the pay is taken in merchandise during the year, so that many a farmer sees but little actual money the year round. An expense of about \$150 a year to send one of the children to high school is therefore a luxury that comparatively few can afford; not only that, but if the boys of 14 and upward did not help to earn money by working, the average earnings of the American family would be considerably less than stated above. This cause for the scarcity of high school scholars is even more urgent in the high school towns and cities, because living expenses there are greater, and opportunities to find work for the boys are more frequent. All theorizing by academicians in their cozy

studies, about how things ought to be, cannot alter conditions; and an effort to demand high school education for apprenticeship to a business can only result in preventing boys from going into that business, and forcing them into something else; it will rarely make them go to high school, because they cannot afford to do so!

The result of the insistence of university professors for such a prerequisite is, therefore, to reduce the number of boys available for apprenticeship in drug stores, because even though this requirement has not the force of a law now (except in a few States), apprentices are afraid that it may become legal requirement before they become registered, in which case the time of their apprenticeship would be lost to them.

Even if all high school education were free, that is, that no tuition is asked for it, in Minnesota, a majority of non-resident children would be practically barred by the cost of board away from home. Minnesota has an area of 83,365 sq. miles. Suppose that students can walk to school through all kinds of weather a distance of two-and-a-half miles, each high school would suffice to give high school education to the children from an area of about 20 sq. miles; or the 162 high schools would accommodate the children residing in about 3,365 sq. miles, while the balance of the children residing in the remaining 80,000 square miles of the State would be without high school facilities, unless they can pay board away from home.

The girl pupils in high schools considerably outnumber the boy pupils, in the proportion of about 3 to 2. There were 2,390 high school graduates in 1904, or 0.50 ($\frac{1}{2}$) per cent of the school enrollment. The proportion of girl graduates to boy graduates from high schools is not given, but in view of the complaint that so few young men go to Normal Schools, in proportion to the number of young lady students at those schools, the chances are that an undue proportion of young men did not finish high school work. Even if the proportion of graduates remained the same as of enrollment, then there would have been only about 950 boy graduates in Minnesota in 1904; but the proportion was no doubt much less, and we probably credit Minnesota with all the boy graduates there really were if we assume the proportion of girls to boys at graduation to be as elsewhere, about as 2 to 1. This would give about 800 boy graduates, and this would be a little more than 0.19 per cent, or a little less than one-fifth of one per cent, of all children enrolled in the schools; or not so very much more than in Missouri or Illinois.

The time when Minnesota can expect to have high school graduates as apprentices in the drug business is therefore as much in the dim and distant future, as in Illinois, Missouri, or most other States of our country.—Meyer Brothers' *Druggist*.

ALUMNI REPORT

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EDITORIALS

SCHEMES TO CATCH THE PHYSICIAN.

At the December meeting of the Philadelphia branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, a paper was presented which we hope in the future to publish in its entirety. It referred to the schemes which are trying to be worked by three Philadelphia pharmaceutical establishments to induce physicians to prescribe their products. One of them issues a book of prescription blanks, which are not blank, but have the name of their preparation printed upon them. All that the physician has to do is to sign his name; when he has filled a certain number of books, a share of stock will be issued to him, which it is claimed will earn 20% dividend, although an investigator who succeeded in running down this establishment and getting inside of it thought that \$10.00 would be a fair price for all that was in sight. Another company issues a monthly blank sheet upon which the physician is to record daily the preparations of the company which he has prescribed. The statement is to be sent in at the end of the month. When a certain amount has been reached stock will be issued to the physician. This same company has been soliciting subscriptions by physicians to its stock under very rosy representations, although the company has been reorganized twice previously. Still another company pays cash for every bottle of its preparations prescribed,

12c. going to the doctor and 5c. (mind you) going to the druggist through whom the money is to be collected. Let us hope that there are few druggists who will stoop so low. If we understand the practice of medicine aright, a physician is supposed to prescribe that which is best suited to the needs of his patient, not those remedies in which he simply has a financial interest. It can be readily seen that an unscrupulous physician would sacrifice the needs of his patient to the needs of his pocket, and even an honest one might be so blinded by his own interests as frequently not to see those of his patient. Another objection to such schemes is, that it is apt to limit the use of remedies at the command of the physician. The writer well remembers an experience of some fifteen years ago when he took charge of the practice of a country physician for three weeks; how difficult it was to suit the somewhat limited stock of drugs which could be carried, to the needs of the different patients. Why should a city physician unnecessarily limit himself and thereby do injustice to his patient, and likely harm his own reputation? We can hardly believe that any physician of standing will nibble at these schemes, let alone to bite.

The Fiftieth Anniversary number of the *Druggists' Circular* has come to hand. It is no longer a journal but a book of 316 pages filled with matter of the greatest interest to the pharmaceutical profession. The number is of special interest to Philadelphians on account of the considerable number of "photos" it contains, of both past and present local pharmacists. We have always considered the *Druggists' Circular* as being in the very front rank of pharmaceutical journalism, and that it should be found upon every druggists' prescription counter. We shall carefully preserve this number in our library because it will be invaluable for reference, as it contains so many matters of historic interest.

The banquet of the Bucknell University Club of Philadelphia, was held at Kugler's, 1412 Chestnut Street, the evening of February 4th, Professor Clement B. Lowe (P. C. P., '84), the president of the club, presiding. The officers were honored by a re-election.

Some interesting stories of the part taken by former students in the Civil War were related by some of the speakers, some of them being quite amusing. The students' company constituted Co. A, 28th P. V. M. The regimental surgeon was a young man who had far more conceit than knowledge. While the regiment was encamped near a small town down the Cumberland Valley, the surgeon was sent for (the local doctors either being in the army or they had fled at the approach of Lee's Army) to see a case, the nature of which was not revealed to him by the messenger. When the surgeon entered

the room he saw a woman in bed. He told her to put out her tongue, felt her pulse and proceeded to prepare some medicine for her (she was about to be confined). The nurse said to him, "Doctor, you don't understand the case, do you?" He replied, "Perfectly, madam; I have several cases of the same kind in my regiment." President Harris in responding to the toast "Bucknell in 1907," said the great success of the institution (it having more students than any other college in the State excepting the University of Pennsylvania) was due to several causes. First, to the broad curriculum, large number of elective courses and the excellent work done. Second, to thorough and judicious advertising. Third, to the fact the financial claims of the University are constantly being kept before its alumni and friends, a financial secretary being always in the field; they expect soon to receive a considerable subscription from a gentleman whose support they have been soliciting for the last 17 years. They are contemplating soon an effort to secure an additional million dollars of endowment and they anticipate the time when they shall want five millions. Can not the trustees of our own institution (the P. C. P.) learn a lesson from these efforts of Bucknell? There is far more wealth represented amongst our own alumni.

College News.

ZETA PHI NOTES

One of the most successful dances ever held in the college was given by the Senior Class on Friday evening, January 18. The museum was tastefully decorated with palms and the colors of the college. The pennants of the fraternities and class were in evidence and greatly added to the beauty of the Hall, while the essemblé of dances set it off in a dazzle of beauty seldom witnessed before at a P. C. P. Promenade. The evening's entertainment was begun by a selection from "The Spring Chicken," rendered by McKinney's Orchestra.

The class president, Mr. Ellsworth Gregory, delivered an address of welcome, after which Prof. J. P. Remington delighted the audience with some of his popular stories. The dancing was then started. The following is the programme of the dances:

1. Two-step Sorrella Clew
2. Waltz Keep on the Sunny Side Morse
3. Two-step ... Alice, Where Art Thou Going? Trimble
4. Waltz Wine, Woman and Song Strauss
5. Two-step Cherry Albert

6. Waltz Blue Danube..... Strauss
7. Two-step Iola Johnson

INTERMISSION.

8. Waltz Mlle. Modiste Herbert
9. Two-step Dixie Blossoms Cobb
10. Waltz Sweet Smiles Waldteufel
11. Two-step Bill Simmons Spink
12. Waltz Remembrance Waldteufel
13. Two-step Geo. Washington, Jr. Cohan
14. Waltz Toyland Herbert

Refreshments were served during intermission in the Reading Room, and dancing continued until midnight, after which everybody wended their way, heartily voting the endeavor of the class a success in every particular.

'07 gratefully thanks the Executive Committee, E. S. Wright, J. L. Ranson, B. L. Tuser, Eli Lilly and T. B. Moore, for the taste displayed in the recent dance and votes them their cooperation in all future undertakings.

Who said Linton had 5 dozen of his pictures taken?

Prof. LaWall—Coles, what is the per cent of Ammonia in Aqua Ammonia?

Coles—23.

Owens is from "Lost Creek," but you can't lose him.

Ask Bolish about his Unguentine Nux Vomica.

Prof. LaWall—What is Peroxide of Hydrogen generally sold for?
Shiffer—5c. an ounce.

We wonder why it took three weeks to make Schaffer's pictures.

If the Athletic Association should start a base ball team, they would have a (Big Pitcher) in Heitzellberger, and a (strong batter) in Messmer.

Did you notice the black three-year-old string at the dance?

The many pleasant remarks made by visitors at the dance should make all '07 members feel proud.

The next time Peary goes in search of the North Pole, he should go by way of P. C. P. on Monday mornings.

O. G. BILLINGS.

E. A. McADAMS.

Reporters.

BETA PHI NOTES

Annual class picture was taken the early part of the month.

Ask Prof. LaWall who the class theorist is.

Class wants to know where Suter and Zeller spend their time before each lecture.

Smith has changed his luck.

A rumor is abroad that Deane needs a haircut.

Mrs. F. D. Titus (nee R. T. Cope) is being sued for a divorce by F. D. Titus, on the grounds of non-support.

Shinn & Kirk, of S. Broad St., are thinking of sending their employe, R. C. Bower, to South America to look after their interests in the cultivation of Cinchona.

Lead, kindly Lights.

Schnehle, alias the Fashion Plate.

Haines, may all your troubles be little ones.

MAXWELL HOPKINS,

EDWIN F. SHIELDS,

Reporters.

ALPHA PHI NOTES ('09)

At a rather stormy class meeting of Alpha Phi, the question of a distinct class pin and colors was discussed, meeting with strong disapproval on one hand and equal strong support on the other. After an explanation by Professor Stroup, the matter was laid on the table—and long may it lay there.

The members of '09 attending the Senior Dance were delighted with their entertainment and congratulate '07 on their taste and originality.

The Stroup Chemistry Club is now formed and has its club house at 153 N. Tenth St. A piano, billiard table and bowling alley have been supplied, and the twenty-five odd members meet every Saturday afternoon to talk over subject matter furnished by the Professor.

The Ohio Club organized this month with a membership of seventeen, five of whom are from '09. Colors and mottoes have been chosen and everything points to a permanent organization later. The members of this club were nicely presented with lemons by the Neff College of Oratory, and as a result the P. C. P. branch of the Y. W. C. A. has lost its charter.

Oberg is now preparing a treatise on dessication.

See Noedel and Strouse at Keith's in "Mirth and Magic."

How would you like to fill prescriptions in St. Clair's Latin?

At Giessen, Germany, the following curious rule is among the city hall regulations: "Interments are only permitted after death has taken place. In all other cases a certificate signed by the mayor is required."

"But what will you do when all the vermiform appendices shall have been removed?"

The great surgeon smiled. "I was reading only today that the stomach may be taken out."

"Without killing the patient?"

"How funny you are!" exclaimed the great surgeon, and laughed outright.

"Burple, I never saw you looking so ghastly. Why don't you ask some doctor what ails you?"

"Because I know what ails me. It's quick consumption."

"Quick consumption?"

"Yes; having to bolt my breakfast in two gulps and hurry to catch the train for downtown."

Our Graduates

(In order to make this department of the REPORT as generally interesting as possible, the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy are requested to send items of information concerning graduates to the editor of the REPORT. By so doing they can keep in social touch with fellow graduates and renew their friendships of college days).

The editor had the pleasure recently of calling on Dr. J. L. D. Morison, '88, for several years Instructor at the College. His friends will be glad to know of his greatly improved health and that he has every reason for believing that within the next six months he will be entirely well. He resigned his position of Instructor in Botany, Microscopy and Materia Medica at the College some six years ago on account of poor health and sought by travel to regain it again. In this pursuit he has visited many countries, in fact circumnavigated the globe twice. Travel, however, did not benefit him much, but finally the treatment he received in London, Eng., met the conditions of his case completely and since then he has been improving rapidly.

P. E. Meissner, of Milwaukee, Wis., died in August last. He was a member of the Class of '85.

Wm. B. Thompson, Class of '55, for a number of years the Recording Secretary of the College, died December 7th in his 80th year. He was in business for a long time at 17th and Mt. Vernon Sts. After the sale of his store he held a responsible position with John Wyeth & Bro. All who knew him will remember his polished and courtly manner and the wide extent of his knowledge.

Mr. Geo. Redsecker Ross, Class of '80, a member of the firm of Dr. Geo. B. Ross & Co., Lebanon, Pa., paid a visit recently to the College.

Ray W. Dentler, P. D., '00, has sold his store at Pottstown, Pa. He expects to shortly open (March 1st) an "up-to-date" store at 633 Penn St., Reading, Pa.

Luther B. Curtis, '04, has changed his address from Montgomery, Ala., to Palatka, Fla.

The following subscriptions to the Thos. S. Wiegand Scholarship: G. L. Sontag, Neidsville, Wis.; J. Connor Chisholm, '05, Dallas, Tex.; Alfred Heineberg, M. D.; Henry S. Welcome, '74, London, Eng.

There is still opportunity for the friends of "Uncle Tommy" (as the boys for years have delighted to call him) to send in their subscriptions. This worthy object, we happen to know, lies very near his heart.

Max Morris, Class of '95, is president of the Max Morris Drug Company, of Macon, Georgia.

At a meeting of physicians, one speaker was cynically deprecating the ultraspecialism of the age in medicine and surgery. Said he: "This rage for parcelling out the human frame into special territories is passing all bounds. As it is, we have specialists for the nose, the throat, the ear, the lungs, the heart, the genito-urinary organs, the rectum, the mouth, the brain, etc. It seems to me, gentlemen, that it will not be long ere the specialists, like Alexander, will have to sigh for new regions to overcome. So far as I can see, the umbilicus is about the only portion of the body not allotted to a specialist." Whereupon a grizzled veteran practitioner raising his hand, exclaimed: "Doctor, you're forgetting the naval surgeons!"—*New York Medical Journal*.

San Francisco, December 30, 1906.

Dear Doctor Lowe:

Just received the three Alumni Reports forwarded to me from my folks and it seemed like old times at P. C. P. as I read them. It is hard to keep track of me, for I am somewhat of a roamer and have traveled a few miles since leaving P. C. P. and have also had several samples of drug life in different Western towns.

After leaving college, I spent a couple of weeks in my home town, Boise, Idaho. Then went to Portland Ore.; then went to Seattle, where I was night man and manufacturer for Kennedy Drug Co., one of the largest retail stores in the West. I also found a good opening for my old college chum, W. S. Camp, who at that time was in Georgia. He came to Seattle and has a good position. I thought I would come down to 'Frisco and try my luck and help build it up by making pills, etc.

Well, I got a fine position and expect to stay until fall, then try pharmacy in Panama.

So please send the ALUMNI REPORT to 2742 California Street, San Francisco.

Pharmacy is improving in the West and we are hoping for shorter hours and Sunday closing, which I think will soon be.

Give my regards to Professors Remington, LaWall, Moerk, Sadtler, Stroup and Heineberg.

Yours truly,

GEO. B. HALEY, '06.

2742 California Street,

P. S.—I believe in advertising; try our famous Headache Powders.

Carbondale, Pa., January 26, 1907.

Dear Professor Lowe:

I have just finished reading the very interesting January number of the Alumni Report.

You are usually very accurate in your statements, but I notice you make Walter J. Garver, '94, say that the class of '94 was "the best ever graduated." I know you meant the class of '95, but there may be many of your readers who would be misled by the statement; hence my reason for calling your attention to the inaccuracy.

Respectfully,

FRANK P. KELLY, '95.

Mr. G. Jonathan Rommel announces the marriage of his daughter, Margaret Dorothea, to Mr. Penrose Jones, '78, Wednesday, January sixteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia.

Mr. Jones has been with Fredk. Stearns & Co., of Detroit, since his graduation from the P. C. P.

We publish the following from the Bermuda *Royal Gazette*, of January 5, 1907:

"It is with deep regret that we record this morning the death of Dr. J. W. P. Outerbridge, eldest son of Dr. T.H. Outerbridge, M. C. P., which occurred at his father's residence, Somerville, Smith's, yesterday morning at three o'clock, after a short illness. The deceased was a young man of much promise and on the high road to success as a pharmacist. In the city where his genial manner and business ability had won him universal respect the news of his death was received with every mark of sincere sorrow. Flags were hoisted at half-mast, and feeling of gloom and sadness was everywhere evident.

"Some six years ago Mr. Outerbridge entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and pursued the course of studies prescribed for the degree of Doctor in Pharmacy, in due time graduating with honors, and carrying off the prize for original work. It was remarked at the time that that prize had not been won for several years previously. According to the law of the United States a pharmacist is not permitted to practice until he has qualified before a State Board. It is usual to graduate first at College; but Dr. Outerbridge passed the State Board before graduating from his College. Completing his studies he returned to Bermuda in 1904, with the intention of practicing in the Colony. His active temperament permitted him only a brief rest, before opening premises in the York Building, Queen Street, Hamilton. Ability in his profession and a close attention to

business soon won for him a patronage which was rapidly increasing when his untimely death deprived the Colony of services which were becoming every day more highly appreciated.

"The funeral took place at St. Mark's Church, Smith's, yesterday afternoon at half-past three o'clock and the attendance was unusually large. The floral tributes were very numerous.

"The Venerable the Archdeacon of Bermuda, assisted by the Rev. Henry Marriott, Canon Residentiary of the Bermuda Cathedral, conducted the service.

"Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Outerbridge and family have in their sorrow the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community."

Also some excerpts taken from the address of Mr. B. C. McLaughlin, B. A., principal of the Whitney Institute, at the annual distribution of prizes:

"At these yearly gatherings it had been customary to provide some musical or other entertainment; but all plans for that purpose had been abandoned on account of the dangerous illness of a young man of the parish, formerly a pupil of the school. A great grief had fallen upon a family who had always firmly supported the school and taken the deepest interest in everything that concerned its welfare and advancement. Intimate as his relations with that family had always been he felt the deepest sympathy with them in their grief, and he was sure all present did also.

* * * * *

"He had referred to a cloud which was now resting over Smith's Parish by the very serious illness of a young man who was more or less known to them. It was not for him to say anything on the subject except express his own deep sympathy, and the sympathy of all present with the friends and relatives of him who now lay stricken. Let them pray that God would give him patience under his suffering and an happy issue out of all his afflictions, and that He would spare the life of that young man for future usefulness."

The editor can subscribe to all that is said above regarding Mr. Outerbridge; he feels as if he had lost a personal friend, and the College an influential alumnus.

A subscription from J. A. Miller, N. Y., Class of 1896, has been received for the Report.

Thomas V. Crawford, '02, of Pleasantville, N. J., was married on December 19, 1906, to Miss Mary Logue, of 825 Penn St., Camden, N. J. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents.

Quite a unique card has been received from Prof. Wall, of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. It is adorned with small steel engravings around the margin. It reads as follows:

ANNUAL PASS.

Health, Wealth and Success to you.

Pass Dr. C. B. Lowe over Three hundred and Sixty-five Days of Happiness.

Good always and everywhere.

And many years after.

Not subject to cancellation.

Signed,

O. A. WALL.

January 20, 1907.

Dear Professor Lowe:

Will you please have the Alumni Report sent to my present address, 215 Millvale Avenue, Pittsburg?

I have missed the Report since coming here as it has not been forwarded according to my instructions. I feel the Report is too valuable to be without, as it keeps a man in close touch with his Alma Mater, which I consider most desirable.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

ROLAND H. FRENCH, '01.

Mr. French is representing in Pittsburg the Wm. J. Merrell Chemical Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

If there is anything in a name, "The Economical Drug Store," one of the prominent new enterprises which the year 1907 will bring forth for Tampa, Florida, ought to win immediate favor with the public. The idea of "economy" in drugs and prescriptions strikes the average citizen with incredulity, but the *Tribune* has the positive assurance of the young gentlemen who are to inaugurate this innovation that, in adopting the name "Economical" for their business, they do so with a full understanding of what the word implies, and with a resolute determination to live up to the name in the treatment accorded their patrons.

Fortunate, indeed, is the Economical Drug Store in the selection of its location. In the handsome new Curry Building, at Franklin and Cass streets, in the very center of the city's pulsating business heart, the Economical will occupy the corner store. Probably more people pass this corner every day than any other point in the municipal limits. For years wise business men have cast longing eyes upon this "stand," realizing that, once it should be adorned with a suitable

structure, it would be the ideal trade location of all Tampa. The Economical Drug Store has secured the coveted prize—and, in the matter of location alone, it will enjoy an advantage sure to yield profitable returns.

Russell Bros. are the proprietors of this new enterprise. Mr. Frank H. Russell, for 15 years actively in the drug trade, and for eight years well and favorably known to the people of Tampa, having been connected with the leading drug stores in the city, and his brother, Mr. Hamilton Russell, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Class of '06, and also well known here as a drug clerk, compose the firm. Popular with all, noted for the care and courtesy they bestow in attending to the wants of patrons, these young gentlemen will enter business for themselves under the most auspicious circumstances.

"In addition to economy in prices," said Mr. Frank Russell, in discussing the plans of the new enterprise, "probably the greatest demand in the drug business here is for quick and correct delivery service. This is a matter which has never been given the attention it deserves in Tampa. The Economical proposes to solve this problem, and medicines or other goods purchased from us will be delivered to any part of the city with a dispatch that I know will be appreciated by the long-suffering public."

It may be mentioned that the Economical will conduct a thoroughly up-to-date soda water and ice cream department. An "Innovation" soda fount, the newest thing out in that line, has been ordered. Competent men will be in charge, and a specialty will be made of ice cream delivery anywhere in the city. Of course, with the Messrs. Russell in charge, the prescription department will be all that could be desired. The best grades of cigars and tobacco will also be handled.

In carrying out its purposes of expediting the drug-delivery system, establishing economy in prices, and instituting all the reforms necessary in that line of business in this city, the career of the Economical, which will begin about February 1st, will be a brilliant success.

Charles R. Slauson, of Utica, N. Y., arrived in this city this morning and claimed the body of Franklin Wright Slauson, of the Second Year Class, his brother, who fatally shot himself while in a fit of despondency in the reading room of the College of Pharmacy, 10th st. near Race, yesterday afternoon.

Officers attached to the Coroner's office have so far been unable to throw any light on the motive which actuated the youth to end his life, unless it was a severe attack of homesickness which he could not overcome.

It was about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after the class of which Slauson was a member trooped from the assembly-room, that he drew a pistol from his pocket and in rapid succession fired two bullets into his brain.

Jacob S. Beehem, the college registrar, heard the report and hurrying to the room found the youth upon the floor, his head resting in a pool of blood, the smoking pistol lying nearby. The janitor, Joseph Kyle, was summoned, and the dying boy was hurried to the hospital, where a first glance proved that the wounds were fatal.

Slauson held a clerk's position in a pharmacy at 19th and Wingo-hocking sts., but left there to accept a position in a drug store at 20th and Cherry sts., but this he lost and had since been unable to procure employment.—*Philadelphia Press*, January 12th.

It is greatly to be regretted that he did not make known his wants to some one connected with the College administration, for he could readily have obtained both help and wise counsel.—*Editor*.

OBITUARY.

JACOB M. STOEVER, '61.

After an illness of little more than a week, Jacob M. Stoever, proprietor of Broad Street Station Pharmacy and a member of the P. A. R. D., died on Saturday night, December 8th, at his apartments in the Tracy. He was 66 years of age. Mr. Stoever had started on a trip around the world and had gotten as far as Salt Lake City when he was seized with stomach trouble and obliged to return. For a time his condition showed improvement, but hemorrhages followed with fatal consequences. For the past twelve years, Mr. Stoever had been the proprietor of the pharmacy in Broad Street Station, but previously he was engaged in business at Chester. During the Civil War, he was hospital steward in the 55th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Mr. Stoever was a prominent Mason and during his residence in Delaware county took an active part in Republican politics, having held several public offices. His business interests will be continued by his son and partner, Dr. Harry von H. Stoever, '90.—*P. A. R. D. Bulletin*.

WHY SHE APOLOGIZED.

The throat specialist exhibited his laryngoscope to a nervous woman and remarked:

"You would be surprised to know how far down we can see with this instrument."

And then, as he was about to place the laryngoscope in her throat, she apologized for having a hole in her stocking.—*New York Press*.

MID-YEAR EXAMINATION, THIRD YEAR.

December 21, 1906

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.**A**

ALKALOIDS. 1. Why are alkaloids salified? 2. Why is it dangerous to prescribe alkalies in combination with alkaloidal salts? 3. Why is aconite poisoning nearly always fatal? 4. Describe the thalleioquin test. 5. What is a ptomaine?

B

ANIMAL PRODUCTS. 1. Give the official definition of Desiccated Suprarenal Glands. 2. What alkaloids are they said to contain? 3. What use is made of these alkaloids by physicians? 4. Describe briefly the manufacture of pepsin. 5. How is pepsin tested officially?

C

ARRANGEMENT OF A PHARMACY. 1. Fixtures: What are the advantages of hardwood fixtures? 2. Under what circumstances would you order bottles or cans for containers? 3. What precautions should be used in dispensing poisons to guard against errors in using the contents of the wrong bottle? 4. What is meant by a "recessed label" shop bottle?

D

STORE ETHICS. 1. How would you proceed to prevent loss of sales through running out of stock? 2. What expedients should you use to prevent the loss of a customer if you did not have on hand the article called for? 3. Why is it important to label all medicines before delivering to the customer? 4. Why should the name of a preparation asked for by a customer be repeated interrogatively by the dispenser?

CHEMISTRY**E**

1. Name the first five monatomic alcohols of the saturated series, state their distinctive properties and the sources whence they are obtained. 2. Define primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols; illustrate by examples of each. 3. Show by graphic formulas the products of oxidation of each of these classes.

F

1. Write the structural formula of tartaric acid; what is its basicity? 2. Write the formulas of the official crystallized tartrates. 3. What is the source of tartaric acid, and how is the free acid obtained? 4. What is the source of citric acid? 5. Write its formula and state its basicity.

G

1. What is the chemical composition of the neutral fats? 2.

Write a typical formula of one of the chief fat constituents. 3. Mention the several methods by which the fats may be decomposed and write a reaction for such decomposition. 4. What are the important industries based upon the fats and the products of their decomposition?

H

1. What is fermentation? 2. What are the several classes of ferments? 3. Name some of the important ferments and state their particular function. 4. Show by reaction how starch and cane sugar are changed by the action of ferments. 5. What are some of the important industries based upon fermentation? 6. State the character of the fermentation in each of these.

MATERIA MEDICA

J

HOPS. 1. Give the Latin official name, botanical name, family and habitat. 2. By what botanical name are the fruits of the hop known? 3. What is the natural color of these fruits? 4. What color do they assume when kept on hand too long? 5. How are they often treated to restore the natural color? 6. How may this treatment be detected? 7. What glandular powder is present upon these fruits? 8. Name two official preparations derived from this glandular powder. 9. What are the medicinal properties of hops?

K

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE. 1. Give the Latin official name of the plant. 2. What per cent of alkaloids are the leaves required to yield? 3. What per cent of alkaloids is the root required to yield? 4. What is the action upon the pupil of the eye of these alkaloids? 5. Name a drug which has a precisely opposite physiological action. 6. What effect does deadly nightshade have upon the following secretions: saliva, sweat, gastric juice? 7. Give the official names of henbane and Jamestown weed. 8. For what complaint is the latter drug principally used?

L

COFFEE, TEA AND CHOCOLATE. 1. State the difference in action between these articles when used as beverages. 2. Which is the best cardiac stimulant? 3. Which is the best cerebral stimulant? 4. Which is the most nutritious, and why is this one most likely to cause indigestion? 5. Why do poor grades of tea often cause dyspepsia? 6. Why is caffeine so largely used in headache powders? 7. What is the official dose of caffeine and of caffeina citrata? 8. Is the latter a definite chemical compound? 9. Name two sources of theobromine. 10. What is the official dose of cocaine hydrochloride? 11. What are the legal restrictions regarding the sale of the latter? 12. What effect does this drug have upon the superficial sensory nerves?

M

ACONITE. 1. Give its botanical name, family, habitat and synonym. 2. What part of the plant is official, and how can this drug be differentiated from taraxacum? 3. What per cent of aconitine should be present and what is the official dose of the latter? 4. What action does aconite have upon the sensory nerves of the skin? 5. What action upon the mouth and tongue? 6. What is its action upon the heart and pulse? 7. How does this action differ from that of digitalis? 8. Describe *briefly* the treatment for aconite poisoning.

COMMITTEE.

N

ERGOTA. 1. What is ergota? 2. To what influence is its propagation attributed? 3. Briefly describe it. 4. What should be done with ergot that is over a year old? 5. What important preparations of the drug are generally used, and what is the drug strength of each preparation?

O

1. A pharmacist has 500 Gm. of dried opium, assaying 14.5 per cent of morphine, and desires to make from it U. S. P. tincture of a mean strength; how much tincture will he be able to produce? 5. Show the figures that you use in arriving at your result.

P

R

Zinc Sulphas gr. x
Plumbi Acetas gr. x
Aquae Hamamelidis, q. s. ft. f3 iv
M. ft. inject.

1. Give concise and explicit directions for what you consider the proper method of preparing the above prescription. 2. Give your reasons for any special manipulation you may consider necessary. 3. State what is present in the mixture after it is prepared. 4. Taking this as a type of a certain class of mixtures frequently prescribed, would you say that any special manipulation you consider necessary is a good rule for all similar preparations?

Q

MERCURY. 1. Briefly describe this metal. 2. How does Massa Hydrargyri differ from Unguentum Hydrargyri in strength and general characteristics? 3. What two strengths of ointment made from mercury are official, and when should each be dispensed? 4. What is the chemical and physical difference between Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum and Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum? 5. What is the difference between the ointments prepared from these oxides of mercury, and what different medicinal uses have these ointments?

BOTTLES TO BREAK.

The inquisitive clerk was on duty in the drug store. The inquisitive clerk is a very annoying person at times, whenever found; his curiosity almost makes one doubt his sex. To the inquisitive clerk of this truthful tale there came a man, who asked for a dozen six-ounce bottles.

"Bottles?" asked the clerk without moving.

"Yes."

"Are you a doctor?"

"No."

"Patent medicine man?"

"No."

"Working up a little private business with a hair restorer or a complexion lotion, perhaps?"

"No."

"But you want twelve bottles?" in a puzzled tone.

"Yes."

"With or without corks?"

"With corks."

"Empty?"

"Yes."

The clerk was plainly distressed. His curiosity was still unsatisfied.

"What do you want them for?" he demanded at last.

"To break," answered the man.

"What?"

"I wouldn't want the neighbors to hear of it," explained the man confidentially. "Just a whim, you know, but I like to hear them crack. It's cheaper than breaking windows and gives me just as much pleasure; but my supply has given out and I want a few to hold me over until another carload arrives."

The inquisitive clerk looked at the man doubtfully.

"Oh, well, of course, it's nothing to me," he said.

"Then what made you ask about it?"

The inquisitive clerk got the bottles without making any reply, but the strain was a severe one. He had to say something.

"What do you do with the corks?" he asked.

"Chew 'em," answered the man promptly. "It's good for the digestion. Try it sometime."

The inquisitive clerk went into such a deep trance that he forgot to ask the girl who came in for a lemon phosphate why she preferred lemon to wild cherry.—*Chicago Post*.

ALUMNI REPORT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE
PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Vol. XLIII

MARCH, 1907

No. 3

THE QUESTION SHEET OF THE STATE PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINING BOARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS

A.

- R. Hydrargyri Chlorid. Corrosivi, gr. j.
Syrupus Acid Hydriodici.
Syrupus Hypophosphit. Composit., ana f ʒij.
Mds.—A teaspoonful three times a day.

(1) State how you would mix the above prescription. (2) How would you dispense it? (3) What kind of a looking mixture will it make? (4) How much of the mercurial salt will each dose contain? (5) Give the ingredients of Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

B.

- R. Tincturæ Guaiaci, fʒiij.
Aquæ q. s. ad., fʒiij.
Mds.—Use as a gargle.

(1) What kind of a looking mixture would this make? (2) What would you use to improve it? (3) What is meant by "ad.?" (4) How is the Tincture of Guaiac made? (5) What is Guaiac?

C.

- R. Codeinæ Sulphatis, gr. ij.
Potassii bromidi, ʒj.
Potassii cyanidi, ʒij.
Aquæ Destillatæ, q. s. ad., fʒiv.
Mds.—Teaspoonful every two or three hours.

(1) Criticise the above prescription and state how you would prepare the same. (2) Give the approximate weights and measures used above in the metric system. (3) How much potassium cyanide would there be in each dose? (4) How much of the Codein salt would there be in each dose. (5) Give the average dose of these salts.

D.

BOTANY. State what is meant by the following terms: (1) Annual. (2) Biennial. (3) Perennial. (4) Describe Aerial roots. (5) Describe

Aerial rootlets. (6) What is meant by Epiphytic plants? (7) What is meant by Parasitic plants? (8) What is meant by Phaenogamous plants? (9) What kind of plant is the Mistletoe? (10) What would you call the Dodder?

E.

BOTANY. Give the meaning of the following terms as applied to stems: (1) Assurgent. (2) Decumbent. (3) Procumbent. (4) Reptent. (5) Surculus. (6) Stolon. (7) Flagellum. (8) Suffruticose. (9) Dextrorse. (10) Sinistrorse.

F.

BOTANY. (1) State what a stamen is and its usefulness to the plant. (2) Name and describe the two parts of a stamen. (3) Make a drawing of a Pistil and indicate its three important parts. (4) What are axillary flowers? (5) What is a Pedicel? (6) What is a Peduncle? (7) What is a Raceme? (8) What is a Spike? (9) What is a Spadix? (10) What is a Corymb?

G.

BOTANY. (1) What is a Rhizome? (a) How does it differ from a root? (b) Give the names of at least two official rhizomes. (2) What is a Tuber. (a) Is it a root or a stem? (b) Name at least one official tuber? (3) What is a Corm? (4) What is a bulb? (5) What is the difference between a corm and a bulb? (a) Name one official corm and bulb.

H.

Give the meaning of the following chemical terms: (1) Dimorphous. (2) Trimorphous. (3) Polymorphous. (4) Isomorphism. (5) Tabular. (6) Laminar. (7) Acicular. (8) Prismatic, when applied to crystals. Also (9) Deliquescent. (10) Hygroscopic.

I.

Acids: (1) Describe them briefly. (2) What Element is common to all known acids? (3) On account of the universal presence of this element, they are chemically designated as salts. Salts of what? Illustrate the above by writing out the names of two or three acids in the ordinary manner, the same acids as salts, and the chemical formula of each. (4) Describe the Quantivalence of acids. (5) Give an illustration of Univalent, Bivalent, and Trivalent Acids, and prove it with their chemical formula.

K.

Urine: (1) Name the important solid constituents of healthy human urine. (2) What is the average daily quantity passed by a healthy adult? (3) What quantity of total solids does that represent? (4) If the quantity of urine passed in twenty-four hours is much in excess of the average daily amount passed in health, what would you suspect and look for? (5) If considerably less in quantity than nor-

mal, what would you suspect and look for? (a) Give the specific gravity of healthy urine. (b) Urine containing sugar. (c) Urine containing albumen. (d) Give one or more qualitative tests for the presence of either sugar or albumen.

L.

(1) What is Potassium? (2) Describe it and give some of its peculiarities in connection with water of ammonia, oxygen and bromine. (3) What is Potasso and Potasso Hydrate? (a) Give its chemical formula. (4) Give the formula for making the Liquor Potassii Hydroxidi. (a) What percentage of Potassium Hydroxide does it contain? (5) Why should this solution be kept in a glass stoppered, green glass bottle?

M.

(1) What is an element? (2) What are metals? (3) Name a liquid metal. (4) Name a liquid non-metallic element. (5) What are alkaloids? (6) What is Iodine? (7) What product is formed when Iodine combines with Potassium Hydroxide? (8) What is the official product called when iodine combines with hydrogen? (9) How is the product prepared? (10) What is the average dose?

N.

(1) What is Sulphur? (2) How is Sulphur Lotum made? (3) How is Flowers of Sulphur made? (4) What is Lac Sulphur? (5) How is it made? (6) What impurities does it often contain? (7) In what manner do these impurities enter? (8) How may their presence be detected? (9) Into what official powder does Sulphur Lotum enter?

O.

(1) What are Almonds? (2) Give the botanical source of the bitter variety. (3) Give the botanical source of the sweet variety. (4) Give the official latin name of the so-called oil of sweet almonds. (5) How is it obtained? (6) Into what official preparations does it enter? (7) How is the oil of bitter almonds obtained? How much benzaldehyde should it contain? (9) State the limit of hydrocyanic acid which it should contain. (10) To what is the presence of hydrocyanic acid due?

P.

(1) What is Terebene? (2) How is it best administered? (3) Give its medical properties. (4) Describe Terpin Hydrate. (5) How is it usually administered?

Q.

(1) What is Rosemary? (2) What official product is obtained from it? (3) Into what official preparations does this product enter? (4) Give a brief outline of the official assay of the product referred to under question 2. (5) Describe Rosa Gallica. (6) Name the natural

order to which this plant belongs. (7) What official alcoholic preparation is made from it? (8) Describe *Rosa Centifolia*. (9) Why is it called centifolia? (10) What is meant by generic names?

R.

Give the official latin names for the following products: (1) Colophony. (2) Basham's Mixture. (3) Elixir Vitriol. (4) Goulard's Extract. (5) Hive Syrup. (6) Dover's Powder. (7) Monsel's Solution. (8) Litharge. (9) Deshler's Salve. (10) Give the chemical formula for Red Lead.

S.

Doses. Give the average doses of each of the following drugs: (1) Tincture of Aconite. (2) Tincture of Belladonna leaves. (3) Tincture of Indian Cannabis. (4) Tincture of Cantharidis. (5) Tincture of Nux Vomica. (6) Compound Acetanilide Powder. (7) Compound Powder of Glycyrrhiza. (8) Powder of Ipecac and Opium. (9) Compound Powder of Jalap. (10) Compound Powder of Rhubarb.

T.

Give the solubilities of the following drugs in water and in alcohol: (1) Boric Acid. (2) Gallic Acid. (3) Tannic Acid. (4) Lime. (5) Hydrated Chloral. (6) Codeinæ Phosphas. (7) Codeinæ Sulphas. (8) Corrosive Sublimate. (9) Epsom Salt. (10) Terpin Hydrate.

U.

Define the meaning of the following therapeutic terms: (1) Cardiac Sedatives. (2) Cardiac Stimulants. (3) Carminatives. (4) Counterirritants. (5) Demulcents. (6) Diaphoretics. (7) Hypnotics. (8) Nervous Sedatives. (9) Oxytoxics. (10) Emmenagogues.

V.

Mention two or three of the following remedies: (1) Cardiac Sedatives. (2) Cardiac Stimulants. (3) Carminatives. (4) Counterirritants. (5) Demulcents. (6) Diaphoretics. (7) Hypnotics. (8) Nervous Sedatives. (9) Oxytoxics. (10) Emmenagogues.

W.

Gelatin: (1) What is Gelatin as defined by the U. S. Pharmacopœia? (2) What is gelatin extensively used in pharmacy? (3) What official preparation is made from it? (4) Give the formula and state how the finished product should be preserved. (5) What are its medical properties and uses?

X.

Desiccated Suprarenal Glands: (1) Give the Latin official name. (2) How is it prepared for medical use? (3) From what animals is it derived and what part of the bodies is it obtained from? (4) What is Adrenalin and how is it obtained? How much stronger is it than the official preparation? (5) What are its medical properties?

Y.

Sodium Phosphate: (1) Describe Sodium Phosphate. (2) How is it made? (3) Name the pharmaceutical preparations made from it. (4) Name an important official liquid preparation of Sodium Phosphate. (5) What is the dose of this last preparation referred to? (6) What are the medical properties of Sodium Phosphate?

Z.

In the making of Simple Cerate, why are the melted ingredients stirred constantly until cold? (2) Why is liquid petrolatum used in making Cerate of Cantharides? (3) Why is alcohol used in making Collodion? (4) Why does a precipitate form in a mixture of equal parts of syrup of hydriodic acid and compound syrup of hypophosphites with a small quantity of corrosive sublimate? (5) Why is ammonium carbonate and acetic acid used in making the Elixir of Iron, Quinine and Strychnia Phosphates U. S. Ph.? (6) Why is Anethol preferred to oil of anise in making Elixir of Anise N. F.? (7) Why does the U. S. Ph. direct that Whisky shall be at least four years old? (8) Why should the peppermint herb be washed in water, before using it for the purpose of coloring the official Spirit of Peppermint? (9) Why is saigon cinnamon used in making Compound Tincture of Gambir? (10) What variety of Almonds contains the largest amount of Fixed Oil?

THE FEBRUARY PHARMACEUTICAL MEETING.

The February pharmaceutical meeting was held in the College Museum at 3:30 P. M. on February 19th, Mr. Martin I. Wilbert presiding.

A paper was read by Prof. Charles H. LaWall on the "Food and Drugs Act in Its Relation to Public Health." Attention was called to the positive harm that might arise from the use of "preserved," "misbranded," "adulterated" foods and drugs, especially by persons not in a normal condition of health, and the good effect of the new Food and Drugs Act toward checking the sale of such articles. Under the new law manufacturers are now responsible for the truth of the statements accompanying their goods, but were not before. Lying is now a punishable crime, but was not before the new law went into effect. A number of cases were cited where harm had resulted from the use of adulterated foods and beverages which had been guaranteed "absolutely pure." One of the effects of the new law has been the changes which manufacturers have had to make in the labels of their products to make them conform to the law. What was once sold as "potted tongue" is now sold as "potted meats, tongue flavor." A certain well-known "cure for consumption" is

now labeled "— cure, a medicine for coughs, colds, etc," the words "a medicine for" being all but invisible, and the words "coughs, colds" occupying the space formerly occupied by "consumption;" and so cleverly is the work done that the average person is not apt to notice any change whatever in the label. Special attention was called to the misleading and reprehensible style of advertising that some firms are adopting for use in street cars and newspapers. These "ads." are couched in language that will lead people into the belief that the articles mentioned in the "ads." are not only guaranteed as to purity by the makers, but that this guarantee is backed up by the United States Government. The truth of the matter is that the Government is guaranteeing the purity of no man's preparations, and, moreover, the Government chemists are analyzing nothing, except with the idea of making prosecutions under the new law in case interdicted substances are found in the preparations analyzed; and even then the articles to be analyzed are purchased in the open market, and not secured from the makers. The Government simply registers the manufacturer's guarantee, made for the protection of the retailer, but does not guarantee any article. Mention was made of nostrums widely advertised as cures for the "drug habit," which, upon analysis, were found to be nothing else than preparations containing the very drugs the desire for which they were said to destroy. An instance was cited where a manufacturer had asked a Government chemist whether he would be obliged to state on the label of one of his preparations that it contained a certain per cent of morphine. Upon being answered in the affirmative, he asked the chemist if he could not tell him of something that could be used instead of the morphine and that would not come under the provisions of the new law, and unblushingly he confessed that the sole reason for adding the morphine was to insure the continued sale of the preparation—in other words to create morphine fiends. Where can we find a stronger reason for the enactment and enforcement of legislation leading to the rigorous guarding of the purity of our goods, beverages and medicines, when men are not afraid to admit that they are "out for the almighty dollar," even at the cost of human life and health here, and the possible damning of men's souls for all eternity?

Mr. Potts spoke of the futility of the ruling requiring the percentage or amount per ounce of interdicted drugs to be stated on the labels of headache powders, and said what the druggist and public ought to know is the absolute amount of such substances in each powder. He also spoke of the attempt of one agent to mislead him regarding the serial number or guarantee number on the label of a preparation he was selling, trying to give him the impression that it was the N. A. R. D. serial number.

Prof. Kraemer paid a glowing tribute to Dr. Wiley, who, practically singly, labored for the legislation now in force and succeeded in getting Congress sufficiently interested to enact the present law. He felt that Dr. Wiley could almost be classed among our greatest Americans. He spoke of the need of more men like Prof. LaWall to agitate these things. He also spoke strongly in favor of the publication of names in connection with investigations, so that the public might know who the rascals are

There was some discussion on the subject of a uniform State food and drugs act, and the statement was made that such a law would be impossible, owing to the difference in the constitutions of the various States in the Union. What would be effective in one State would be unconstitutional in another.

Clarence H. Campbell and Thos. H. Potts each contributed a paper on "The Elevation of Pharmacy; the Abuse of Free Services; Sunday Closing; and Why Drug Clerks are Scarce." Both papers contained many good points and precipitated quite an animated discussion, in which Messrs. Potts, McIntyre, Kraemer, Ellis and a visitor, whose name your reporter was unable to learn, took part.

It is to be regretted that the attendance at the meeting was so small, for the papers and discussions that followed could not help but be of benefit both to those who took part and those who listened. Brother Alumnus, if it is possible for you to attend these meetings, you are making a big mistake by not doing so.

F. P. STROUP.

P. C. P. DANCE IN TEXAS.

On Friday night, February 22d, Messrs. J. Connor Chisholm, Chester A. Duncan and Samuel Y. Althoff, all alumni of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, members of the Zeta Delta Chi Fraternity, and Class 1904, gave a college and fraternity dance in Dallas, Texas.

The bungalow in which the dance was given presented a beautiful appearance. Log fires blazed in the open fireplaces, flowering plants and vines were everywhere in profusion, while the walls and ceilings were hung with the national colors, together with Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Zeta Delta Chi Fraternity pennants. At the conclusion of the dance a rousing '04 class yell and a hearty cheer for old P. C. P. was given.

ALUMNI REPORT

**PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
OF PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY**

JOS. W. ENGLAND, '83, Secretary, 145 North Tenth Street

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EDITORIALS

"FORWARD MARCH!"

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, like a well drilled military Company, has always had an ear alert to catch the order, "Forward March!" Several times in the last two or three decades has the College moved forward when the necessities of the hour demanded such a movement. The establishment of the Pharmaceutical Laboratory was in response to such a demand, the Chemical Laboratory having been previously started. This was the first laboratory of its kind in the country.

The establishment of the present magnificent Microscopical Laboratory, whose equipment in value is equal to the entire equipment of many of the pharmaceutical colleges of this country, was also a forward step.

The establishment of the "Three Years Course," with its greatly enlarged curriculum, was also in response to the needs of the times; while the "Course in Commercial Training," first started at the P. C. P., has abundantly demonstrated its value, and been largely copied. The courses in physiology and pharmacognosy have made materia-medica less difficult and much more interesting and profitable.

One of the results of the passage of the "Pure Food and Drug Law" has been to make a large demand for analysts who have had a technical

education that will qualify them for the duties of the position. The Committee on Instruction, have for some time had under consideration the establishment of a course which should thoroughly qualify those taking it to creditably fill these Governmental positions. The mapping out and establishing of such a course, however, was just that much additional work to men already worked to their full capacity.

Another problem to be faced was to find accommodations for these additional students, as the chemical laboratory was already worked to its full extent, for some time past every facility that could be drawn upon being utilized. The only way out of the dilemma was the erection of a building especially adapted to this work. We are glad to say that at a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College the course already alluded to was approved of, and the erection of a special building upon the Cherry street lot, now occupied by the Aimwell School building, owned by the College, was decided upon. This building, the plans of which have already been sketched out, will be a commodious one, two stories in height, containing two large laboratories, one adapted to quantitative and one to qualitative work. This new departure will demand a large sum of money for both building and equipment.

Who will be the first to make a generous donation and write their names high upon the scroll of fame of the P. C. P.? We hope, however, that no one will feel that because they cannot give large amounts that therefore a smaller contribution will not be acceptable. Give what you can; put your heart into the gift and it will count.

We publish below an interesting article from the *Philadelphia Press* of March 5th. One correction should be made. It is not proposed at present to devote any of the space in the new building to microscopic work, but that part of the proposed course will be carried on in the Microscopical Laboratory, which has ample facilities for prosecuting it. The article is as follows:

QUAKER LANDMARK TO BE TORN DOWN

**HISTORIC AIMWELL SCHOOL, ON CHERRY STREET NEAR TENTH WILL
MAKE ROOM FOR ADDITION TO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**

Following the decision of the Board of Trustees of the College of Pharmacy, the quaint old building on the north side of Cherry Street near Tenth Street, occupied for nearly a century by the Aimwell School, one of the first Quaker Schools in this city, will be torn down to make way for an additional college building. A department for the training of chemists and pharmacists in the analyzing of foods, drugs and spices, according to the Government requirements as stipulated in the new pure food and drugs act will occupy the new structure.

As befitting the oldest institution for the study of pharmacy in this country—it was founded in 1820—the College of Pharmacy has taken the lead in preparing to put up a building for this particular purpose. Under the new Federal law, hundreds of chemists will be employed not only by the Department of Agriculture, but by manufacturers of medicines, food and drink who must be sure, before their goods are put on the market, that they come up to Government standards. It is to supply this demand that the new department has been planned.

While the plans have not yet been fully completed, it is proposed that the new building, which will front on Cherry Street, shall conform in style with the present main building of the institution. It will occupy a lot 40 by 60 feet and is to cost about \$25,000. The basement will be devoted to chemical operations and the first floor will contain the main laboratory. On the second floor will be arranged instruments for the examination of adulterated spices, powdered drugs and foods. Much valuable apparatus will be installed and the entire equipment and the facilities for this special course will involve a heavy outlay. The new building will join the main structure.

The new course will be optional to the students in pharmacy at the college. To the graduates in pharmacy, the taking of this special course will require one year and to those who have had no training whatever, the two will be required. The new building will be ready for occupancy by the opening of the fall term in September.

The Aimwell School, which gives way to this modern educational step, was the result of a movement started by a little band of Quakers in 1796. After occupying several buildings, where girls were educated free of charge, the site on Cherry Street was purchased in 1825 and a building of their own erected. Until a few years ago, when the little school was purchased by the college, the work was carried on at the school by the descendants of the founders. Since then it has been rented as a factory.

We regret that a severe attack of laryngitis prevented the editor from being present at the Greek letter fraternity banquets whose programs are published in the present number of the ALUMNI REPORT; in consequence thereof we can add but little to that in print. We understand, however, that both of these banquets were very enjoyable occasions. As the former participants read the menu cards, no doubt their salivary glands will be reflexly stimulated and therefore, their mouths will water, in fancy they will go back to the times when they were able to participate in these festive occasions. Yet these banquets have another side as will be seen by the toast cards, in addition to the gustatory part, "there was a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

College News.

ANNUAL BANQUET

OF

ZETA DELTA CHI FRATERNITY, ALPHA CHAPTER,
PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE PHARMACY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 7.30 P. M.,

THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD.

MENU

"Yesterday this day's madness did prepare:
To-morrow silence, triumph, or despair:
Feast! for you know not whence you came nor why:
Drink! for you know not why you go nor where."—

RUBAIYAT.

Cape Cod Oysters
Celery

Puree Argentine

Hors d'Oeuvre

Filet of Bass, Bellevue
Potatoes Parisienne

Mignon of Beef, Stanley	
Green Peas	Small Rice Croquettes

Zeta Delta Chi Punch

Philadelphia Squab with Cress on Toast

Hot House Tomato on Leaf of Lettuce Mayonnaise
Camembert and Roquefort
Toasted Crackers

Plombiere Glace

Assorted Cakes

Coffee

"Since we have feasted thus,
Which we so little merit,
Let Meg now take away the flesh,
And Jock bring in the spirit"—BURNS

TOASTS

"Assist me, some extemporal god of rhyme,
For I am sure I shall turn sonnet."—SHAKESPEARE

Toastmaster PROF. JOSEPH P. REMINGTON

"And thou art worthy, full of power;
As gentle; liberal minded, great,
Consistent, wearing all that weight
Of learning lightly like a flower."—TENNYSON

Zeta Delta Chi CLAIR S. STINE, '07

"So long as we love we serve,
So long as we are loved by others,
I would almost say we are indispensable,
And no man is useless while he has a friend."—

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

The Girl I Left Behind PROF. CLEMENT G. LOWE

"A smile or kiss, as he will use the art,
Shall have the cunning skill to break a heart."—SHIRLEY

College Days WILLIAM C. O'BRIEN, '07

"Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying;
And the same flower that smiles to-day,
To-morrow will be dying."—WILMOT

The Attainment of One's Ideal PROF. HENRY KRAEMER

"To be, or not to be? That is the question."—

SHAKESPEARE

The Freshman H. J. REICK, '09

"To be, rather than to seem."—BURNS

The Faculty ROBERT G. REYNOLDS, '07

"Who loves not Knowledge? Who shall rail
Against her beauty? May she mix
With men and prosper. Who shall fix
Her pillars? Let her work prevail."—TENNYSON

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BANQUET COMMITTEE

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FLOYD C. KINNEY

ANNUAL BANQUET

OF

[PI THETA SIGMA FRATERNITY, ALPHA CHAPTER,

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE PHARMACY,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1907, 8 P. M.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.

MENU

Oysters

Celery

Queen Olives

Almonds

 Clear Green Turtle

Filet of Bass Meniere

 Sweetbreads with Fresh Mushrooms

Peas

 Roast Filet of Beef Aux Jus

Potatoes Duchess

Asparagus Tips

 Pi Theta Sigma Punch

Roast Quail, Stuffed
Lettuce and Tomato Salad

Roquefort Cheese

De Brie Cheese

Toasted Crackers

Fancy Ices

Assorted Cakes

Coffee

Cigars and Cigarettes

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JOHN C. EMERSON, '07

TOASTS

TOASTMASTER, HOWARD B. FRENCH, PH. G.

THE ALPHA CHAPTER OF PI THETA SIGMA JOHN D. BEAR, R. C.

SOME ADVANCEMENT IN CHEMISTRY BETWEEN 1879-1907

SAMUEL P. SADTLER, PH. D., LL. D., F. C. S.

THE PROGRESS OF PHARMACY TO-DAY

JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, PH. M., F. C. S.

LINCOLN CLEMENT B. LOWE, PH. G., M. D.

APPLIED EDUCATION FRANK X. MOERK, PH. C., PH. M.

FRATERNAL LOVE RALPH V. MULDOON, V. C.

SOME U. S. P. DRUGS JOHN E. RIPPETOE, P. D.

THE GRAND CHAPTER RAYMOND HENDRICKSON, P. D.

THE BETA CHAPTER J. D. PRUITT, PH. G., B. P.

THE GAMMA CHAPTER F. T. R. GURNSEY, R. C.

BETA PHI NOTES.

Ask Bonnell, alias Trevitt, how gunpowder is made.

Saul, the ladies' man.

Would you Rather be French than Roman?

Shoemaker made another discovery.

Captain Haines wishes to call a meeting of the "Pie Eaters" at 4 o'clock each college day.

There seems to be a hard feeling between Roman and Paterno. Their classmates hope there will be no clash between the East and West Indies.

Ask Fleming about "The Smokers' Retreat."

'Tis said Bowers' next engagement South is with "The Princess."

Curly Young is making remarkable progress in his Thesis, "The Adulteration of Spts. Frumenti."

MAXWELL HOPKINS,
EDWIN F. SHIELDS,
Reporters.

ZETA PHI NOTES.

Wanted, a competent musician, one who understands the new thirteen string Bojack. Apply to Armstrong.

Professor La Wall—Lamas, what is the official name of Tr. Calabar Bean?

Lamas—Tinctura Calabar Beanæ.

Moorehead, be sure you know what you are doing, then go ahead.

Even matrimonial matches are sometimes light-headed affairs.

Trout, as the season soon opens, not quite so many lady friends.

It seems a shame Gregory does not know the name of Gregory's powder.

The luckless wretch who ventures here
 With aching brain and quaking fear;
 Who has cut the lectures and now feels queer,
 Can see his finish drawing near.

Professor La Wall—Messner, how would you proceed to compound this prescription:

℞ Pepina Lam.
 Pancreatinae aaꝑi
 Acid Hydrochloric dieꝑii ?

Messmer—I would dispense that in wax papers.

Let us make our lecture rooms the largest in the world. The rooms for improvement.

Experiment:—Given a laboratory full of boys. Then introduce three pretty girls.

Prove that all the boys will (turn to rubber).

Professor La Wall—Bomberger, what is the change of color in Compound Rhubarb powder due to?

Bomberger—Due to the Alkalinity of the Alkali.

'07 has a flower,
 On a mission he is bent,
 May he take his P. D. with him,
 But don't forget the 40 per cent.—O. B.

Will somebody kindly tell us what a pill is?

Do you notice that faraway look on some of the boys' faces?

OLIVER G. BILLINGS.
 EUGENE McADAMS.

Dr. H. S. Buckingham, Class of '99, is pleasantly situated at Weatherly, Carbon Co., Pa. This town is about equidistant from Mauch Chunk, Hazleton and White Haven. It contains the shops of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., and also silk mills. After graduating at the Jefferson Medical College, Dr. Buckingham was resident physician at the Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J.

Our Graduates

(In order to make this department of the REPORT as generally interesting as possible, the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy are requested to send items of information concerning graduates to the editor of the REPORT. By so doing they can keep in social touch with fellow graduates and renew their friendships of college days).

Juniata, Pa., February 26, 1907.

Dear Doctor:—It has been almost two years since I saw you, but during that time have been keeping in touch with P. C. P. through the boys and the Alumni.

I have now opened a new store at Juniata, and would be glad to have you make a note of it in the ALUMNI.

It is one of the best ways of having the boys know where to find you. With many returns to dear old P. C. P., and the faculty, thanking you in advance, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

J. E. BONNER, P. D.

After a week's illness from brain trouble, Frank Siddall, 71 years old, for nearly fifty years a prominent soap manufacturer of Philadelphia, died yesterday morning at his home, at Penn's Rock, Pa.

By profession Mr. Siddall was a chemist and a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Class of 1856. Early in his career he discovered a chemical treatment for the composition of laundry soap, from which developed a manufacturing business that has made his name widely known.

Funeral services will be held at the Wrightstown Meeting House, on Monday at noon. He leaves a widow and one son, Frank Siddall, Jr. —Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, January 31st.

BALTIMORE, MD., March 2, 1907.

Editor ALUMNI REPORT.

Dear Sir:—The receipt of an ALUMNI REPORT addressed to Henry C. Croft reminds me of my remissness in not having earlier notified you of his sad death on Monday, December 17th last, of angina pectoris. Whilst he had not been a well man for six months previous, death came suddenly in the end, he having been at business all day the previous Friday.

Mr. Croft learned his business with Henry C. Blair (1st) at 8th & Walnut Sts., and graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in the Class of 1866. He was a classmate and close friend of the late Henry C. Blair, 2d, and one of the original members of the Alumni Association, and preserved a great affection for the old college, and probably the aversion he had for making a speech was the one thing

that kept him away from the alumni reunions. Mr. Croft in the latter part of 1869 went into partnership with the late Andrew and Henry C. Blair, under the firm name of Henry C. Blair's Sons & Co., at 18th & Chestnut Sts., where they built up a very successful business. This firm was dissolved in 1879. Coming to Baltimore with Thomas A. Conlyn, of Class '82-3, the firm of Croft & Conlyn was established, which lasted until his sad death dissolved the partnership.

Mr. Croft was a well known figure about Baltimore and had a large circle of friends. He leaves a widow and one brother, Samuel F. Croft, New York representative of John Wyeth & Bro.

I wish you would notice Mr. Croft's death in the REPORT for the benefit of some of his old friends whom we may have omitted to notify.

Very truly yours,

T. A. CONLYN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 1, 1907.

To Actuary, Phila. College of Pharmacy,

Dear Sir:—It has been many months since I have had any direct communication or news from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy of which I am a member and a graduate of the Class of 1871, also a member of the Alumni. I presume you have lost my address.

I would be pleased to have the monthly alumni meeting reports sent to me, also a copy of the prospectus of the college for last session, 1906-7.

Very truly yours,

EMMOR H. LEE.

P. S.—My address is, 117 East Ashley St., Jacksonville, Fla.

We have pleasure in informing our readers that John Wyeth, on behalf of himself and brother, has given the generous sum of \$2,000 toward the Wm. Procter Monument.

Herman Harms, Class of '94, Salt Lake City, Utah, expects to start a new store to be called the Bingham Street Pharmacy, Cor. E and South Temple Streets. It will be under the management of Walter T. Coffman, Ph. G. Mr. Harms expects, however, to retain his position of analytical chemist and buyer for the W. A. Neldon Drug Co., of Salt Lake City.

OBITUARY.

GUSTAVE ADOLPHUS BACHMAN.

Gustave A. Bachman graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1863, the subject of his thesis being, "The Apothecary's Position." Among his classmates were Wm. McIntyre and Alfred Mellor, both well known in pharmaceutical circles.

For some years after graduation Mr. Bachman engaged in the practice of pharmacy, but later took up the study of medicine, graduating from the Jefferson Medical College in 1873. Dr. Bachman lived in Kensington (Philadelphia), and at the time of his death, on January 9th, it is said that he was one of the oldest physicians in point of practice in that part of the city.

Dr. Bachman was born in Philadelphia and received his early education in the public schools. He was public spirited, and besides serving on the 19th Ward School Board for a number of years, took an active interest in reform politics, and was a member of the Committee of One Hundred and of the Municipal League. Dr. Bachman was also a member of the American Medical Association.

He is survived by two daughters and a son, Dr. H. S. Bachman.

ISAAC HENRY SCHUYLER KINDIG.

Isaac H. S. Kindig, who was a member of the wholesale drug firm of Pfromm & Kindig, of this city, died rather suddenly at his late residence, 2516 Columbia Ave., on November 7, 1906, in the 53d year of his age.

Mr. Kindig obtained his pharmaceutical education at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating therefrom in 1876. His graduation thesis was on the subject of "Percolation." Among his classmates were Prof. Louis Emanuel, Professor Hallberg, Henry Schroeder, Dr. F. E. Stewart and the late Professor Trimble.

Mr. Kindig became interested in fraternity work, and at the time of his death was a member of American Lodge, No. 37, K. of P., and Covenant Lodge, No. 114, I. O. O. F.

HENRY STEELY McNABB.

Henry S. McNabb, who was head clerk in Dodson's drug store, in the Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, committed suicide by shooting himself, on November 8th. He is supposed to have become despondent over money that was owing him. He is survived by his wife, who resides at 1521 North Broad St.

Mr. McNabb graduated from the College in 1891, taking as the subject of his thesis, "Cola Nuts."

PAUL ERNEST MEISSNER.

Paul E. Meissner, whose death recently occurred at his home in Milwaukee, Wis., was a member of the graduating class of 1885, and presented a thesis having the subject "An Indispensable."

We hope to have a more extended sketch of Mr. Meissner's life for a later issue.

FRANCIS H. SIDDALL.

After an illness of three weeks Frank H. Siddall, who was among the older alumni of the college, died at his country home in Wycombe February 1st, in the 71st year of his age.

Mr. Siddall graduated from the College in 1854, presenting a thesis on the subject of "*Coptis Trifolia*." Later he decided to apply his chemical knowledge in the manufacture of soap, in which business he amassed a fortune. He is said to have been the originator of the phrase, "Don't be a clam." This phrase seemed to embody the ideas which he applied in his business and to carry with it a kind of magic. Mr. Siddall was a believer in the value of advertising in his younger days, when this art was in its infancy, and boldly exploited his goods in the newspapers.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING.

The second stated meeting of the Executive Board of the Alumni Association for 1906-07 was held at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on Thursday, October 3, 1906, President John D. Burg, presiding. The treasurer reported a balance of \$209.01.

The Finance Committee reported that the bonds of the officers of the Association had been examined and found correct.

Miss F. Yaple, chairman of the Memorial Committee, reported the demise of Isaac W. Stokes, of the class of 1849, at Medford, N. J., September 15, 1906, aged 79 years.

A report was presented by Dr. C. B. Lowe, chairman of the Delegation to the American Pharmaceutical Association (which had been published October, 1906). The report was accepted.

Chairman F. P. Stroup, of the Delegation to the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, made a verbal report for the delegation, which was accepted.

Letters of acknowledgment were read from the following honorary members of the Alumni Association: Nicholas H. Martin, Philip C. Candidus and Dr. Jacob A. Miller, expressing their appreciation of election to honorary membership.

On motion, Charles Edward Bellows, of the Class of 1881, was elected an active member of the association.

Adjourned.

J. W. ENGLAND, Secretary.

The third stated meeting of the Executive Board of the Alumni Association for 1906-07 was held at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on Thursday, December 5, 1906, President John D. Burg presiding.

The treasurer's balance was reported to be \$156.48.

D. J. Reese moved that the Publication Committee be given power to act in the matter of awarding the contract for printing the Alumni Report for 1907. The motion was carried.

The Committee on Class Organization reported that the three class societies for the year 1906-07 had been regularly organized. Waldo J. Williams, '06, was elected a member of the Alumni Association.

The Committee on Social Meetings recommended that no social meetings be held this year; and that in January, February and March the function be class functions, and not Alumni Social Meetings. The recommendations were agreed to.

The Committee on Nominations for the year 1906-07 was named by the President, as follows: Jacob S. Beetem, '78, chairman; S. W. Strunk, '80; W. E. Supplee, '80; Geo. Fehr, '89; John T. Harbold, '03; Jacob M. Baer, '87; F. P. Stroup, '96; H. L. Stiles, '85; Dr. C. A. Weidemann, '67; Theodore Campbell, '93; W. H. Gano, '84; Wm. G. Nebig, '86; Chas. H. LaWall, '93; W. A. Rumsey, '84, and David J. Reese, '90.

Adjourned.

J. W. ENGLAND, Secretary.

The fourth stated meeting of the Executive Board of the Alumni Association for 1906-07 was held at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, on Thursday, December 14, 1906, President John D. Burg, presiding.

The treasurer reported a balance of \$245.25.

The secretary reported that the Alumni Association had received from the College an appropriation of \$200.

The Publication Committee reported the award of the contract for printing the Alumni Report for 1907 to Geo. W. Gibbons & Sons Co., of Philadelphia, the contract to include the maintenance of a mailing list, and the addressing of the wrappers without extra charge.

The Committee on Social Meetings reported progress.

The Committee on Memorial reported the decease of eight members, and gave sketches of the lives of the same. (Details will be published in the ALUMNI REPORT).

The Committee on Nomination made a report, presenting the following names in nomination: President, Charles H. LaWall, '93; first vice-president, E. Fullerton Cook, '00; second vice-president, Clarence H. Campbell, '90; recording secretary, Joseph W. England, '83; corresponding secretary, David J. Reese, '90; and treasurer, C. Carroll Meyer, '73. For members of Board of Directors (four to serve

for three years, and one for one year, to succeed D. J. Reese): Otto W. Osterlund, '99; John T. Harbold, '03; Miss Florence Yapple, '95; Clarence L. Bonta, '05; William E. Supplee, '86; George W. Fehr, '89; William E. Lee, '72; Harvey H. Mentzer, '93, and Charles S. Cameron, '96.

Adjourned.

J. W. ENGLAND, Secretary.

ALBERT ETHELBERT EBERT.

BY JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, PH. M.

The subject of this sketch, who bore the above alliterative name, might well have substituted for these initials, Action, Education, Energy, for these briefly characterized his life. Biographical and historical facts in connection with his life have already been written, and the writer has been asked to furnish some reminiscent tributes to the memory of his friend.

The acquaintance began in 1863, for upon entering the lecture room of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in the front row there was to be seen a short, rosy-cheeked young man, with an interesting face, bright, intelligent eyes and a budding mustache and beard. His personality was one to command attention. If Professor Proctor asked a difficult question in the class, and one after another shook his head, the monotony ceased at once when it became Ebert's turn to deal with the question; if the answer were not immediately forthcoming, Ebert would ask the professor a question on a side issue, and obtaining a clue, he would quickly give an answer which finished that subject. The graduating class of 1864 were perfectly satisfied when the results of the final examination were announced and Ebert stood at the head; even in those early days of this career the same characteristics which served him faithfully all through his life were dominant.

The spirit of Chicago and the spirit of Ebert were identical—they both meant rapid progress. If some movement was started in the class, he was always the man to push it to a successful conclusion. The writer was seven years younger than Ebert, and graduated two years later, but Ebert's personality made itself felt, not only in his own class, for there was not a boy in college who did not know him, and who was not, at some time or other, the recipient of a kind word or a helpful suggestion.

His most intimate friend, Edward C. Jones, was as opposite in temperament from Ebert, as the two poles. Jones had a prodigious

memory, was strikingly homely, and a plodding student; in kindness of heart it would be difficult to choose between them. Their devotion to each other continued until Jones' death, and when at the Jubilee Meeting in 1902, the writer enjoyed an hour's talk with Ebert over college days, the name of Jones brought tears to the eyes of his friend, and his voice was choked with emotion.

Albert E. Ebert was as brave as a lion and as tender hearted as a loving woman. If a student was attacked unjustly by a bully, Ebert rushed to his rescue; if a puzzled one needed a helping hand, it was Ebert who, with painstaking care, cheerfully helped him out.

An insatiable desire for knowledge possessed this indefatigable explorer for truth, and the work at the college was not enough for him, so we find him taking a course in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and assisting Professor Parrish in teaching medical students and giving them instructions in his private laboratory. He joined the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1864, the same year that he graduated, and soon afterward he studied chemistry in Europe under the celebrated Professors Liebig and Wittstein.

Returning to Chicago, he was soon actively at work, and wherever he was situated, either as the head of a factory for making glucose, teaching pharmacy in the Chicago College, editor of the *Chicago Pharmacist*, president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, member of the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia of 1870, member of the State Board of Pharmacy or member of the Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, there we find the same Ebert of college days, matured by experience, it is true, but still a fighter, the sturdy defender of the oppressed, the upholder of what he believed to be right, always a power to be reckoned with. He could have been justly termed the "plumed knight" of American pharmacy.

"The drug trade may know John Uri Lloyd (Ph. M., P. C. P) as a good pharmacist," said a physician who had taken his degree from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, "but we know him as a good Eclectic. And I know of others who think of him only as an author and globe trotter, while there is one man who believes that Professor Lloyd's principal activity in life is restricted to the collection of old and curious books relating to native drugs and American medicine. Yes, our conclusions are influenced by individual conditions, the same as one's perspective changes as he changes his point of view." These observations emphasize the many phases of genius presented by a man who is claimed as "one of us" by members of widely differing cults.

John Uri Lloyd was born in West Bloomfield, N. Y., in 1849, his father being a civil engineer. When about fifteen years of age the family moved to Kentucky, the son becoming apprenticed to Mr. J. M. Gordon, who was then engaged in the drug business. The young man made rapid strides, so that in the year 1871, when but twenty-two years of age, he became the manager of the laboratory of H. M. Merrell & Co., Cincinnati. Six years later he became a partner in the firm, and in 1881, Mr. Ashley Lloyd, one of his brothers, becoming a partner, the firm was changed to Thorpe & Lloyd Brothers. In 1885, Mr. C. G. Lloyd succeeded Mr. Thorpe in the firm and the name was changed to Lloyd Brothers.

Early in his career Professor Lloyd was thrown into close association with Dr. John King, one of the fathers of American Eclecticism. An intimate friendship was formed and the influence of Dr. King more than anything else, perhaps, caused him to take a deep interest in plant chemistry, more especially in the chemistry and botany of native American drugs. Percolation, the extraction of proximate principles, the standardization of fluid extracts, etc., have been favorite objects of his investigations.

Professor Lloyd is best known to pharmacists as the junior author of King's "American Dispensatory" (2 volumes, Cincinnati, 1900), author of the "Chemistry of Medicines," a work which has passed through a number of editions, "Drugs and Medicines of North America," "Elixirs," etc. As a writer of fiction he has been widely read, his best known works being "Etidorhpa," "Stringtown on the Pike," "Warwick on the Knobs," "Scroggins," etc. He holds active or honorary memberships in many pharmaceutical and scientific organizations, has been a member of the pharmacopœial convention, and is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, which only a few years ago awarded him the degree of master in pharmacy. He has also received the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Ohio. In 1887 he served as president of the American Pharmaceutical Association at whose annual meetings he is a most regular attendant. He is also a member of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association.

The old label was "Raspberry Jam;" but now it reads, "Compound Apple Jelly, Raspberry Flavor." Another old label was "Vermont Maple Syrup;" but now it reads, "Vermont Syrup, made from choicest maple and cane-sugar mixture." It's a new year and a new era in commercial honesty.—*Springfield Republican*.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The above organization held a very interesting meeting on the evening of March 5th, in the Lower Hall of the College of Physicians.

The attendance was fair, quite a number of prominent physicians being present. As it was the annual meeting, officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz.: Professor Jos. P. Remington, president; Wm. McIntyre, first vice-president; Wm. L. Cliffe, second vice-president, M. I. Wilbert, secretary-treasurer. Appropriate and heartfelt resolutions were adopted in honor of the late Albert E. Ebert. Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr., reported in favor of holding a comparative exhibit of pharmaceuticals at the coming meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Atlantic City, June next. Professor Remington spoke of the audacity of some of the manufacturers in claiming that the Government guaranteed their products as pure, when they had simply filed a guarantee at Washington and received in return therefore a serial number. Later when there is time to investigate their products they will be required to make good their statements, which certainly in some cases seem extravagant.

Dr. A. O. J. Kelly opened the set program of the evening by giving a very interesting talk upon "The Repeating of Prescriptions From a Physician's Point of View." He claimed that one simple rule should be followed, "No prescription should be renewed if it would lead to danger." Mr. Franklin M. Apple brought forward his "plan for Controlling the Renewing of Prescriptions." His plan involves the use of a special printed blank which has upon its face these words: "Note—The conditions under which this prescription is written will be found upon the reverse side hereof." Upon the reverse side is the following: "This prescription is written for the party whose name appears thereon, for the present indications only; hence it is not to be renewed without my written consent, and no copy of the same is to be given. The pharmacist compounding it will kindly preserve the same on his prescription file. Signed M. D."

Mr. John K. Thum gave "A Retrospect of Discussions on the Renewal of Prescriptions." A very interesting discussion followed these papers in which Drs. Catell, Robinson, Stewart, Thrush and Lowe took part, also Mr. H. C. Blair, 3d, and a number of others. There seemed to be much difference of opinion as to the magnitude of the evil, the concensus of opinion seeming to be that the proposed blank had quite a sphere of usefulness, but that it should not be used excepting for special prescriptions. Dr. Wood told an amusing story of a former patient of his father's who was but moderately endowed with this "world's goods," and as she was one of years' standing he

attended her for a very moderate fee. She sent for him to prescribe for her for some ailment, which he did. A number of months afterwards she sent for his father to come and see her. She handed him \$10.00, saying that the prescription he had given her had done her so much good that she had given it to ten other people, but in each case she made them pay a dollar. Such discussions as these, in which physicians and pharmacists are brought face to face, and each gets a chance to look at the subject from a somewhat different view-point from that which he ordinarily sees, cannot help but be beneficial to both.

The Chinese Government has issued eleven regulations for carrying into effect the recent anti-opium edict and, according to reports, they are very stringent. Not only the cultivation of the poppy, but also the use of opium, must cease in ten years. No new ground is to be placed under cultivation, and the ground now under cultivation must be reduced one-tenth annually under penalty of confiscation. All persons using opium must be registered, and so must the amount consumed. Only a registered person can buy opium. No one is permitted to begin the use of opium after the issue of the regulations. In regard to the decrease in the use of opium, persons over 60 years old are leniently treated. Those under 60 must decrease the use of it 20 per cent. annually. If they are still addicted to the drug after ten years their names will be posted publicly.

Shops selling opium are to be closed gradually, and the opium dens are to be closed within six months. The officials must distribute to persons addicted to the use of opium prescriptions or medicines counteracting its use gratuitously or at cost price. Anti-opium societies must be established and the existing societies must be encouraged. The officials must set the example. Officials over 60 years old whose cravings are great must be treated leniently. All high officials, princes, dukes, viceroys and Tartar generals under 60 must inform the throne that they are willing to cease the use of the drug within a certain time. During that time they can have substitutes, and when they are cured they can resume their duties. All other officials under 60, no matter how great their craving, must abandon the use of opium within six months. If they are unable to discontinue it they can retain their rank, but must retire from office. Those who falsely pretend to abandon the habit and continue it secretly will be deprived of both rank and office. To all teachers, scholars, soldiers and sailors throughout all ranks three months will be allowed in which entirely to abandon the habit. The time is well chosen for the issue of the regulations. The press unanimously condemns the opium habit and speaks contemptuously of officials addicted to it. A healthy spirit is abroad.—*The Pharmaceutical Era.*

ALUMNI REPORT

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PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Vol. XLIII.

APRIL, 1907

No. 4

APRIL MEETING, PHILADELPHIA BRANCH, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The above named meeting was one of the most successful ones that has been held, the attendance was good, and the meeting exceptionally well sustained, quite a number taking part and much amusement at times being created. The general subject was "Popularizing U. S. P. and N. F. Preparations." The first speaker was Dr. M. H. Fussell, who read a paper on "Simplicity in Medication and the Evident Duty of the Pharmacist."

He said that proprietary preparations are used by a large number of physicians. A test made in 1891 by the examinations of several thousand prescriptions showed 32% containing them, in whole or part. A test made in the last few months showed 23½%. A number of prescriptions examined showed nine or more ingredients. He asked the question, "What is the reason for such shot-gun prescriptions?" the answer being, "ignorance, cupidity, laziness." Pharmacists sometimes have too high a value of their own drugs and are apt to over impress physicians, especially young ones who come in contact with them. He quoted from Waring to show the importance of a careful diagnosis. He advocated the use of simple drugs or combinations and exhibited some specimens of poly-pharmacy that were very amusing. The ordinary patient when they call in a physician wants to know the name of the disease and have a remedy prescribed for it. They are then content. The remedy for nostrum prescribing is, that Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy must send out better men, doctors who will prescribe intelligently and pharmacists who will correctly compound their prescriptions. He called attention to the volume issued by the American Medical Association containing the result of the investigations by the "Council of Pharmacy" of various proprietary preparations, which are now on sale.

Professor Remington spoke of the recent formation of a Baltimore branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the pharmacists there being surprised at the presence of some fifteen physicians. He thought the latter needed a waking up. Dr. F. E. Stewart read a definition proposed by the Proprietors Association of America which was contained in a petition sent in by them to Congress a few years ago in an effort to have the war stamp tax removed. He also showed a graphic illustration of the way in which secret nostrums originate.

Professor I. V. L. Stanislaus read a paper upon "The Need for Discouraging the use of Patent as well as Proprietary Medicines." He spoke of the false advertisements which are published concerning them. These are prohibited by a number of countries. He asked, "Why the composition of a remedy should be concealed excepting to impose upon the credulity of the physician or public?" He said that the launching of a patent medicine (*secret nostrum*) upon the public consisted, first, in the selection of a plausible title; second, in obtaining a number of physicians' certificates; third, the advertising in the medical or other journals with a liberal amount of "reading matter" thrown in. He spoke of the responsibility of newspaper proprietors in publishing these "ads." He thought the strength of "patents" was largely in their mysteriousness.

Dr. M. Clayton Thrush read a paper on "The Value of U. S. P. and N. P. Preparations as Compared with Proprietarys." He thought that few physicians (comparatively) are acquainted with the pharmacopœial names and also with the changes in the strength of the U. S. P. preparations. Medical students should be thoroughly trained in pharmacy and prescription writing. He asked the question how the U. S. P. preparations could be popularized. The answer was, by the preparation and reading of papers before the different medical associations and bodies. Second, by the careful manufacture of these preparations and the sampling of physicians with them. He also thought it would be a good idea to present, at Christmas, physicians with the U. S. Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, instead of presenting them with wine or cigars, (for the latter, he himself had no use).

He criticised the ignorance shown by some pharmacists of the U. S. P. preparations; the chief clerk of a large Chestnut street pharmacy called him up on the 'phone to learn what preparation he wanted when he wrote for Liq. Cresolis Comp. He then instituted a comparison between the preparations of the National Formulary and those of a number of prominent proprietary.

Professor Jos. P. Remington then read a short paper upon "The exhibition of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations at the coming meeting of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City in June. He took exceptions to a statement made by a previous speaker in which pharmacists were censured for not owning a U. S. Pharmacopœia. He said that 60,000 of them had been sold and he thought most of them had been purchased by pharmacists. He spoke of the new "Pure Food and Drug Law" and the benefits which would accrue to the competent and honest pharmacists through its operation. He called attention to the fact that hereafter labels must tell the truth. He then called attention to the proposed exhibit of N. F. preparations by the members of the Philadelphia Branch at the coming meeting of the American Medical Association. The expenses of the same will be born by private subscription. He also called attention to the necessity of having these preparations on hand. Physicians complained that they could not always obtain them. Professor Hobart A. Hare, who was present, spoke

of the difficulty of being always ethical. He thought that the chief difficulty lay with the druggist, every one of whom has a large business in patent medicines; also that the prescribing of proprietaries by physicians was infinitely less than the amount of patent medicines sold by pharmacists. Mr. Morgan spoke of the ease with which the effervescing salts could be prepared, citing a case in illustration. Mr. Wilbert spoke of the use of alcoholic solutions of digestants as fashionable after dinner tipples. Mr. Franklin Apple called attention to the proposed sampling of physicians with N. F. preparations by the members of the P. A. R. D. The debate was participated in by Professor H. C. Wood, Jr.; H. C. Blair, 3d.; M. M. Osborne and Dr. C. B. Lowe, etc.

C. B. L.

THE MARCH PHARMACEUTICAL MEETING.

The March Pharmaceutical Meeting was held in the Museum of the College on Tuesday, 19th. The meeting was called to order at 3 P. M., William McIntyre presiding. An important and valuable paper was presented by Joseph L. Turner and Charles E. Vanderkleed on "The Determination of Acetanilid and Phenacetin in Pharmaceutical Mixtures." The paper, which was too technical to be described in an off-hand report, will be subsequently published in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*.

An interesting paper prepared by Clarence M. Kline was read in his absence by Mr. Pearson. The subject of the paper was "Opium from a Commercial Standpoint." The countries in which opium is produced on a commercial scale are Turkey, Egypt, India, Persia and China, but little coming to the United States from most of these countries. Turkey opium is the most important commercially, and Smyrna is the great opium port of the world. Quite a number of names are given to opium from different districts. These names are known, however, only in trade. Mr. Pierson said that he had cultivated the poppy plant in Michigan and had incised the capsules, but the rains had interfered with the results. Professor Kraemer then spoke about "Some Recent Drug Adulterants and Substitutes." He first spoke of the cultivation of the fungus that produces the corn smut; he also exhibited specimens of a product prepared from our native *Liquidambar Stryaciflua* which could not be distinguished from *Styrax*. Specimens of the edelweiss, the national flower of Switzerland, were exhibited, that had been grown in the United States. To prevent the plant from extermination the government of Switzerland had prohibited digging up the roots of the plant. A fine specimen of cascara sagrada bark sent by Miss Kitty Harbord of Oregon, Class of '01, was exhibited. Professor Kraemer called attention to the similarity between veratrum and skunk cabbage at certain stages of their growth. He called special attention to the coloring principle present in the latter. He spoke of modern adulteration where drugs having similar characteristics to the genuine are substituted for them, illustrating his remarks by calling attention to a so called cinnamon bark, the Ba-

tavia or fagot cassia, which contains a large amount of mucilage which makes it troublesome in pharmacy. He also spoke of the difficulty in getting a high grade of vegetable drugs on account of the great demand, which has been caused by the great increase in population. He also alluded to the advantage of garbling drugs. An allusion was made to the duties of the United States Drug Examiner to exclude fraudulent or low grade drugs. The late Alfred B. Taylor was said to have been the first drug examiner in Philadelphia and a most competent one. Unfortunately this position has frequently gone to the person who could control the most political influence and not to the man best qualified to hold it. Mr. Evan Ellis alluded to an examiner who was in office at the time he was in business. He would frequently call at their store to get their opinion as to the quality of a drug and base his action entirely on their verdict.

C. B. LOWE.

A BELATED EXPLANATION.

HE WANTED BEES' STINGS FOR RHEUMATISM, BUT NOT FOR HIMSELF.

An innocent-looking German boy walked into a drug store the other day and faced the proprietor.

"Haf you got some bees' stings for rheumatisms?" he shyly inquired.

"Bees' stings for rheumatism?" the proprietor repeated. "Where did you hear of that?"

"Why, muther vas reating it by de newspapers," replied the lad. The proprietor laughed.

"I've seen something of that kind in the papers," he said, "but I won't attempt to offer you anything just as good. Where is the rheumatism?"

"In de handt und in de arm," the boy replied.

"Well, see here," said the proprietor, with a sudden smile, "I haven't got the cure on my shelves, but I keep it in my back yard. You go out through this door and walk around my flower beds. When you see four or five bees resting on a flower, just try to pick them up."

The boy nodded and went out. He was gone at least ten minutes.

When he came back his face was red, and his nose, where an angry bee had alighted, was beginning to swell. He held out his hand.

"I picked me some of dose bees oop," he placidly remarked.

"Did you?" said the amused proprietor. "And does your hand feel any better?"

The boy looked up.

"It aind't for me," he placidly replied; "it's for my bruder."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

ALUMNI REPORT

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JOS. W. ENGLAND, '83, Secretary, 145 North Tenth Street

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EDITORIALS

"GUARANTEED."

It is amusing and yet somewhat irritating to see the assurance which is manifested by the proprietors of many of the secret nostrums or fake remedies of the country, in the circulars which they have hastened to send out to the drug trade assuring them that they have filed their guarantee with the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington which has been serially numbered and that their products are now "Guaranteed" under the food and drug act, June 30, 1906. At the same time they try to create the impression that on account of the filing of this guarantee the government has endorsed their preparations. The facts are, the government does not endorse any food, drug or preparation thereof, but for convenience sake it allows the filing of the guarantee with the department above mentioned. This concession, however, does not do away with the necessity of truthfully stating upon the label of all medicines (designed for interstate commerce) the percentage of alcohol and the amount of certain alkaloids, etc., etc. In the future, when enough skilled analysts have been selected, the government will undertake the analysis of many of these preparations, and then woe betide the manufacturer who has been sailing under false colors.

A neat booklet of several pages has been prepared which gives full particulars of the scope and cost of the Pure Food and Drug Course. This can be obtained by addressing the Registrar of the College, Mr. Jacob S. Beetem.

THE PURE FOOD AND DRUG COURSE.

The Committee on Instruction have worked out a very complete and practical course for those students who shall enter the College this spring for the purpose of taking up the "Pure Food and Drug Course." It is provided that the entire time of these students for five and a half days per week shall be devoted to lecture or laboratory work. The plans for the new building are under careful consideration; we hope to have the pleasure of announcing them in our next issue. We have much pleasure in announcing to our Alumni that the Messrs. Fairchild Brothers of New York, have still, as always, a green spot in their hearts toward their "*Alma Mater*," and that they have made an entirely unsolicited contribution toward the new buildings of \$500. Of course, it is an easy thing to be generous with some one else's money, but we cannot help thinking that if a tenth part of the money which has been contributed by our graduates toward other causes (many of them excellent ones) could have been turned into P. C. P. channels it would have been more than sufficient for all the needs of the College. There is not a college in the land that has made less demands upon its graduates than the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Perhaps in this respect the College has not been wise. We value that most that costs us the most.

The Editor believes in the maxim, "Honor to whom honor is due." He therefore regrets that in some unexplained way the name of Miss Florence S. Yapple, '95, became detached from the excellent obituary report prepared by her and published in the March number.

CALENDAR OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

- Sunday, May 12th. Baccalaureate Sermon at the Church of St. Luke the Epiphany, 13th Street below Spruce, 4 P. M.
- Monday, " 13th. Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association, 2:30 P. M.
- " " " Annual Reception to the Graduating Class, 8 P. M.
- Tuesday, " 14th. Pharmaceutical Meeting at 3 P. M.
- " " " Annual Banquet of the Alumni Association, 7 P. M.
- Wednesday " 15th. Professors' Supper to Graduating Class, 7 P. M.
- Thursday " 16th. Annual Commencement, American Academy of Music, 8 P. M.

We call special attention to the appeal of the Committee having in charge the Professor Remington portrait, through its secretary, H. C. Blair. As noted therein the presentation will be made at the Alumni Banquet on Tuesday evening, May 14th. Much work is being undertaken to make the event a most joyous one for all participating. You will certainly be sorry if you are not present on that occasion.

THE THOS. S. WIEGAND SCHOLARSHIP.

Since the mentioning of this matter in a previous number, contributions have been made by the following:

Dr. Alfred Heineberg, '99; Lloyd S. King, '59; W. E. Peabody, C. W. Manger, '94; Jos. Jacobs, '79; Henry S. Wellcome, London, Eng., '79; S. B. Kirk, W. E. Jenks, '80; C. W. Hancock, '59; J. W. Ehman, '93; L. G. Harpel, '90; Paul L. McConomy, '95; J. Connor Chisholm, '90; G. L. Sontag, '90; C. H. LaWall, '93, and Theo. Campbell, '93.

If our graduates only knew how near this matter is to "Uncle Tommy's" heart, the required amount would be speedily raised.

College News.

ZETA PHI NOTES.

The 13th of March will long be remembered by members of the "Senior Class," who journeyed to Millville, N. J., as guests of Messrs. Whitall, Tatum & Co. The class was divided into sections and the morning occupied in "taking in" the lower and upper works, where every little detail was explained by guides. At noon the different sections met and partook of a bountiful repast, prepared by the ladies of the Millville Presbyterian Church, and the justice done it by the boys should make the ladies feel that their work was highly appreciated. The afternoon was occupied in seeing the remainder of the works and then the journey homeward began. As the train pulled out from Millville over a hundred lusty voices shouted their yells for Whitall, Tatum & Co. and the dear old P. C. P.

Whitall-Tatum's extensive shops gave us an excellent opportunity to obtain much valuable knowledge of something we should know as pharmacists. Their goods are perfect, their workmanship the finest, and they turn out a variety of glassware to suit every pharmaceutical and chemical requirement. No man can be certain that his money is buying all the value and satisfaction it should until he is using goods of Whitall-Tatum's make.

The '07 baseball team has taken an awful slump. Get together and play ball.

Shiffer is the limit, we are all inclined to think,
He tells many funny stories, and many shy winks.
But the one that got the best of him, is about a Bumble Bee.
This bee lit on our friend's red head to see what he could see.
Now Shiffer should not get so mad, at such a silly thing,
And as he planned cruel violence, the bee began to sting.
I've heard nothing worse, than his cruel course, it sounded like by-gum,
The bee had handed out a lemon, and poor old Shif was stung.

BILLINGS.

Preparations are under way for "Field Day," to be held May 15th, at the P. R. R. Y. M. C. A. grounds, 44th and Elm Avenue.

This was started by the class of 1906 and was supported in fine style and proved to be a great success. So the class of 1907 undertakes to equal last year's record. The following committees were appointed,

Committee on Arrangements, E. F. Cook, R. N. Graeff and W. E. Gregory.

Committee on Entries, F. C. Kinney, C. R. Carrington, J. Kranston, P. A. Coles and E. A. Allen.

The following entries will be competed in:— 40 yard dash, 100 yard dash, high hurdle, low hurdles, 440 yard run, high jump, broad jump, shot put, obstacle race, egg race, fat men's race and three legged race.

Prizes in the shape of stamped bronze medals will be given to the first, second and third place winners. A good time is expected by all.

Ask Browne about the "Easter basket" he received from Millville.

OLIVER G. BILLINGS,
EUGENE McADAMS,
Reporters.

The annual students' convention held at Princeton, N. J., February 16th and 17th, was a brilliant success, most of the colleges of eastern Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey being represented. The speakers were well-known men and their addresses were thoroughly enjoyed by all. The P. C. P. delegates were among those entertained by the students in their dormitories and praise most highly the kind-hearted hospitality with which they were received. The delegates from P. C. P. were Edgar R. Buzzell, '08; Ralph R. Johnston, '08; Charles C. Church, '08, and Jesse A. Fowler, '08.

ALUMNI BANQUET.

Retail Druggists have a great many engagements for social and semi-social entertainments at this time of the year and it is difficult to say which are the most important. Some of us have attended the yearly alumni reunions and banquets with much benefit and pleasure to ourselves—but there are many Alumni who have never been able or thought it worth while to give up an evening for this purpose.

Your committee for this year announces that the Reunion and Banquet to be held on the evening of Tuesday, May 14th, will be the greatest event of the kind ever given by the Alumni Association. It is the intention to have the Banquet in a large hall in a prominent location and to have addresses and speeches made by prominent men in the profession. The custom of hearing from each class will be omitted. At this banquet the presentation of the picture of Professor Remington will be made by the Class of 1906, and we ask every one of Remington's "boys" to either come to the Banquet or write a letter of regret. These letters will be valued highly, will be preserved and will not only

add to the interest of the occasion, but will make your committee feel that you take a personal interest in "our Remington and your *Alma Mater*." We will have with us alumni from all over the country, probably from abroad, and if you want to feel proud of being a druggist or to fully appreciate what it is to be an alumnus of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, come to this reunion. We are sure you will never regret it.

The president has named the following committee to take charge of the affair:—

Henry Kraemer, Thos. H. Potts, Walter V. Smith, L. E. Sayre, E. G. Eberle, C. S. N. Hallberg, David J. Reese, Chas. H. LaWall, Harvey J. Sunday, C. A. Mayo, Frank G. Ryan, L. L. Walton, Wm. L. Cliffe, F. P. Stroup, R. N. Lackey, J. K. Lilly, Lionel H. Merideth, H. V. Army, L. H. Hopp, Wm. Mittleboch.

(Signed) HENRY C. BLAIR, *Secretary and Treasurer*,
Committee on Alumni Reunion and Banquet, P. C. P.

OUR Y. M. C. A.

On the afternoon of March twentieth, Mr. Keeler, Associate Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., met a number of students in the Pharmacy lecture room and after a brief talk on the need of a Y. M. C. A., in every college, organized the P. C. P. branch. After the election of officers the meeting adjourned to meet again in Mr. Keeler's office on April sixth. At this meeting a number of subjects of interest to students and especially to those coming to the city for the first time, were discussed. It was planned to have a list of good boarding houses and a man at the college at the opening of the term to assist the new students in getting comfortably located. It was also decided to hold a reception the first week in the term for the purpose of becoming acquainted and further helping any who may need our aid. This reception will be free to all students and we hope you will come and welcome the new students and greet old friends.

The convention at Northfield was taken up and its many pleasures and helpful influences discussed at length.

We have arranged to send to each new student, about four weeks before the term opens, a letter welcoming him to our college and expressing our willingness to be of service to him. In this way we aim to appeal to their better nature and let them see that we are interested in their welfare, thus establishing a closer friendship between students and a more perfect union between the college and Y. M. C. A. work.

Membership tickets can be had for 50c and they are good for their face value at any Y. M. C. A. They entitle the holder to the use of reading rooms and other privileges free of cost and to the Association entertainments at one-half price.

We hope to have a helpful and prosperous Association next year and want all the students to join us. For further information and tickets see any of the officers.

RALPH R. JOHNSTON, '08, *President*.

CHARLES C. CHURCH, '08, *Vice-President*.

EDGAR R. BUZZELL, '08, *Secretary*.

J. ATLEE DEAN, '08, *Treasurer*.

Our Graduates

(In order to make this department of the REPORT as generally interesting as possible, the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy are requested to send items of information concerning graduates to the editor of the REPORT. By so doing they can keep in social touch with fellow graduates and renew their friendships of college days).

Miss Elsie Horne Jones of Philadelphia, and Fred W. Steigerwalt, '05, were married on Saturday, March 30, 1907, at the home of the bride, 3121 Columbia Avenue. Mr. Steigerwalt is superintendent of the compressing and hypodermic department of H. K. Mulford's, 413 South Thirteenth St., Philadelphia, and has made rapid advancement since graduating from the P. C. P.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Steigerwalt will be "at home" Thursdays after May 1st, at 3121 Columbia Avenue.

Dr. Edward B. Rogers, one of the honor men of the class of '99, is located at Collingswood, N. J., where he is enjoying a lucrative practice. The Doctor opened a pharmacy there last June and has met with decided success in his old profession. Finding his practice demanding his entire attention he has taken into full partnership with him Mr. Lester E. Stucker of the Class of '08. Mr. Stucker has been employed by the Doctor since the opening of the store and he will now assume entire charge of the conduct of the store. The new firm of Rogers and Stucker look forward to a more successful business under the new management.

We have received from Mr. T. Stevens of Hiawatha, Kansas, information of the death of Mrs. G. S. Congdon (formerly Mrs. M. O. Miner) at Walla Walla, Oregon, on Tuesday, March 19th. The editor well remembers Mrs. Miner, her earnest ways, studious character, and very ladylike deportment. She was a member of the Class of 1890. She was elected Third Vice-President of the American Pharmaceutical Association at the Denver Meeting, 1895.

We publish the following obituary notice from the columns of the *American Druggist*. Mr. Wyeth will be greatly missed in both business and pharmaceutical circles. All that we can add to the eulogy pronounced upon him, is to say, that he was an *honor* to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

JOHN WYETH.

John Wyeth, president of John Wyeth & Brother, Incorporated, manufacturing and pharmaceutical chemists, died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon, March 30th, aged seventy-three years. He was born at Harrisburg, Pa., and came of the best and oldest New England and Pennsylvania stock. When a boy he went to Pittsburg, where he found his first employment in a drug store, and later came to Philadelphia, where he was with Henry C. Blair, at the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, at the same time attending the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he graduated in 1854. His work with Mr. Blair had been so successful that immediately after his graduation Mr. Blair took him into partnership, from which he withdrew after a few years to enter into business with his brother, F. H. Wyeth, with whom he for a number of years conducted the large and what at that time was considered the most complete and best arranged drug store in America at 1412-1414 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Here was first developed the manufacturing business which has been ever since successfully continued. It was he who led the agitation for a removal of the duty on quinine, despite the fact that by this step his firm was bound to lose and did lose large profits, which accrued to it before the change in that tariff. Besides his large interests in the pharmaceutical business he was one of the syndicate that purchased the *Philadelphia Record* a few years since, and while his activities did not extend to a participation in the conduct of that newspaper he watched its policy closely. His father and grandfather were both journalists, having been editorially engaged at Harrisburg, Pa.

For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Wyeth had stood as a representative of the best citizenship of Pennsylvania. As a successful business man he has illustrated the highest type of financial genius and honor. The large pharmaceutical and chemical house of which he was the head is known to the business world and medical profession of both continents for its reliability and scrupulous adherence to the loftiest ideals of honorable trade. A refined gentleman, a loyal patriot and a modest benefactor of good causes and philanthropic enterprises, he kept himself well in the background, and his work along this line was performed unostentatiously and in a way consistent with his retiring nature.

Tampa, Florida, March 16, 1907.

Dear Doctor:—I have intended writing you for some time, though for various reasons have just put it off from time to time until really I feel like I have neglected a duty.

However, I know in your usual good and liberal way you will overlook this present procrastination.

I often think of the grand old College and all the professors, and really wish I were there, to again enjoy the pleasant times once spent there, and some day I shall drop in to see all, if I meet with the success we anticipate.

I know you are, as usual, burdened with many trials, etc., so won't detain you much longer.

We have opened another store since Professor Newcomb visited us, and expect to enjoy a nice business as soon as everything is in good running order.

I shall be in the Anti-Monopoly Drug Store, so please change address of Report to 704 Franklin St.

Also send me a copy of the February number as I have not as yet received same and like to keep thoroughly posted on all college doings.

Regards to all. Let me hear at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

HAMILTON RUSSELL, '06.

Tampa, Fla., March 20, 1907.

Dear Madam:—Our Twentieth Century Drug Store is now open, and in soliciting a part of your valued patronage, we beg to submit for your consideration, first our Prescription Department, which is presided over by a regularly licensed pharmacist as good as education and training can produce. With drugs of the best quality and our own system of checking to prevent any possible error, you can always rely on getting exactly what your physician ordered. Send us your prescription.

Second, our entire line of toilet articles, perfumery, etc., was selected without regard to the outlay of money, and must be seen to be appreciated. We will take pleasure in going through this line with you at any time. In this department our line is up to now. We pride ourselves on having the handsomest Soda-Fountain in the South and with all perfected sanitary devices for serving the good things of quality in the most cleanly manner, we feel that we will merit your presence in this branch. Come to see us. Rest yourself in the shade under our fans. Make our place your meeting place for your friends. Our number is 704 Franklin St., opposite Citizens Bank & Trust Co., Our 'phone number is 1963. Ring us up for anything you may need. Our quick delivery service will be a revelation to you. Ours is the store of quality.

Yours very truly,

ANTI-MONOPOLY DRUG STORE.

The peculiar names of Economical and Anti-Monopoly were adopted by the Russell Brothers because their stores were the only ones in Tampa not owned by the syndicate.

A CASE OF MACROGLOSSIA.

"My wife doesn't seem to be progressing, doctor," remarked the anxious husband.

"No," answered the physician; "when she gains a little strength she uses it all up trying to tell her friends what's the matter with her."

SIXTH ANNUAL BANQUET, KAPPI PSI FRATERNITY, ETA CHAPTER.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE PHARMACY,
FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1907.
HOTEL WALTON.

MENU

Canape Caviar

	Oak Island Oysters	
Celery	Olives	Salted Almonds

Clear Green Turtle Soup

	Filet of Sole au vin Blanc	
Cucumbers		Potatoes Hollandaise

	Sweetbread Braise with Fresh Mushrooms	
French String Beans		Potatoes Risole

Kappa Psi Punch

Roast "Walton Farm" Squab
Heart of Boston Lettuce with Hothouse Tomatoes

Biscuit Tortoni
Petits Fours

Roquefort Cheese
Black Coffee

TOASTS

Toastmaster	PROF. JOSEPH P. REMINGTON
Our College to our Fraternity	PERCY A. COLES
Athletics	W. ELLSWORTH GREGORY
The Freshman	E. L. KELLY
Fraternalism	DEAN B. CRAWFORD

COMMITTEE

Ray A. GRAEFF	DEAN B. CRAWFORD
E. L. KELLY	WILLIAM MATHEWSON

SEVENTH ANNUAL BANQUET

OF

EPSILON CHAPTER, PHI CHI FRATERNITY
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1907, 8 o'clock
THE RITTENHOUSE

 TOASTS

Toastmaster	J. SHELLEY SAUERMAN
The College	HON. HOWARD B. FRENCH
College Associations.....	ELI LILLY
Grand Council	GEO. S. WEIDEMAN
The College Club	H. H. RATHER

 MENU

Olives	Blue Points Celery	Radishes
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 Cream of Chicken Margot

 Planked Shad and Roe a la Moderne
 Potato Parisienne

 Diamond Back Terrapin, Maryland

 Roast Tenderloin of Beef with
 Fresh Mushrooms

Bermuda Potato New Peas

 Phi Chi Punch

 Broiled Squab en Cresson

Chiffonade Salad	
Roquefort Cheese	Toasted Crackers

Monte Rose Pudding	
Fancy Cakes	Bon Bons

 Demi-Tasse

 CHAPTER ROLL

1907

 ELI LILLY
 W. T. BEAM
 J. L. RANSAM

 H. E. MIDDLEKAUFF
 W. S. POWELL
 G. S. WOOD
 M. K. LINTON

1908

J. H. ALLEN	RALPH NELDEN
C. M. ALLEN	A. J. ODENWELDER, JR.
E. C. BEAM	H. H. RATHER
E. J. BARRETT	E. L. STUDY
CHARLES F. DUNTZE	L. E. STUCKER
D. H. HAGE	F. D. TITUS
THOMAS D. LAWS	J. A. WOLFE
E. J. YOUNG	

1909

W. J. CRAIG	F. J. KEIM
R. T. HUNTER	JOHN MOSER, JR.
C. S. HERRON	W. L. STIFFLER
L. L. TOPPER	

We publish for the benefit of our non-resident alumni the following interesting information:—

ANNUAL DINNER

PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION RETAIL DRUGGISTS

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1907

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

C. C. HENSEL	C. H. CAMPBELL	S. B. DAVIS
W. E. SUPPLEE	O. W. SELLERS	W. H. RICKER
GEO. B. WEIDEMANN	ELLIS G. ESHLEMAN	
J. E. MARSDEN, Treasurer	S. C. HENRY, Vice Chairman	
C. G. NEELY, Secretary	AMBROSE HUNSBERGER, Chairman	

MENU

Perplexed no more with Human or Divine
To-morrow's tangle to the winds resign

OAK CREEK OYSTERS

One of the surest tests of man's mettle is his ambition

OLIVES

GHERKINS

MOCK TURTLE SOUP a L'ANGLAISE

Man's education is never complete, and life and education should go
hand in hand

ROAST TENDERLOIN OF BEEF WITH MUSHROOM SAUCE

POTATOES

PEAS

Thought is conscious force—language is only a spigot. Most people
need plumbers

NEAPOLITAN ICE CREAM

FANCY CAKES

Many a man looking for sympathy needs really two swift kicks
properly placed

COFFEE

WHANN LITHIA WATER WHANN GINGER ALE
SCHLITZ BEER
TANNHAUSER CIGARS

If I knew you and you knew me—
If both of us could clearly see,
And with an inner sight divine
The meaning of your heart and mine,
I'm sure that we would differ less
And clasp our hands in friendliness:
Our thoughts would pleasantly agree
If I knew you and you knew me.

The poem which was printed upon the back of the menu is indicative of the brotherly feeling which animated the two hundred diners.

Business methods of the present were contrasted with those of 15 and 20 years ago at the annual banquet of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists last night at Boothby's restaurant. Charles Rehfuss, president of the association, who was toastmaster, declared that organization had worked wonders in the drug trade.

"Why, 15 or 20 years ago it would have been impossible to get together an assemblage of this kind," he said. "The druggists were jealous of each other, and afraid to leave their stores even to attend a banquet for fear of losing a little trade. Now they have come to a realization of the value of co-operation and organization, and the trade is more prosperous than ever before."

Two hundred members of the association attended the banquet. Professor Joseph P. Remington, president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and Mahlon N. Kline, president of the Trades League, were guests.

Professor Remington, in responding to a toast, said there never was a time when the retail druggists were making more rapid progress than the present. He referred to the strong agitation for Sunday closing as one of the indications of the change of public opinion. "I never thought I would see the time when so many pharmacists would come together simply to have a good time and to realize the joy of living," said the speaker.

Loyalty and ability of its officers were ascribed as the true reason of the success of the association by Thomas H. Potts, another speaker.

Among the other speakers were F. W. Fluck, S. W. Strunk, W. H. Poley, D. J. Reese, H. C. Blair and J. C. Perry. Ambrose Hunsberger was chairman of the entertainment committee, J. E. Marsden, treasurer; S. C. Henry, vice chairman, and C. G. Neely, secretary. The committee guaranteed the dinner to conform to the requirements of the pure food act in its invitations sent to members of the association.

Numerous hits on the officers of the association in the form of parodies on popular songs aroused much amusement during the even-

ing. One of the most striking was a paraphrase of the song, "The Moon Has His Eyes on You," in which W. L. Cliffe, treasurer of the State Examining Board, and Harry Blair, of the local Executive Committee, figured.—*Philadelphia Press*.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PHARMACEUTICAL PRESS OF AMERICA.

The following resolutions have been signed by the editors of the leading pharmaceutical journals of the United States:

WHEREAS, Albert Ethelbert Ebert died November 20, 1906; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the editors of the pharmaceutical periodicals of America, express our sorrow and testify to Mr. Ebert's long and exceptionally valuable life as that of one of the most able, indefatigable and conscientious of public spirited pharmacists of this country.

Resolved, That Mr. Ebert, for some years editor of the *American Pharmacist*, always retained his interest in the pharmaceutical press and was ever ready to co-operate with the editors in a frank and liberal manner. Be it further

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the plan of erecting an Ebert memorial monument and will render the movement material assistance.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Committee on Memorial Volume of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and also be printed in our respective publications.

Henry M. Whelpley, Meyer Brothers Druggist; Henry R. Strong, National Druggist; Caswell A. Mayo, American Druggist; Henry Kraemer, American Journal of Pharmacy; C. S. N. Hallberg, Bulletin of the A. Ph. A.; Joseph Helfman, The Bulletin of Pharmacy; Harry B. Mason, The Bulletin of Pharmacy; G. E. Gibbard, Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal; E. C. Goetting, D. A. Apotheker Zeitung; Francis B. Hays, The Druggist Circular; Editorial Staff of Mercks Report; Charles B. Kauffman, Midland Druggist; J. W. T. Knox, The New Idea; Guy Ketcheson, The Pacific Druggist; Ezra J. Kennedy, Pharmaceutical Era; Clement B. Lowe, Alumni Report; G. P. Engelhard, Western Druggist; Louis Phillips, Southern Druggist; Irving P. Fox, The Spatula; Tredwell G. Hopkins, The Voice of the Retail Druggist; Faxon & Gallagher, Western Drug Record; B. E. Pritchard, Western Pennsylvania Druggist; Walter H. Kimlin, Continental Druggist; J. Winchell Forbes, Drugs and Sundries; J. A. Connelly, McPike's Bi-Monthly; Samuel F. Brothers, Medico-Pharmaceutical Journal.

A NEW ONE.

"See what I got!" cried Bobby, a city bred boy, as he came running in from a chicken coop, holding in his hand a china egg.

"Oh, go put it back!" exclaimed Mabel, his six-year old sister. That's the egg the hen measures by.—*Judge*.

HOW TO ECONOMIZE THE TIME OF EXPENSIVE ASSISTANTS.

BY ANDREW J. ECKSTEIN.

At the outset, let me advance an opinion, one, by the way, that has to do with the very marrow of this subject. That opinion is this:—No other business in the world has more of the professional mixed with it than the business of the pharmacist. It is a profession unlike other professions. To illustrate, let me draw upon you for a few ideas of your own; let me suggest what you already know, whether that knowledge be active or latent.

The professional man develops a certain side of his nature. By the very reason of his analytical training, he becomes not the professional money-getter, but the thinker. Witness the instances where inventors have been robbed of their ideas, and, after being robbed, have been laughed at in court because they know too little of business to protect their rights.

The professional training does not exactly fit one for a clear conception of the ledger and the cash book. This, I believe, makes it a little more difficult for many pharmacists who find that they are being "locoed," as the western term would put it, out of what is justly theirs. This is what I would call an innate handicap. It is the mixing of technical knowledge with business, and business has come to be so distinctly separate from everything else that there is really no use saying that the pharmaceutical business differs in any manner from any other kind of commercial endeavor.

I state my belief that these conditions are imposed in order to deliver a lucid opinion regarding a topic that, like the dropping of the water that wears away the stone, must in time put a crimp into the bank account of the ambitious druggist.

In time, as we all know, the druggist begins to break away from his purely professional career. Rents, stock, fixtures, pay-roll, everything helps him to forget that he was tutored in a professional atmosphere. But the assistants, mostly fresh from a college, or filled with ideas not compatible with strict business methods, are not given to doing any more than is forced upon them. To utilize their time as one would the time of an office boy, may be a trifle offensive to them. To impress upon them the necessity of filling in their time, may be unnerving to them. Once an employee begins to feel that unless he keeps up to a certain standard he will lose his position, he may become useless through apprehension. But human nature and business are two qualities that we must not lose sight of.

We cannot expect our assistants to be business-getters. Only by the merest chance would one be proficient in advertising notions. Besides, our own initiative is a great deal better both for the business and for ourselves. We must not blame any assistant for a condition that he is not responsible for. We should not even go so far as to imagine that it is a wise plan to take up a valuable man's time with a cheap man's work. We are buying the high-priced assistant's time. We are

paying for it. The man is willing to work, but we must keep him busy. Bear in mind, please, that I am not dealing with lazy assistants. My cure for them would be to give them a long vacation without the sustaining assistance of the pay-roll. I am talking about the valuable man who is waiting for orders.

¶ If we could get all the men we wished at any price we wished, and each would possess generalship, we would soon have a Utopian business. But we have to deal with men as they are, and do what we can to make them better.

¶ The best use any employee can be put to, is that utility that comes of education through practical application. The busy store develops the best clerks, or culls out the poor ones. And the busy man develops the best clerks. We cannot dodge perfection, or an approach to it, in our employees. We want them as proficient as we can get them. We are willing to pay the price, and having paid it, we want *better service*.

¶ The problem of keeping our clerks busy soon resolves itself into the possible danger of keeping them too busy. We might overwork even the most willing employees. What we want is a mean—a happy medium that is midway between the two extremes.

The pharmacist is brought face to face with conditions that do not affect the usually prosperous merchant or manufacturer. There everything is done by rote. The books are kept that way, the stenographers take dictation that way. Goods are handled in accordance with regular hours and steady work. Checking is done by schedule. But in pharmacy, where the work of compounding or clerking is dependent on patronage, we have either to increase our business, make proprietary remedies, or tolerate periods of enforced idleness in our store.

To deal with a business problem is not a matter calling for any cut-and-dried rule. Running a drug store is not the same as making a sponge cake, where the same recipe is good the same at one time as at another. There are fortunately, or unfortunately as we look at it, no immutable laws governing the conduct of a drug business. Localities, more than ourselves, may have to do with the idleness of our clerks. The same employee in a main street store might not present any problem at all to us. Hence, let us be fair enough, liberal enough to study all conditions.

I contend that human nature often has a great deal to do with the problem. There might be the inclination in an employee to be analytical. Maybe he is a better laboratory man than a drug clerk, but an excellent man for us for all that. Shall we employ his talent, or shall we proceed to believe he is an expense, as fixed and relentless as rent or taxes?

I should like to be able to give a formula for keeping our idle clerks busy. I should like to show all of us how we can make each employee earn fifty or seventy-five dollars more each week, but I am unable to do that. Every time I try to figure it out for myself I arrive at the same conclusion: the drug business is a strange combination of the business and professional life, and it is apt to show its singular con-

struction to a more pronounced degree in the assistant than it is in the employer.

P. D. Armour, the late head of the big Chicago packing house, was known far and wide as a clever buyer of brains. A hard worker himself, he recognized merit, and he found the right man for each place. Gruff, and not constructed in a manner that naturally instilled his hearers with tranquillity, he still possessed the knowledge that makes some men capable managers. There are always the right men for everything, but whether we find them or not is the question. There are ways of handling men, and those ways crop out as we study conditions.

I am satisfied that the solution of the problem is a business one, and that the man who succeeds in solving it is the fellow who forgets, for the nonce, his professional calling, and gauges his actions in a way in accordance with the ledger—the while bearing in mind that knowledge is always the greatest power; that it is what makes man use mechanical devices rather than brute strength.

THE SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN.

! THE SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN.

Without the faculty of close observation, and the ability to form instant and correct conclusions, the salesman is apt to be very much handicapped. They enable him to read human nature and determine his line of action at once upon entering the presence of his prospective customer.

It is seldom that two men can be handled in the same way. True, they may be grouped into a dozen different types, but these faculties must be exercised on entering the office or store to determine to just which type the man belongs. Then, as the conversation opens and progresses, little sidelights will be cast on the disposition which is peculiar to this particular species of the type to which he has been mentally assigned, and the plan must be instantly—almost unconsciously—changed to conform with these new conditions.

The one indispensable equipment for a successful salesman is knowledge. This he must have or he will not amount to shucks. Not alone general knowledge which comes with the ordinary education conferred by the public school or the college; not only the special training which he has received in the office or counting-house of the firm preparatory to his going out "on the road," but knowledge of the special business in which the man to whom he wants to sell is engaged, and the conditions which surround the trade of this man's line—his standing, his peculiarities and anything else that bears on the case. He cannot know too much to handle his subject properly.

One of the things to help a salesman to achieve success in the business world is the ability to talk intelligently and accurately on almost any subject that is brought up, from the ceremony peculiar to the

canonizing of a bishop to the theory of the alternating current and its economy, as compared with the direct.

Such knowledge is acquired primarily by close observation and by inveterate reading. More information may be gleaned from the printed page of the magazine, the newspaper and the review than can be had by a four or eight years' course at the best university on earth. It is there for every one and at a nominal cost. Get it.—J. W. BINDER in *System*.

DRUG FRAGMENTS VS. THE WHOLE DRUG.

Much is being written, pro and con, under the above caption. A few facts concerning some prominent drugs may not be amiss at this time. And what is said of these may equally as well be claimed for many others.

Veratrum viride yields a number of proximate substances, alkaloidal and resinous, but to none of these substances does any recognized authority ascribe the value of *veratrum*. They are of such a nature as in the chemical world to lead to the utmost confusion. This has been the case since Charles Bullock and others, a quarter of a century ago, wasted their energies in the direction of *veratrum* educts and products.

Chionanthus virginica is one of the most valuable of remedies, but no one would attempt to give a formula to present to the scientific world that would carry a method to produce any one substance from *chionanthus* which would represent this drug. The simple statement that a mysterious something is called *chionanthus* by people who give no evidence of having anything of the kind, and dare not do so, is a fact which typifies a great many other facts of a similar kind.

The structure of *Collinsonia canadensis* has been established in eclectic literature for over fifty years as a remedy. There is no substance broken out of it, in any direction whatever, representative of the drug. No chemist of any reputation would presume to argue in favor of anything of this description that he could place before the chemical world as a substitute.

Ergot is a structural compound that has never yielded to the chemist anything that takes the place of ergot. The so-called ergotine of the market is simply a purified extract of ergot, and sometimes not well purified. You might challenge the maker of ergotine to give you the chemical formula of the so-styled ergotine and you would meet with no response from anybody anywhere. To presume to speak of any educt of ergot as carrying the qualities of this drug is to announce to those who understand the subject that the one who makes such a statement is either very ignorant or a fakir.

Belladonna yields one intensely active alkaloid, which is made by the chemistry of the man who works the belladonna. It is called atropine, but does not exist in belladonna in appreciable amount if at all. This substance—atropine—is intensely poisonous and energetic. It acts with such a degree of rapidity that when applied locally to the eye it accomplishes in a very few minutes what the belladonna would take hours in doing. It is well known that, although atropine was discovered thirty years ago, it is, as yet, confined in its use to these local efforts, principally for the eye. Manufacturers of belladonna plasters and other belladonna preparations, that have a reputation before the world, recognize the structural value of the drug, and that they cannot replace the drug with any fragment which they can make by chemistry from the drug. To this I might add that chemists accept the statement that the alkaloidal structure in belladonna is a hyoscamine compound, and not an atropine compound. These same statements might be applied to nearly every drug that has an established value in therapy.—*Journal of Therapeutics and Dietetics*, Nov., 1906.

RADIO-ACTIVITY.

The following is a summary of the most interesting points about radium in relation to medicine and pharmacy. The property of radio-activity was first discovered by Becquerel in 1896 for uranium—containing minerals and chemicals of every kind. Rays from uranium salts penetrate aluminum, bone, glass, black paper, etc., at a distance of several inches and thorium nitrate produces photographic effects.

The radium atom is receiving the greatest amount of study, and there is much discussion as to the change which the radium atom is undergoing and the probability of uranium being its parent.

The amount of radium in pitchblende leads scientists to believe that there is a direct relation between the amount of radium developed and the time taken to decay. It has been found that old uranium salts appear to contain more radio-activity or radio-emanation than those which are freshly made. Experiments are now being made with a view of elucidating and gradually developing radium in uranium salts and in minerals. It has been shown that there is an argeement between the quantity of uranium and radium present in certain ores. One investigator inclines to the view that radium may be an atomic portion of radio-active products combined with some of the heavy metals found in pitchblende; radium therefore in this sense would represent the synthesis rather than the disintegration of an element.

It has been stated that the life of radium is everlasting, but recent experiments ten to show that the life of radium is not more than a thousand years.

The atomic weight of radium was given by Mme. Curie as 225, by other authorities it is given as 257. Active elements are by most scientists regarded as slowly breaking up and at a definite uniform rate for each individual body. This change takes place in stages. The emanation of radium and thorium and the active matter resulting from further change of the latter causing induced activity and transitional forms between heavy and light bodies have been called *metabolons*. Upon separating *metabolons* from the original matter the latter goes on accumulating the transitional body.

The gaseous body or emanation produced from radio-active substance can be passed from one vessel to another and can be condensed by low temperature into solid liquid matter. A cubic inch of the solidified emanation would probably melt a glass tube containing it and a few pounds of it would drive a ship across the Atlantic. Seventy tons of radium would be necessary to produce a pound of emanation.

It has been demonstrated that the ground air is often radio-active. The supposition is that substances possessing the radio-active emanation similar to that of radium are distributed through the constituents of the soil.

Waters of numerous mineral springs have been found to be radio-active. Several springs are believed to be drawing their supplies from radio-active minerals.

Russian mud baths and several other baths of this class possess radio-activity and an inhibitory action upon bacterial growth.

The beta radiation has an inhibitory action upon many organisms especially those of typhoid, anthrax, diphtheria and *bacillus coli*. The beneficial action of radio emanation is believed to be due to the oxidizing power of air ionized by the rays. Beneficial results have been reported in phthisis from thorium emanation. Reports have been made of beneficial results of radio-active rays in psoriasis, epithelioma of the orbit, orbital neuralgia and acute iritis.

The scarcity of radium and radio-active substances has, however, prevented extended experiments in therapy of radio-active rays and all claims should be accepted with caution and further results awaited.

LEGIBLE PRESCRIPTIONS.

A plea for more legible prescriptions should meet with a universal response. Many druggists rely on their familiarity with the respective physicians' handwriting, or guess work as to the possible combination in compounding a prescription. An adoption of the rescript recently issued by the Austrian Minister, ordering that no pharmacist shall deliver medicines unless prescriptions are legibly written, would be beneficial all around.

WHY THE BOARDS HESITATED.

It was a disappointment to some and a surprise to a number when they learned that the boards of pharmacy handled in rather a rough manner the propositions which were so carefully elaborated by the chairman of the Section on Education and Legislation of the A. Ph. A., indorsed by that section, reindorsed by the joint conference of professors and board members, and indorsed in a modified form by the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. An industrious search for the bottom facts in the matter reveal a common sense proposition. The educational section was simply "resoluting" and without power to bind any individual college or board. In fact, it was frequently stated that the adoption of the ideal plan would do no harm and make a good appearance. The seven propositions ought to be possible, even if they are not, and much emphasis was placed on the word "ought." So firmly fixed were these lines of reasoning with the majority of the professors and their immediate followers that the expressions in opposition to the adoption of the propositions as read came upon their ears as a sacrilege, and it required time for them to catch their breath and understand the difference between what ought to be done and what actually can be accomplished.

The Conference of Faculties is merely a conference, as demonstrated by the fact that colleges voted for requirements and then asked for several years in which to live up to them, so that much of the spirit of the Educational Section pervaded the meeting restricted to college professors. There was, however, a hesitancy on the part of some caused by the frank statements of conditions of affairs made by the Missouri delegaton, which, in conjunction with the pleadings from New York for a special dispensation, caused the conference to materially modify the one year high school requirement and put off until the fall of 1908 its adoption in a restricted manner. This was done with the feeling on the part of many that there is no knowing what may happen before the session of 1908-09 opens. When it came to the boards of pharmacy in executive session, conditions were quite different. While the association is thus far nothing more nor less than a conference, its members feel that the adoption of regulations would obligate them in an embarrassing manner. They first voted to table the entire set of propositions. This action seemed to be too tame for some, and the seven recommendations were again taken up for consideration and very materially modified—the one year high school requirement being entirely eliminated.

It has, no doubt, become evident by this time to those who have carefully reflected over the transactions at Indianapolis that work for the advancement of pharmacy along educational and legislative lines must begin with the boards of pharmacy. We are confident that an

entirely new campaign will be and should be organized before the 1907 meeting. The professors, who are taking the lead in these matters, must educate the boards of pharmacy up to their way of thinking. They must also overcome that quite apparent sentiment on the part of many board members to work out their own salvation in executive sessions and, if necessary, by holding their meetings entirely apart from the time and place of the A. Ph. A. conventions.

The moral, as we see it, is: "Begin in the right place and go slow, and above all forget what 'ought' to be done and try and learn what 'can' be done." This will bring about a united force working in the common interest of higher pharmaceutical education.—*Myer's Journal*.

DOOM OF THE DACHSHUND.

Again we deem it necessary to sound a warning against the schemes of the unprincipled foreigners who have three times sought to foist the detestable dachshund upon our people. These rascals, who operate under the high-sounding title of the Delicatessen Importing Company, present arguments that seem plausible, and doubtless would prevail if their real purposes were not exposed in these columns. They claim that fortunes are to be made by raising these dogs for the market; that because of their extreme length they produce more rib roasts to the animal than any other species, and that by reason of that same abnormal length they are remarkably prolific. The Delicatessen Importing Company endeavors to interest small investors, inducing them to purchase a pair of dachshunds at a fabulous price in the hope of making enormous profits from the raising and fattening of a numerous progeny. It is the old Bohemian oats swindle over again. The story is enticing and the figures are alluring. It is a wonderful business—on paper.

But the plain truth is, as we have said before, that our people will never accept the dachshund on their tables. His meat is coarse and unfit for human consumption. It has neither palatable flavor nor nutritious quality. In our opinion the dachshund is a cross between a prairie dog and a lizard. He should never be tolerated in our midst. Do not give ear to the siren song of these "get-rich-quick" schemers. We have faith in the ultimate sound sense of our people. We believe that when it comes to the test we will be found standing by our old and tried standards. Surely the breeds that were good enough for our fathers are good enough for us. The dachshund is doomed from the moment he sets his pudgy legs on our shores. An outraged public sentiment will not, cannot, permit this wretched four-legged eel to trail his slimy length over these enlightened islands.—*The Filipino Freeman*.

SPORT.

(Little boy in a hammock and another standing some distance off crying. Father talking to the boy in the hammock.)

Father—What is Willie crying about?

Johnnie—He says he don't like this game.

"Well, what are you playing?"

"We are playing with this hammock as a steamboat."

"Well, why is not Willie in it too?"

"We are playing that he missed the boat."—*Life*.

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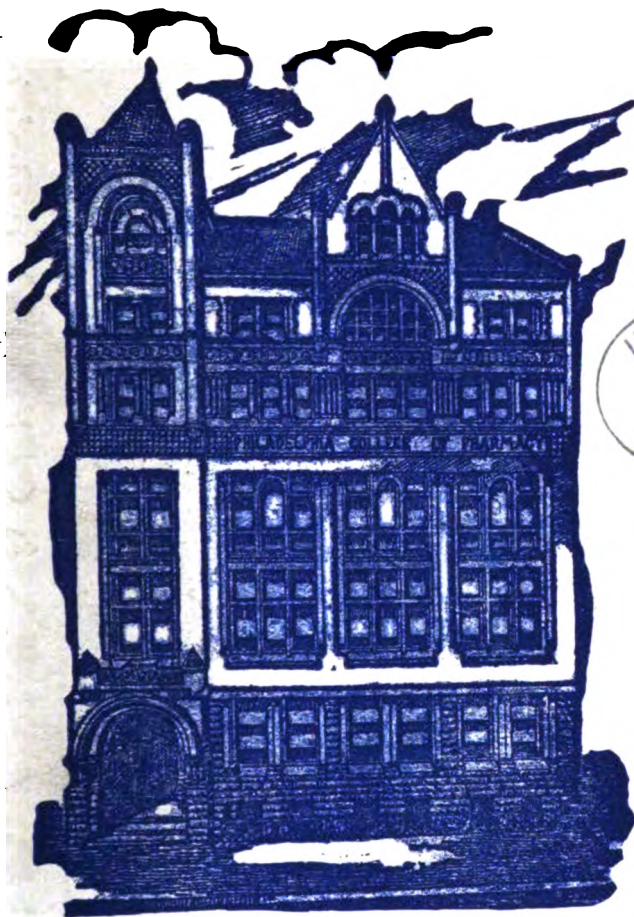
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St. Louis—**MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS**—New York

ALUMNI REPORT



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OF THE
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sieves effect the fineness of the powder? 6. What plan has been proposed to secure greater accuracy and uniformity in the fineness of powders as furnished by drug millers?

H

1. What are the commercial sources of chlorine, of bromine and of iodine? 2. Write the names and formulas of the haloid acids. 3. Write the formulas of haloid salts corresponding to each of these acids.

J

ANIMAL HEAT. 1. What is the normal temperature of the body? 2. What effect do fevers have upon the body temperature? 3. What degree is considered a fatal temperature? 4. What are drugs called that reduce abnormal temperature?

K

Illustrate by chemical equations the action of sulphuric acid upon the following: 1. Sodium nitrate. 2. Zinc in presence of water. 3. Sodium chloride in presence of manganese dioxide. 4. Sodium borate. 5. Calcium carbonate.

April 2, 1907.

PRACTICAL BOTANY.

1. Identify the specimens of crude drugs contained in the large envelope; give the Latin official and common names, and the pharmacopœial definition of each; write a complete description of each, underscoring what you consider to be important characters.

2. Identify the powders contained in the small envelopes, taking care to give the numbers of the powders in connection with your answers. Give full descriptions of the powders, including color, odor and taste, as well as histological characters, illustrating the latter by means of drawings.

3. Give the commercial kinds, together with the approximate prices, of the following drugs: cloves, cinnamon, pilocarpus, sarsaparilla and senna.

4. Mention the reagents in common use in the microscopic study of drugs, and state the use of each.

The following news items which will be of much interest to our readers are taken from the *Detroit News*.

New York, April 7.—Theodore D. Buhl, president of the Buhl Malleable Iron Works, of Detroit, president of the Detroit National bank and also of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., chemical and drug manufacturers, dropped dead today on the street near the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, where he had been a guest. Death was due to apoplexy.

Mr. Buhl was a member of the Fort Street Presbyterian church, chairman of the board of trustees, and only recently contributed largely towards the proposed new church house. He was also a firm believer in the Y. M. C. A. and did much to help along the new building when funds were raised for that purpose last year. He was a regular contributor to the Home of the Friendless and did much for all the orphan asylums, and in a quiet way for most of the charitable institutions of the city, giving impartially and without regard to sect wherever he believed the assistance was needed.

Although not a society man, Mr. Buhl was affiliated with the Detroit club, the Old Club at the St. Clair Flats, and the Country Club. His true life was shown in his home, however, where he was a perfect father and a fond and tender husband. His own father's stern demeanor showed him many times that a determined nature is not always best, and he therefore cultivated a spirit of consideration and patience, not only for his own family but for his employes, that often astonished his business associates.

"I consider that he was one of the most perfect business men of the day," said a well known Detroit capitalist Sunday night. "He was shrewd and believed that people should do what they promised, but with that went a patience that was simply remarkable. He never tried to force his employes. If they did not think as he did, he sought to win them over by argument, and often discussed minor questions with them when really important matters were waiting. He never expressed an adverse opinion of anyone, so far as I know."

Mr. Buhl found time to develop a natural inclination for art, and many of the pictures in his home reflect this taste. Last year he was at the head of the Detroit Museum of Art.

Of the late Mr. Buhl had been very much interested in the erection of a handsome family home on Jefferson Avenue, which has been in process of construction more than a year. The family had relinquished its summer home on Peace Island and expected to move into their new residence within a few months. While in Boston, Mr. Buhl purchased from the Hub a new steam yacht, Anona, which was to take the place of the Lurline, which he maintained in connection with his island home.

Late Sunday night word reached Detroit that relatives had started

AS INDICATED.

"Say, mister," queried the tramp as he paused in front of the house, "hev youse got a ole pair uv pants wot youse could gimme?"

"I don't know," replied the man on the front porch. "I'll ask my wife."

"Don't trouble yerself, mister," said the hobo, as he started to move on. "Ef youse hev got dat kind uv a wife I reckon she's got use fer 'em herself."—*Chicago News*.

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St. Louis—**MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS**—New York

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Scientific Department

Our Scientific Department employs experts skilled in pharmacy, chemistry, botany, physiology and biology, working in co-operation with consultants of national and international reputation. This department exercises supervision of our laboratories and the standardization of our products.

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As our Scientific Department is constantly engaged in original research, improvements in processes are frequently made. When of more than minor importance, such improvements will appear upon labels, and full information concerning the same will be offered to the U. S. Pharmacopeia Revision Committee. When the investigations of our Research Department result in the discovery of new and valuable therapeutic agents, they will be introduced to science by the publication of full knowledge concerning them, and to protect capital invested, process patents and brand names will be used, leaving the products themselves open to competition so that they may be prescribed by physicians and dispensed by pharmacists without violating their ethical obligations.

Opposed to Monopoly

We believe that *product* patents are a hindrance to progress in materia medica science, injurious to the profession and inimical to the public welfare, since they create unfair monopoly, prevent the educational institutions of medicine and pharmacy from co-operating with the manufacturers in the introduction of new and useful materia medica products, and assist in creating a fictitious demand for therapeutic novelties concerning which, knowledge cannot be properly developed for reasons just stated.

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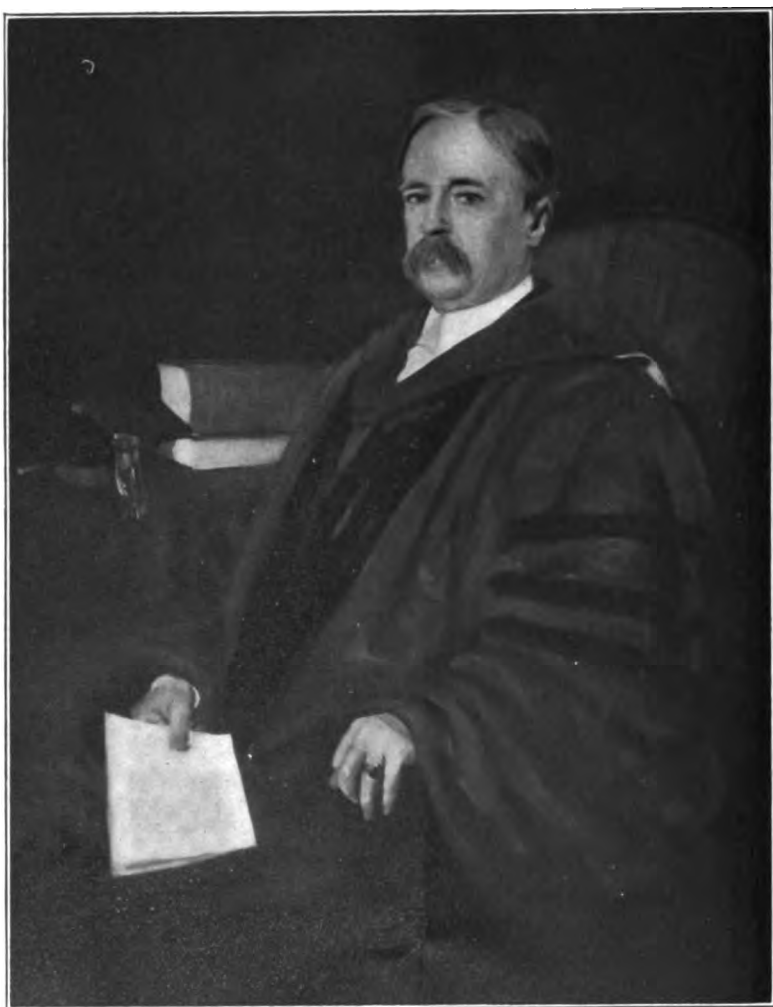
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PROFESSOR JOSEPH PRICE REMINGTON,
(From portrait painted by Henry Rittenberg, and presented to the Philadelphia
College of Pharmacy by the Class of 1906, May 14, 1907.)

ALUMNI REPORT

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JUNE, 1907

No. 6

THE MAY PHARMACEUTICAL MEETING.

The Meeting was held on May 14th, in the College Museum, Mr. J. L. Lemberger, of Lebanon, presiding. Professor Henry Kraemer spoke of the "Centenary of the birth of Louis Agassiz." He said he was born in Switzerland, his father being a clergyman, he was a genius from the start, his pet animals suggesting to him interesting questions concerning animal life. He travelled much, finally coming to the United States on a tour of investigation, and ultimately making this country his home. He showed his faith in his adopted country by being naturalized in the darkest hour of the "Civil War." He was professor of geology and zoology at Harvard University, the magnificent Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge being largely his monument.

Mr. Ambrose Hunsberger, of this city, spoke in an entertaining manner of "Practical Results with National Formulary Preparations." He advised the druggists to be liberal when sampling the doctors; he had prepared the *Liquor Auri et Arseni Bromidi* which had been prescribed quite extensively by several physicians as an alterative to their entire satisfaction. He showed the *Elixir of Pepsin* which it was difficult to tell from that of a well known proprietary preparation, it would curdle milk equally well. He did not consider the *Solution of Peptonate of Iron and Manganese* as bad a preparation as some represented it to be, it was made with Merck's *Peptonate of Iron*. He showed a specimen of *Elix. Digestivum. Comp.* which he thought would make an excellent vehicle. The *Comp. Elix. of Viburnum Comp.* he thought a more permanent preparation than *Hayden's Viburnum*. Mr. Hunsberger afterwards read quite a spicy and entertaining paper upon the preparation and introduction of the U. S. P. and N. F. preparations to physicians. Mr. D. J. Thomas, of Scranton, who was present, said that when they made a canvas of the drug stores of Scranton, fifteen of them were without the National Formulary, although probably mostly supplied since, he thought the druggists should get ready for the proposed crusade. Mr. Lemberger strongly advocated the introduction of these preparations although but little had been done in introducing them as yet in Lebanon.

Mr. M. I. Wilbert spoke of the proposed exhibition of pharmaceutical preparations at the coming meeting of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City. In speaking of the proposed crusade, he said it would be impossible to carry all of the druggists, individual excellency was to be the thing of the future. He spoke of Cataplasma Kaolina which they have been making for years at the German Hospital. The trouble in making it is caused by the clay and the amount of moisture which it contains, the finer the clay the more glycerin it will take up. Their supply of kaolin had been procured from Samuel H. French & Co. of this city. Mr. Wilbert stated that the kaolin should be tested by strong acids, if it effervesces it will not answer and should be returned; the kaolin should contain as little moisture as possible. He claimed that this ointment did not originate with the Denver Chemical Co.

Professor Charles H. LaWall then read an important paper on "A Modification of Martin's Butter Color Method." Percy Remington, P. D. then exhibited the apparatus devised by him for the manufacture of granular effervescing salts, the principal part of which consisted of a stout rectangular wire basket through which the mass is to be passed to perform the granulation.

After some additional matters were brought forth, the meeting adjourned.

C. B. LOWE.

An invitation was received from the Class of 1907, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy to attend their reception at Paul Revere Hall, also one to attend the Commencement and Class Day Exercises which were held in the College Building on Thursday May 16th. We regret that it was not possible to accept, and thus see in person the superior excellence which Boston brown bread and baked beans must have brought forth.

An invitation was also received from the Faculty and Graduating Class of the Western University of Pennsylvania, Department of Pharmacy (Pittsburg College of Pharmacy) to attend the Commencement Exercises held in Carnegie Music Hall, Allegheny, Pa., on Wednesday evening, May 15th.

THE FARBENFABRIKEN-BERINGER SUIT.

George M. Beringer, (Class of 1880) of Camden, N. J., has sometimes been censured by the pharmacists of the country for the positions which he has taken on some of the questions affecting the pharmaceutical profession, but we think that nothing but high praise can be given him ("honor to whom honor is due") for fighting to an end at large expense the suit brought against him by the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., thus vindicating the right of just criticism.

The cause of the suit was a paper read before the Section on Education and Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at the Atlantic City meeting, entitled "Why the Mann Bill should be enacted," the paper had been written by request of the Chairman of the section. The author of the paper expressed himself in somewhat forcible language about the high prices charged in this country for certain synthetic chemicals by some of the German manufacturers, this gave offence to the plaintiff company and suit was entered against Mr. Beringer for \$25,000 for slander and libel in the U. S. Courts at Trenton, N. J. The case after several postponements, was tried before Judge Lanning, Mr. McCarter the Attorney-General of the State appearing for the plaintiff, and Judge Collins of Jersey City, and Thomas B. Hall, Esq., of Camden, for the defendant. At the time of the trial the court room looked like a section of the American Pharm. Asso., because there were present Professors Rusby, Coblentz, Remington, and Lowe and Messrs. Alpers, Gallagher, Cliffe, Pennypacker, Dr. Sommers and several others. The suit was stoutly maintained, and stubbornly contested, occupying in trial four days, the closing speeches being made by the lawyers on the 10th but the jury was not charged by the judge until the 14th. After being out three quarters of an hour the jury brought in a verdict, "No cause for action," thus putting the cost upon the plaintiff company.

The Constitution and By-laws of the Registered Drug Clerks' Association of Camden, N. J., has been received. They have adopted the following Preamble, viz, Realizing that the drug clerks of this city and vicinity are required to perform unnecessary hours of duty, we the undersigned, have for the betterment of our condition financially, physically and fraternally, agreed to form an association and be governed in our fundamental principles by the following rules.

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& OF PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY &**

JOS. W. ENGLAND, '83, Secretary, 145 North Tenth Street

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Charles H. LaWall, Ph.G.

E. Fullerton Cook, P. D.

Original articles and items of interest are solicited from members of the Alumni Association. All such communications should be addressed to the Editor, Clement B. Lowe, 6640 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia. All business matter should be addressed to the Business Manager, G. H. BENKHARDT, 5735 Market street, Philadelphia.

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EDITORIALS

INSANITY.

The editor believes that the working of the human mind is one of the most interesting problems that can be studied, psychology to him presents many interesting problems. He believes that the most of the human race need parental or other supervision, a strong guiding hand to make them run in the right way. Sometimes the pressure resting upon individuals consists of the necessity for providing for those dependent upon them, sometimes it is the pressure exercised by societies or organizations to which they belong. For quite a number of years the pharmacists of our country were in a condition bordering upon insanity, each tried to surpass his neighbor, not by trying to develop his business along distinctly scientific lines, but by trying to cut the ground from under his neighbors feet by underselling him. Gradually these conditions were changed, saner business views were adopted, largely through the influence of various pharmaceutical societies which brought pharmacists into closer relations with each other, and taught them that their neighbors were just as decent fellows as themselves, who were willing both "to live and let live." Recently, through the decision of the U. S. Courts, some of the pressure which had acted as a controlling influence and forced the few to be good, because they had to be, was removed. At once these few thought they saw their opportunity to eat up their neighbors and started in to

cut prices. To give a specific instance. In a neighboring city under the pressure of the "direct contract serial numbering plan," the price of Miles Anti-pain Pills was 25c., this gave a fair profit and probably just as many were sold as would have been sold at cheaper prices, because people do not take medicine because it is cheap, but because they need it.

After the decision at Indianapolis, some of the pharmacists of the city referred to, started into cut prices and have hammered down the price of this article to 14c. This seems to the editor not only entirely unnecessary, but an act bordering upon insanity, because the price had been well established, people paid it without complaint and it is the deliberate throwing away of a legitimate and needed profit. It is possible that the outcome of these insane acts will ultimately be beneficial to pharmacy, for the sales of these secret remedies will be greatly lessened, the pharmacist will not continue long to sell that upon which he realizes no profit. It may hasten the day when the pharmacist will come into his own, when people will find that excepting for the minor aches and ailments of life, it is cheaper to pay for both medical advice and medicine.

Our Graduates

(In order to make this department of the REPORT as generally interesting as possible, the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy are requested to send items of information concerning graduates to the editor of the REPORT. By so doing they can keep in social touch with fellow graduates and renew their friendships of college days).

A large red card conveying the best regards of G. O. Hancock, '06 and Geo. S. Dubois, '06 has been received from Paducah, Ky.

Members of the Class "1905" will be pleased to learn that the engagement of their fellow member, known to many as the "Big Noise," or Cowel from Warren, Worchester County, Mass. where they can bake beans and eat 'em too, has at last let cupid dart pierce his heart. He is to be congratulated for he has been very fortunate.

The engagement of Edwin Cowel Hathaway to Elizabeth Mary Doak is announced.

Miss Doak is daughter of Councilman and Mrs. John Doak, of 2610 Front Street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Ida C. Talmage announces the marriage of her daughter Florence Lewis, to Mr. J. Stephen Reice, '02, on Saturday June the first, nineteen hundred and seven, Philadelphia.

Charles H. Slobig, '02, late in the employment of W. L. Cliffe, at 2963 Kensington Avenue, has left the drug business to enter the Luken's Machine Whitewashing Company and Cold Water Painting, 1210 Betz Building. His home address will be 5110 Cedar Avenue, West Philadelphia.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Renshaw announces the marriage of her daughter, Millicent Saxon to Mr. Charles Herbert LaWall, on Wednesday, June the fifth, nineteen hundred and seven, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

At Home, 507 South Forty-second Street.

Our readers will recognize in the above names, Professor LaWall, '91, Associate Professor of Pharmacy, at the P. C.P.; chemist for the State Dairy and Pure Food Commission; president of the Alumni Association of the College and president of the Philadelphia Drug Club. His appointment last year as Associate Professor of Pharmacy has since received the hearty approval of the students who expressed themselves much pleased with the course of lectures delivered by him. Miss Renshaw was the Procter prize winner and gold medalist of the Class of 1904, and both before and since her graduation, a most valued assistant to Professor Remington in his pharmacopoeial labors. The late Mr. Thomas Renshaw of Lansford (father of the bride) was the life of the party on its trip to Mackinac four years ago.

The wedding was a quiet one, only members of the immediate families of both being present. The Ceremony was performed at Holy Trinity Memorial Chapel, by the rector, Rev. E. M. Harrison. We wish both bride and groom long lives and happy ones, we trust also useful ones; metaphorically we shower them with rice and throw after them our old shoe.

W. L. MacFadden, '01, has removed from Cleveland, Ohio to Atlanta, Ga., where he has entered the employment of the Lamar-Rankin Drug Co.

George B. Davis, of Front and Wyoming Streets, Philadelphia, has removed to 726 11th Street, Oakland, Cal.

Robert Grier, Class of 1904, has removed to Washington, D. C. where he is associated in business with his father under the firm name of Grier & Grier. They purchased the store formerly owned by W. E. Scaffer at Ninth & K Streets, N. W.

May 18th, 1907.

Dear Editor:—I am a Graduate, Class 1877 (have been in Los Angeles 2 years). Have just severed my connection with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where I have been Professor of Clinical Medicine, and have been elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical College of the University of Southern California.

THEODORE G. DAVIS, Ph. G. M. D.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Class 1877.

Jefferson Medical College, Class 1885.

You are cordially invited to attend the opening of Winch's Drug Store. "The suburban store with city methods." May 11th, 1907 at Baltimore and Springfield Avenues, Clifton Heights Pa.

A handsome souvenir will be given to all purchasers FREE.

OUR AMBITION is to give the people of this section as good service and as modern a store as the best in the city, and thus earn your confidence and patronage.

We believe that thorough integrity is the only foundation on which to build a permanent business, and we are here to stay.

Our college and hospital training has fitted us to do the most exacting prescription work, and our drugs are only the best.

It will be our endeavor to accommodate you in all ways.

Come in and see us at your early convenience, you'll be welcome.

Yours cordially,

H. GEORGE WINCH. '95

Salem, N. J., June 4, 1907.

ED. ALUMNI REPORT,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Doctor Lowe:—I thought the faculty and am quite sure that the members of Class '03 would be interested to know that C. D. Smith, '03, was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College on June 3d, and has received the appointment of resident physician for a service of 18 months. Dr. Smith will have the advantages of the new hospital, which will be opened about June 10th, it is one of the finest equipped hospitals in America.

Dr. Smith for the past two years has been druggist to the hospital in connection with his medical studies.

I am sure that he will have the best wishes of his classmates at old P. C. P. and I am also sure that he will be glad to receive his '03 friends at Jefferson Hospital, 10th and Sansom streets, Philadelphia.

Also I am now interested in the firm of Wm. H. Andrews & Co. and would be pleased to have my address changed from Woodstown to Salem, N. J.

Very truly yours,

JAS. L. TUOHY, '03.

Edward C. Tragesser, Class of '92 died suddenly, February 7th, 1907, at his home, 2325 Morris Street, Philadelphia. Although suffering from kidney trouble for years, his death was sudden, uremia having set in.

We regret to announce that Jonathan I. Watson, President of the Class of '96, has been forced by ill health to sell his drug store; a sufferer for the past four years, he has been confined to his room since September last. His present residence is 4961 Walton Avenue.

College News

COMMENCEMENT WEEK EVENTS.

The Baccalaureate Services of the Graduating Class of 1907 were held in the Church of St. Luke and The Epiphany, Philadelphia., on Sunday, May 12th, at 4 P. M.

It is not too much to say that the services above mentioned were the best of the kind that it has been our privilege to attend. The stateliness and grandeur of the venerable church, the soul inspiring music of the vested choir of thirty voices (male and female), and the mental and spiritual uplift of the Baccalaureate Preacher's address, the Rev. David M. Steele, all conspired to make it a notable event. In our next issue we will give a resume of the sermon, Quite a number of our alumni were present, we wish the church had been crowded with them. The verse given is the last one sung by the choir as a processional hymn.

Lo! the voice of Jesus
Bids us still endure:
Seek not what will please us,
But things just and pure;
Strive through self denial
Upwards to the light,
Where faith's years of trial
Shall be lost in sight.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

This meeting was held in Alumni Hall at the College. The President of the Association, Mr. John D. Burg, called the meeting to order at 3 P. M. The first in order was the reading of the President's Report, a resume of which will be published later. The Secretary, Mr. Joseph W. England also read his report, the present membership as reported by him, being 3604. The treasurer, C. Carroll Meyer reported a balance of \$314.00. The Publication Committee and also the Business manager of the Alumni Report presented their reports; the receipts from the "Report" being \$2000.00. The Committee on Necrology through its Chairman, Miss Florence Yaple presented an excellent report which will be published later. Professor Remington made some very appropriate remarks about the spirit which had always characterised the Alumni Association, its activity and helpfulness in College matters and its spirit of unity and harmony. He quoted the remarks of a western gentleman with reference to the latter, as being entirely different from the spirit which had prevailed to such an extent in the institution with which he was connected, as to greatly hinder its advancement. Resolutions of respect for our late fellow alumnus, Albert E. Ebert were unanimously adopted, after which Professor Remington was called upon to make some remarks about Mr. Ebert and his friend, Edward C. Jones. After the election of officers and directors the association adjourned.

The forty-third reception of the Alumni Association to the eighty-sixth graduating class, was held in the College Auditorium on Monday evening, May 13th.

PROGRAMME

MUSIC BY MCKINNEY'S ORCHESTRA

7.30 to 8.00 o'clock

1. March—"22d Regiment".....*Herbert*
2. Overture—"Stradella".....*Flotow*
3. Selection—"Wonderland".....*Herbert*
4. March—"Adestes Fedelles".....*Sousa*

Introductory Remarks—John D. Burg, '86, President

Roll call of Members elected during 1906 and 1907

JOSEPH W. ENGLAND, '83, Secretary.

5. Caprice—"Autumn".....*Moret*

Presentation of Alumni Gold Medal by the President-elect, CHARLES H. LAWALL to HENRY KELLER MOHLER, Ephrata, Pa., for the best general average of the class of 1907.

Presentation of Alumni Prize Certificates by DR. C. B. LOWE, for the best examination in the following branches:

In Pharmacy, to WILLIAM THOMAS BEAM, Moundsville, W. Va.

In Chemistry, to CLARENCE MINOR MCCLURE, Hillsboro, Ohio.

In Materia Medica, to JAMES VOGELSANG SMITH, Troy, Pa.

In General Pharmacy, (Committee,) to HENRY KELLER MOHLER, Ephrata, Pa.

In Operative Pharmacy, to WILLIAM THOMAS BEAM, Moundsville, W. Va.

In Analytical Chemistry, to FRANK ARTHUR COLEMAN, Woodstown, N. J.

In Specimens, to JAMES VOGELSANG SMITH, Troy, Pa.

6. Intermezzo—"Cherry" *Albert*

Alumni Silver Medal, awarded to RALPH NELDEN, Salt Lake City, Utah, for the best general average in the second year examination; presented by E. FULLERTON COOK, '00.

Alumni Bronze Medal, awarded to RALPH LOWELL MUNDHENK, Arcanum, Ohio, for the best general average in the first year examination; presented by CLARENCE H. CAMPBELL, '90.

7. Serenade *Gounod*

Class Oration—HARRY ELLSWORTH WILT, South Fork, Pa.

March—"Peaches and Cream" *Albert*

Poem—Dedicated to the Class of 1907—

WILLIAM MOORE ARMSTRONG, Phila.

8. Selection—"Nellie Modiste" *Herbert*

Class History of 1907—JAMES SMEDMER DALLAS EISENHOWER, Carlisle, Pa.

9. Violin Solo—"Good Bye, Sweetheart" *Allen*

The Horoscope of the Class of 1907—

Cast by WILLIAM CRAMER O'BRIEN, Nanticoke, Pa.

10. March—"Flying Colors" *Misseed*

A statement made by Professor Cook in presenting the Silver Medal should be given a wider circulation. He called special attention to the fact that each of the three recipients of a medal had worked throughout the whole term in a drug store, this was the ideal condition which was in the mind of the founders of the College, that theory and practice should go hand in hand. In more recent years the increased requirements have led a good many students, especially in the Third Year to devote their whole time to their studies, the success of these medalists shows this is not absolutely necessary, the additional time gained by not working in a store is quite often devoted to society and not to study.

After the printed program was concluded the audience visited different displays arranged for their entertainment and instruction; these were to be seen in the Chemistry, Pharmacy and Materia Medica Lecture Rooms and in the Microscopical Laboratory, that shown in the latter room was worthy of more than ordinary praise, for Professor Kraemer and his assistant, Professor Newcomb, had gone to a large amount of trouble in arranging this display, which from the remarks made by the many visitors, was greatly appreciated. The display consisted of rare drugs from different parts of the world, many of them in the original packages as imported, also of herbarium specimens, microscopic slides, engravings of flowers and plants, etc, etc.

THE COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER TO THE GRADUATING CLASS.

By the Faculty of the College, May 15th, 1907.

This supper which is always looked forward to with so much interest by those who hope to participate in it, and looked backward to with such pleasant recollections by those who have participated in it, was held at the above mentioned time in the College Museum.

TOASTS

"And once more I shower a welcome on ye, welcome all."

— HENRY VIII, I, 4

THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY PRESIDENT FRENCH

"Look in our eyes! Your welcome waits you there."

—HOLMES

THE FACULTY

PHARMACY

PROF. REMINGTON

"Here is a man—but 'tis before his face; I will be silent!"

—TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, II, 3

CHEMISTRY

PROF. SADTLER

"One science only will one genius fit."

—POPE

MATERIA MEDICA

PROF. LOWE

"The doctors are our friends; let's please them well,
For though they kill but slow, they are certain."

—BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER

BOTANY AND PHARMACOGNOSY

PROF. KRAEMER

"Only when genius is married to science can the highest results be produced."

—SPENCER

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

PROF. MOERK

"By labor and intent study, which I take it to be my portion in this life."

—MILTON

PHARMACY AND ARITHMETIC

PROF. LAWALL

"Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it."

—JAMES BOSWELL

THE INSTRUCTORS

PROFS. STROUP, LAWALL, COOK, NEWCOMB,
EHMAN, HEINEBERG, TRUESDELL

"For 'tis the mind that makes the body rich."

—TAMING OF THE SHREW

THE NEW DOCTORS

THE CLASS

"Be wiser than other people if you can, but do not tell them so."

—CHESTERFIELD

FAREWELL

REMINGTON

SADTLER

LOWE

KRAEMER

MOERK

LAWALL

"We only part to meet again."

—GAY

Professor Remington who presided with his usual grace announced that the Procter Prize would be awarded for the first time in two years.

President French in responding to the toast, The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, first eulogized the College and then advised the class to never work for wages, "have an object and work for it, the wages will follow." Where you find one to lead you will find a thousand to follow. When you seek associates, seek those higher than yourselves." Professor Remington yielded his time to Mr. Josiah K. Lily, of Indianapolis. The latter said, "Oh, but I was green when I first arrived, I hunted for the College that evening and was quite disappointed at the small front then shown by the buildings." Manufacturing Pharmacy owes much to the College; the largest pharmaceutical laboratory in England, has at its head, a graduate of the College, Henry S. Wellcome, '74, and Professor F. B. Powers, '74, at the head of the Wellcome Research Laboratory. The largest manufacturing pharmacy in the world has lately elected Mr. Frank S. Ryan, '84, to its presidency."

Professor Sadtler said that "chemistry was a great science, it is advancing and taking hold of the national life. The Department of Agriculture at Washington has probably the best trained workers of any of the departments. The pharmacist in the future must know what he is selling, you are not done with chemistry because you have graduated."

Mr. James T. Shinn, who was introduced as the orator of the College said, "he graduated way back in the middle of the last century, in Musical Fund Hall, the faculty gave no suppers in those days." Professor Lowe, in replying to his toast, spoke of the necessity which sometimes arose for a doctor to ease his patients exit from the world, he also referred to the Baccalaureate services of the preceeding Sunday and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The Class of 1907 and the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy assembled this evening at the "Professors' Supper," would hereby put on record their appreciation of the Baccalaureate Services held on Sunday, May 12th, in the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany.

They have much pleasure in giving expression in this manner to their high regard for the dignity, instructive character and spirituality of these services.

Be it also Resolved, that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the Rector, Rev. David M. Steele, and also published in the "Alumni Report."

Professor Kraemer spoke of the Centennial of the College which would be celebrated 14 years hence. He advised the students to be loyal to the College, to their Class, to the Alumni Association, to hang together." Mr. Mahlon N. Kline spoke of being at Indianapolis, last week in the clutches of the law, "the honor of the thing," also of the great west which he had lately visited. Professor Moerk referred to "the importance of the Pure Food and Drug Act." He said that "this had been one of the most interesting weeks that he had participated in. Each future class should work so that there would be no missing links, they should help their weaker brethren." Mr. Jos. L. Lemberger of reading, paid a compliment to the personnel of the Class, he also advised the young men "to be on their guard against the pitfalls and snares of life," he quoted the large sums of money spent for alcoholic drinks, jewelry, tobacco, confectionery, etc. Professor LaWall spoke of the position of the College and that "all should try to live up to the standard of the diploma of the College." Professor Stroup "wished the Class every success in life." Professor Cook spoke of the success of the Field Sports that had been held that day and created much amusement by presenting to Horace Roy Fisher, a burlesque badge. Professor Newcomb spoke humorously of the use of copper as germicide for water purification." Professor Heineberg spoke of "his feeling for the Class and hoped that it was reciprocated." Professor Ehman said "it was up to the Class to show the world of what they were made." Professor Truesdell said "that it had been his loss not to have been more closely identified with the life of the College. He had been impressed with the loyalty of the graduates of

the school, also by the social spirit between the faculty and students." Following these speeches many of the members of the Class were called upon after which this pleasant function came to an end.

The Annual Field Sports of the College were held on Wednesday, May 15th, 10 A. M. They were greatly enjoyed by those who participated in them. We regret that we are unable to print a more extended report.

ALUMNI REUNION AND BANQUET.

The Alumni Reunion and Banquet, held at the Hotel Walton, on Tuesday evening, May 14th, will long be remembered as one of the most notable gatherings ever held by the Association, not only on account of the large number of alumni present, but also because of the interest which centered in the presentation to the College by the Class of 1906, on this occasion, of an oil portrait of Professor Remington in recognition of the completion by him of thirty-five years of service as a teacher in this institution. The movement to thus honor Professor Remington was the outcome of the toast made by Professor Kraemer at the Faculty Dinner, held May 16, 1906.

The Committee having the Banquet in charge was composed of the following alumni:

C. A. Mayo, New York; H. V. Army, Cleveland; L. E. Sayre, Lawrence, Kans.; J. K. Lilly, Indianapolis; William Mittelbach, Boonville, Mo.; E. G. Eberle, Dallas, Tex.; C. S. N. Halberg, Chicago; L. L. Walton, Williamsport, Pa.; H. Lionel Meredith, Hagerstown, Md.; L. C. Hopp, Cleveland; F. P. Stroup; C. H. LaWall; T. H. Potts; W. V. Smith; H. J. Sunday; R. H. Lackey; D. J. Reese; W. L. Cliffe, Philadelphia; H. C. Blair, Secretary and Treasurer; Henry Kraemer, Chairman.

Professor Henry Kraemer acted as toastmaster, and the dinner was enlivened by songs, class cheers and instrumental music. The first toast, "Our Alumni," was responded to by Thomas H. Potts. The portrait of Professor Remington was then presented on behalf of the Class of 1906 by Harvey J. Sunday, and was accepted on behalf of the College by President Howard B. French. John D. Burg, as president of the Alumni Association, followed with some remarks, after which a number of letters and telegrams conveying congratulations and fraternal greetings were read. Professor Remington being called upon at this point, expressed his very great appreciation of the honor conferred upon him, and of the pleasure which he had derived as a teacher during the years that he had been connected with the college.

Responses were also made to the following set toasts: "Our Faculty," by Professor Samuel P. Sadtler; "Our Sister Colleges," by Dr. John F. Hancock, of Baltimore; "Our Alma Mater," by James T. Shinn; "The United States Pharmacopœia," by Dr. John Marshall; "The American Pharmaceutical Association," by Joseph L. Lemberger, of Lebanon, Pa.; "The Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association," by J. D. Thomas, of Scranton, Pa.; "The National Association of Retail Druggists," by Warren H. Poley; "The Medical Profession," by Dr. Horatio C. Wood, Jr.; "Boards of Pharmacy," by William L. Cliffe; "Pharmaceutical Manufacturers," by J. K. Lilly, of Indianapolis; "Wholesale Druggists," by Mahlon N. Kline; "The Pharmaceutical Press," by Caswell A. Mayo, of New York.

The Rev. David M. Steele and Dr. William P. Wilson, both of Philadelphia, were also invited to speak.

The artist, Mr. Henry R. Rittenberg, who painted the portrait of Professor Remington, was present, but was called away before being called upon to speak. Mr. Rittenberg is a well-known Philadelphia artist, having received his training at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and abroad at the National Academy of Munich.

The following is a complete list of the alumni in attendance and invited guests:—

John H. Allen, Franklin M. Apple, Wilmot Ayers, Jacob M. Baer, J. N. Blalock, Dr. H. Frances Bartlett, M. Becker, William T. Beam, Jacob S. Beetem, P. T. Bienkowski, Russell T. Blackwood, George M. Beringer, Henry C. Blair, Frederick J. Blinzig, C. Halsen Bogert, H. J. Bomberger, Walter T. Butler, C. L. Bonta, P. Ray Brown, D. E. Bransome, John D. Burg, Miss Helen R. Burns, William T. Burke, Miers Busch, J. G. Cable, Milton Campbell, N. A. Cozens, Theodore Campbell, C. S. Cameron, William L. Cliffe, J. B. Cranston, P. A. Coles, E. Fullerton Cook, G. C. Davy, C. W. Dirmitt, Hugh L. DeKalb, R. B. Dickinson, Joseph W. Ehman, B. T. Fairchild, Henry W. Eberhart, Franklin W. Earle, George D. Feidt, Miss Erma D. Eadie, William W. Foster, Jr.; Asa Fabian, Miss Jamella Fox, Joseph W. England, W. O. Frailey, Howard B. French, C. Stanley French, Willard Graham, W. H. Gano, Emil Graff, W. B. Goodyear, George A. Gorgas, George C. Goeble, R. N. Graeff, Ira G. Gasser, W. E. Gregory, H. C. Grim, Justice B. Guest, William C. Greenawalt, Mrs. Louisa A. Hance, Edward T. Hahn, Edwin C. Hathaway, C. L. Hay, Dr. Alfred Heineberg, Rufus G. Hinton, John Holcombe, H. C. Hughes, Ambrose Hunsberger, Dr. John F. Hancock, Dr. Joseph Jacobs, Walter Jessup, Mahlon N. Kline, Edwin H. Kercher, J. F. Koebert, Christopher Koch, John J. Kelley, J. A. Klucher, Professor Henry Kraemer, Otto Kraus, Charles F. Kramer, John H. Kuouse, F. Lamas, Richard H. Lackey, E. J. Lanback, Professor Charles H. LaWall, Charles Leedom, W. E. Lee,

Mrs. W. E. Lee, Joseph L. Lemberger, J. K. Lilly, Eli Lilly, John N. G. Long, J. U. Lloyd, J. Bertram Lippincott, L. C. Martin, Professor Clement B. Lowe, Oliver B. McClements, Thomas J. McElhenie, C. A. Mayo, Dr. John Marshall, E. W. Messmer, Frank E. Morgan, Charles A. Mehring, H. K. Mulford, William McIntyre, H. P. Middlekauff, Dr. A. W. Miller, Roy Miller, R. D. Miller, F. B. Moore, Professor Frank X. Moerk, Edwin K. Mohler, Katharine J. Musson, Thomas F. Monaghan, William J. Nebig, Charles A. Monaghan, L. Newcomb, W. C. O'Brien, M. M. Osborne, C. Carroll Meyer, O. W. Osterland, H. K. Mohler, Thomas H. Potts, Adam Pfromm, A. E. Pflaum, Warren H. Poley, A. J. Pollard, D. G. Potts, W. S. Powell, A. W. Reeve, J. L. Ransom, D. J. Reese, Professor Joseph P. Remington, Mrs. Joseph P. Remington, Miss Elsie Remington, J. Percy Remington, Henry G. Reuwer, Miss Millicent S. Renshaw, Walter A. Rumsey, George Rhodes, George D. Rosengarten, H. R. Rittenberg, J. H. Rawlings, Ralph C. Sharadin, Professor Samuel P. Sadtler, James T. Shinn, Roy H. Shiffer, Richard M. Shoemaker, Walter V. Smith, Freeman P. Stroup, A. J. Staudt, Dr. A. A. G. Starck, Clara S. Stein, S. W. Strunk, Harry L. Stiles, G. H. Summers, Harvey J. Sunday, D. J. Thomas, Rev. David M. Steel, Charles E. Vanderkleed, C. F. W. Walter, John C. Wallace, Frank C. Weber, Isaac M. Weills, Charles A. Weideman, George B. Weideman, F. E. Winand, Thomas S. Weigand, Miss Berta Whaland, George F. Williams, Edward Wendell, Dr. Horatio C. Wood, Jr.; George S. R. Wright, Martin I. Wilbert, Raymond J. Walther, Miss Edyth W. Williams, E. S. Wright, and Miss Florence Yaple.

In addition to the official account of the Banquet, furnished above, some additional items may be of interest. The diners were seated in a number of cases by classes, this being true of the Classes of '07; '06; '05; '84, etc. The lady graduates present and invited ladies occupying a table by themselves, from the number of glances cast during the evening in the direction of this table, it seems to us that it would have been more popular if the ladies had been distributed to each of the tables. One of the courses served had a label attached, "Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30th, 1906." Much amusement was created by the distribution upon little salvers of a small china figure of an ugly boy to which was attached a card, "When Joe was a kid" and "The kid that Joe licked." Mr. French in accepting the portrait referred to these little images and said, comparing Joe with the portrait, great changes seemed to have taken place.

When Professor Remington rose to speak, he was greeted with a storm of applause and the audience sang "For he's a jolly good fellow, as no one will deny." There was a note of pathos in Professor Remington's voice as he said, "He was hardly ever in as sore a strait as this evening;" he also spoke of his pharmacopoeial labors of the last five

years, it seemed to him at times as if he was a punching bag for the "Committee of Revision." He alluded to the influence of the College Classes in lightening his labors, what a pleasure and rest it had been to him to appear before them when weary with his other work.

Professor Sadtler, who responded to the toast, "Our Faculty," spoke of the felling of the students to their professors, this being first one of awe, second one of friendliness. Dr. John F. Hancock, of Baltimore, who spoke on behalf of "Our Sister Colleges" said he would change the wording of his toast "To our Mother College from which Our Sister Colleges have sprung." Dr. John Marshall, who spoke on behalf of the U. S. P. alluded to the meagerness of the information furnished by foreign pharmacopœias. Mr. Joseph L. Lemberger, who spoke on behalf of the American Pharmaceutical Association, said that ten presidents of this association had been graduates of the College. Mr. Warren H. Poley, who spoke for the N. A. R. D., said "that he belonged to the band of criminal conspirators according to the Indianapolis decision."

Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr. said that the apothecary and the physician must go hand in hand. Mr. W. L. Cliffe, who spoke on behalf of "Boards of Pharmacy," alluded to the service done the State by such institutions as the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Josiah K. Lilly, of Indianapolis, who spoke for the "Pharmaceutical Manufacturers," said that Manufacturing Pharmacy owes much to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, as there are but few such establishments without graduates of the P. C.

Professor Remington bears the same relation to pharmacy as Theodore Roosevelt does to the U. S. Government. The remaining speeches the editor was not permitted to hear as he being a suburbanite, had to rush for his train. In concluding this report of the Banquet, we voice the sentiments of all present, when we say that it was one of the most enjoyable events in the history of the P. C. P. and that the Committee and its Chairman are deserving of high praise.

We regret that room did not permit of our giving the names of the contributors to the Remington Portrait Fund.

86TH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Thursday Evening, May 16, 1907.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Corner Broad and Locust Streets.

PROGRAMME

(Music by E. D. Beale's Orchestra)

MARCH, "Popularity"	Cohan
OVERTURE, "Festival"	Leutner

SELECTION, "Aida" Verdi
 MARCH, "Philadelphia's Favorite" Beale

ENTRANCE OF GRADUATING CLASS

SPRING SONG Mendelssohn

PRAYER BY REV. R. MARSHALL HARRISON, D. D.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES

By the President, HOWARD B. FRENCH, Ph. G.

AIRS FROM "THE LITTLE CHERUB" Caryl

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE DEAN

PROF. JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, Ph. M.

INTERMEZZO "NAILA" Delibes

ADDRESS BY HON. J. HAMPTON MOORE

GEMS FROM "M'LE. MODISTE" Herbert

AWARD OF PRIZES

MARCH Carle

AWARD OF PRIZES

1907

The PROCTER PRIZE of a Gold Medal and Certificate for the Highest General Average of the Class with a Meritorious Thesis, is awarded to HENRY KELLER MOHLER.

DISTINGUISHED

William Thomas Beam Clarence Minor McClure
 Henry Keller Mohler

MERITORIOUS

Paul Stewart Lane Robert Garland Reynolds
 Eli Lilly James Vogelsang Smith

The WM. B. WEBB MEMORIAL PRIZE of a Gold Medal and certificate offered for the highest general average in the branches of Committee, Operative Pharmacy and Specimens, is awarded to WILLIAM THOMAS BEAM.

And the following graduates deserve honorable mention in connection therewith:

Frank Florance Marsh Henry Keller Mohler

The PHARMACY PRIZE, a Gold Medal offered by Prof. Joseph P. Remington, for original Pharmaceutical work is awarded to NORRIS HEPBURN HILTON.

The CHEMISTRY PRIZE, of Twenty-five Dollars offered by Prof. Samuel P. Sadtler, for knowledge of Chemical Quantitative Analysis is awarded to CLARENCE MINOR MCCLURE.

And the following graduates deserve honorable mention in connection therewith:

Edward Stanley Wright

The MATERIA MEDICA PRIZE of Twenty-five Dollars offered by Prof. Clement B. Lowe, for the best examination in Materia Medica and in recognition of Materia Medica Specimens with a meritorious thesis, is awarded to JAMES VOGELSANG SMITH.

And the following graduates deserve honorable mention in connection therewith:

Frank Arthur Coleman	Paul Stewart Lane
Henry Winfield Eberhart	Eli Lilly
Samuel Haimon Feldman	Garfield March
Henry Keller Mohler	

The PHARMACOGNOSY PRIZE of a Zentmayer Microscope, offered by Prof. Henry Kraemer, for the best Thesis on Pharmacognosy is awarded to HENRY WINFIELD EBERHART.

And the following graduates deserve honorable mention in connection therewith:

William Thomas Beam	Susan Eleanor Ferguson
Charles Robert Carrington	Lyman Cleveland Martin

The ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY PRIZE of Twenty-five Dollars by Prof. Frank X. Moerk for the best work in qualitative and quantitative analysis is awarded to JESSE GEORGE CABLE.

And the following graduate deserves honorable mention in connection therewith:

William Thomas Beam

The OPERATIVE PHARMACY PRIZE, Twenty Dollars in gold offered by Prof. Joseph P. Remington, for the best examination in Operative Pharmacy is awarded to WILLIAM THOMAS BEAM.

And the following graduates deserve honorable mention in connection therewith:

Irving Daniel Bramer	Henry Keller Mohler
William Ellsworth Gregory	John Lester Ranson
Malcolm Kenneth Linton	Robert Garland Reynolds
John Fraser Mackay	James Vogelsang Smith
Frank Florance Marsh	Edward Stanley Wright

The MAISCH PRIZE of Twenty Dollars in gold offered by Mr. Jacob H. Redsecker, of Lebanon, Pa., for Histological Knowledge of Drugs is awarded to CHARLES ROBERT CARRINGTON.

And the following graduates deserve honorable mention in connection therewith:

Ralph John Bailey	Eli Lilly
William Thomas Beam	Garfield March
Katherine Ella Cliffe	Henry Keller Mohler
Frank Arthur Coleman	Robert Garland Reynolds
James Vogelsang Smith	

The THEORETICAL PHARMACY PRIZE of a Troemner Agate Prescription Balance, offered by Mr. Mahlon N. Kline, for the best examination in Theory and Practice of Pharmacy is awarded to WILLIAM THOMAS BEAM:

And the following graduates deserve honorable mention in connection therewith:

Katherine Ella Cliffe	Clarence Minor McClure
George Edward Hitzelberger	Henry Keller Mohler
Eli Lilly	Robert Garland Reynolds
Franklin Tallman Lewis	

The COMMERCIAL TRAINING PRIZE, Twenty Dollars in gold offered by Prof. Joseph P. Remington to the graduate who passed the best examination in Commercial Training at the final examination for the degree is awarded to ROBERT GARLAND REYNOLDS.

And the following graduates deserve honorable mention in connection therewith:

William Thomas Beam	Fernando Lamas
Katherine Ella Cliffe	Paul Stewart Lane
Frank Arthur Coleman	Eli Lilly
Susan Eleanor Ferguson	Garfield March
Edward Stanley Wright	

The INSTRUCTORS' PRIZE of Twenty Dollars offered by the Instructors of the College, for the highest term average in the branches of Pharmacy, Chemistry and Materia Medica is awarded to CLARENCE MINOR MCCLURE.

And the following graduates deserve honorable mention in connection therewith:

William Thomas Beam	Eli Lilly
Jesse George Cable	Henry Keller Mohler
Frank Arthur Coleman	Edward Frederick Shaefer
Samuel Haimon Feldman	Horace Roy Shiffer
Paul Stewart Lane	Aura Estes Snook

The PHARMACY QUIZ PRIZE one year's membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association offered by Prof. Charles H. LaWall, for the best term work in Theory and Practice of Pharmacy, is awarded to CLARENCE MINOR MCCLURE.

And the following graduates deserve honorable mention in connection therewith:

William Thomas Beam	Paul Stewart Lane
Jesse George Cable	Eli Lilly
Frank Arthur Coleman	Henry Keller Mohler
Samuel Haimon Feldman	Harry Charles Zeisig

The KAPPA PSI FRATERNITY PRIZE of a Gold Medal offered by the Eta Chapter of the Kappa Psi Fraternity to the graduate making the highest general average during the senior course at the College is awarded to HENRY KELLER MOHLER.

And the following graduates deserve honorable mention in connection therewith:

William Thomas Beam	Clarence Minor McClure
Paul Stewart Lane	Robert Garland Reynolds
Eli Lilly	James Vogelsang Smith

GRADUATING CLASS

EIGHTY-SIXTH SESSION

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy

Doctors in Pharmacy (P. D.)

1906-1907

Name	Thesis
Armstrong, William Moore	<i>Food and Drugs Act</i> Pennsylvania
Arnold, Mark Heikes	<i>Syrupus Acidi Citrici</i> Pennsylvania
Axilbund, Samuel	<i>Miscible Fluid Extract of Grindelia</i> Pennsylvania
Bailey, Ralph John	<i>Benzosulphinidum</i> Pennsylvania
Bair, Schafer Bowers	<i>Antiseptics and Germicides</i> New Jersey
Beam, William Thomas	<i>Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites</i> West Virginia
Bear, John Decator	<i>Glycerin Suppository Containers</i> Virginia
Becker, Maxwell Montefiore	<i>Cold Cream</i> Pennsylvania
Bender, Arthur Clarence, P. C.	<i>Saponin of the Root of Phytolacca Decandra</i> Iowa
Billings, Oliver George	<i>Acidum Nitrohydrochloricum</i> Pennsylvania

- Blalock, Jesse Nelson *Acacia* Washington
- Bolich, Harry Clayton *Urinalysis* Pennsylvania
- Bomberger, Harry Jennings .. *Cod Liver Oil* Pennsylvania
- Bonner, Jno. Terry Wellington. *Nux Vomica and Its
Alkaloid Strychnine* .. Connecticut
- Bosch, Oscar Anthony *The Estimation of Cam-
phor in Spirit of Cam-
phor* Pennsylvania
- Bramer, Irving Daniel *The Manufacture of
Milk Sugar* New York
- Broadbelt, Geo. Harold, P. C. *Adulteration and Sub-
stitution* Pennsylvania
- Brown, Peter Ray *Castor Oil* New York
- Browne, Roy Hastings *Products of the Destruc-
tive Distillation of
Wood* Nova Scotia
- Cable, Jesse George *Methyl Alcohol* Pennsylvania
- Carrington, Chas. Robert *Cornus Circinata* Pennsylvania
- Coleman, Frank Arthur *Rhamnus Purshiana* ... New Jersey
- Coles, Percy Arthur *The Need and Testing of
Drugs* Pennsylvania
- Condra, Jas. O'Brien *Drugs Found Around
Philadelphia* Pennsylvania
- Cranston, James Bearl *Althæa* Pennsylvania
- Devine, Joseph Matthew *Antiseptics* Pennsylvania
- Dougherty, Jos. Thomas .. *The Progress of Chem-
istry* : Pennsylvania
- Eberhart, Henry Winfield .. *Action of a Bacteria
Ferment on Starch* .. Ohio
- Eidam, Frank *Infusions* Pennsylvania
- Eisenhower, J. Smedmer Dallas. *Rubber* Pennsylvania
- Emerson, John Carl *Zincum* Missouri
- Fekula, Jos. Harry, P. C. .. *Drug Abuses* Pennsylvania
- Feldman, Saml. Haimon *Acidum Hydrochloricum
Dilutum* Russia
- Ferguson, Miss Suan Eleanor, *Glycyrrhiza* New Jersey
- Fuser, Benjamin Louis *Deterioration and Pre-
servation of Chemicals* Missouri
- Gasser, Ira George *Ferric Scale Salts of the
U. S. Pharmacopœia* Pennsylvania
- Graeff, Raymond Newhard. . . *Milk* Pennsylvania
- Gregory, William Ellsworth *Emulsum Phenylis
Salicylatis* Pennsylvania
- Gruenwald, Otto Arthur *Industrial Alcohol* Germany

Guest, Justice Black	<i>Sugar</i>	New Jersey
Hall, Lionel Wayne	<i>Physical and Systematic Botany</i>	Maryland
Hansen, Charles William	<i>Corks</i>	New York
Harrison, William John	<i>Natural and Artificial Alkaloids of Cinchona</i>	Pennsylvania
Hay, Alvah James	<i>Chemistry of the Gums</i>	Pennsylvania
Hilton, Norris Hepburn	<i>Capsules</i>	Pennsylvania
Hitelberger, Geo. Edward	<i>The Bunsen Burner</i>	New York
Holland, George Samuel	<i>Compound Solution of Cresol and Compound Solution Sodium Phosphate</i>	Pennsylvania
Houser, Daniel Jefferson	<i>Pharmacy</i>	Pennsylvania
Kennedy, Charles Francis	<i>Coal Tar</i>	Pennsylvania
Kinney, Floyd Carroll	<i>Cascara Sagrada</i>	Pennsylvania
Koebert, Jacob Frank	<i>Drug Store Packages</i>	Pennsylvania
Koehler, Arthur Glenn	<i>Tobacco</i>	Ohio
Lamas, Fernando	<i>Carica Papaya</i>	Cuba
Lane, Paul Stewart	<i>Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici</i>	Indian Ter.
Lawless, Martin Joseph	<i>Disinfection</i>	Pennsylvania
Lebo, Frank Clayton	<i>Ferrum</i>	Pennsylvania
Lever, Abraham Wolf	<i>Energy as Related to Solution and Chemical Affinity</i>	Russia
Linton, Malcolm Kenneth	<i>The Dispensing Physician</i>	Pennsylvania
Longfellow, Lawrence Layton	<i>Stramonium</i>	Ohio
Lyter, Charles Smith	<i>Ptomaines</i>	Pennsylvania
McAllister, Jas. Criswell	<i>Cataplasma Kaolini</i>	Pennsylvania
McClure, Clarence Minor	<i>Magnesii Carbonas</i>	Ohio
Mackay, John Fraser	<i>The Pharmacist's Own Preparations</i>	New Jersey
March, Garfield	<i>White Lead (Its Manufacture)</i>	Ohio
Marsh, Frank Florance	<i>Camphora Monobromata</i>	Pennsylvania
Martin, Lyman Cleveland	<i>Cinchona Alkaloids</i>	South Carolina
Martin, Roy Edgar	<i>Lime Water</i>	Pennsylvania
Messmer, Eugene William	<i>Acidum Sulphuricum</i>	Switzerland
Meyer, Hobart Bird	<i>Aloes</i>	Pennsylvania
Middlekauff, Homer Pattison	<i>Aloes</i>	Maryland
Mohler, Henry Keller	<i>The Culture of Tobacco</i>	Pennsylvania

Moore, Fontaine Bruce	<i>Cinchona</i>	Arkansas
Morehead, Pressley Leland	<i>The Oxidation of Essential Oils</i>	Colorado
Muldoon, Ralph Vincent	<i>Action of Drugs in Heart Disease</i>	New Jersey
O'Brien, William Cramer	<i>Estimation of Free Ammonia in Drinking Water</i>	Pennsylvania
Owens, Albert Henry	<i>Fluidextract of Senna</i>	Pennsylvania
Pflaum, Alexander Eberhard	<i>Tinctura Iodi</i>	Pennsylvania
Powell, William S.	<i>Toxicology of Aconite</i>	Pennsylvania
Powers, Martin Francis	<i>Camphora</i>	Pennsylvania
Ranson, John Lester	<i>Aqua Hamamelidis, U. S. P.</i>	North Carolina
Reynolds, Robert Garland	<i>Oil of Lemon and Its Preservation</i>	Pennsylvania
Ruhl, Howard Payae	<i>Piper</i>	Pennsylvania
Schmidt, Frank Louis, P. C.	<i>Sodii Phosphas</i>	West Virginia
Seibert, Finley Page	<i>Recovery of Iodine from Spoiled Syrupus Ferri Iodidi</i>	Maryland
Seidman, Harry P. C.	<i>Acidum Aceticum</i>	Russia
Shaefer, Edward Frederick	<i>Analysis of Tinctures of Iodine</i>	Pennsylvania
Shiffer, Horace Roy	<i>A Criticism of the National Formulary</i>	Pennsylvania
Slough, Herbert Elmer	<i>Terpin Hydrate</i>	Pennsylvania
Smith, James Vogelsang	<i>Scopola</i>	Pennsylvania
Snook, Aura Estes	<i>Physostigma</i>	Pennsylvania
Stine, Clair Shaffer	<i>Mercury</i>	Pennsylvania
Tallman, Franklin Lewis	<i>Essence of Pepsin</i>	New York
Walter, Chas. Fred. Wm.	<i>Serum Antidiphthericum</i>	Germany
Williams, Miss Edyth Wynn	<i>Pure Food and Drugs Act as Applied to Pharmacy</i>	Pennsylvania
Wilt, Harry Ellsworth	<i>The Eastern Druggist</i>	Pennsylvania
Winand, Frederick Ehrhart	<i>Ointments</i>	Pennsylvania
Wright, Edward Stanley	<i>Assay of Benzaldehyde</i>	Ontario
Zeisig, Harry Charles	<i>The Pharmacist's Windows</i>	Pennsylvania

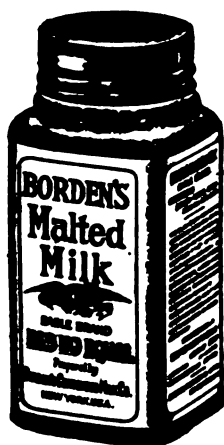
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS (P. C.)

Name	Thesis
Belaval, Vasco S.	<i>Cellulose and Its Industries</i> Cuba
Cliffe, Miss Katherine Ella ...	<i>The Cohesion Figure of Fixed Oils</i> Pennsylvania
Eilly, Eli	<i>The Comparative Physiological Effects of Several Varieties of Cannabis Sativa.</i> Indiana
Weaver, John Dobney	<i>Official Troches</i> Indiana

FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN CHEMISTRY

Name	
Black, Raymond D	New Jersey
Hampton, Powell	Pennsylvania
Lord, George W., Jr.	New Jersey
Oesterle, Joseph Frank	Pennsylvania
Williams, Waldo J.	Pennsylvania

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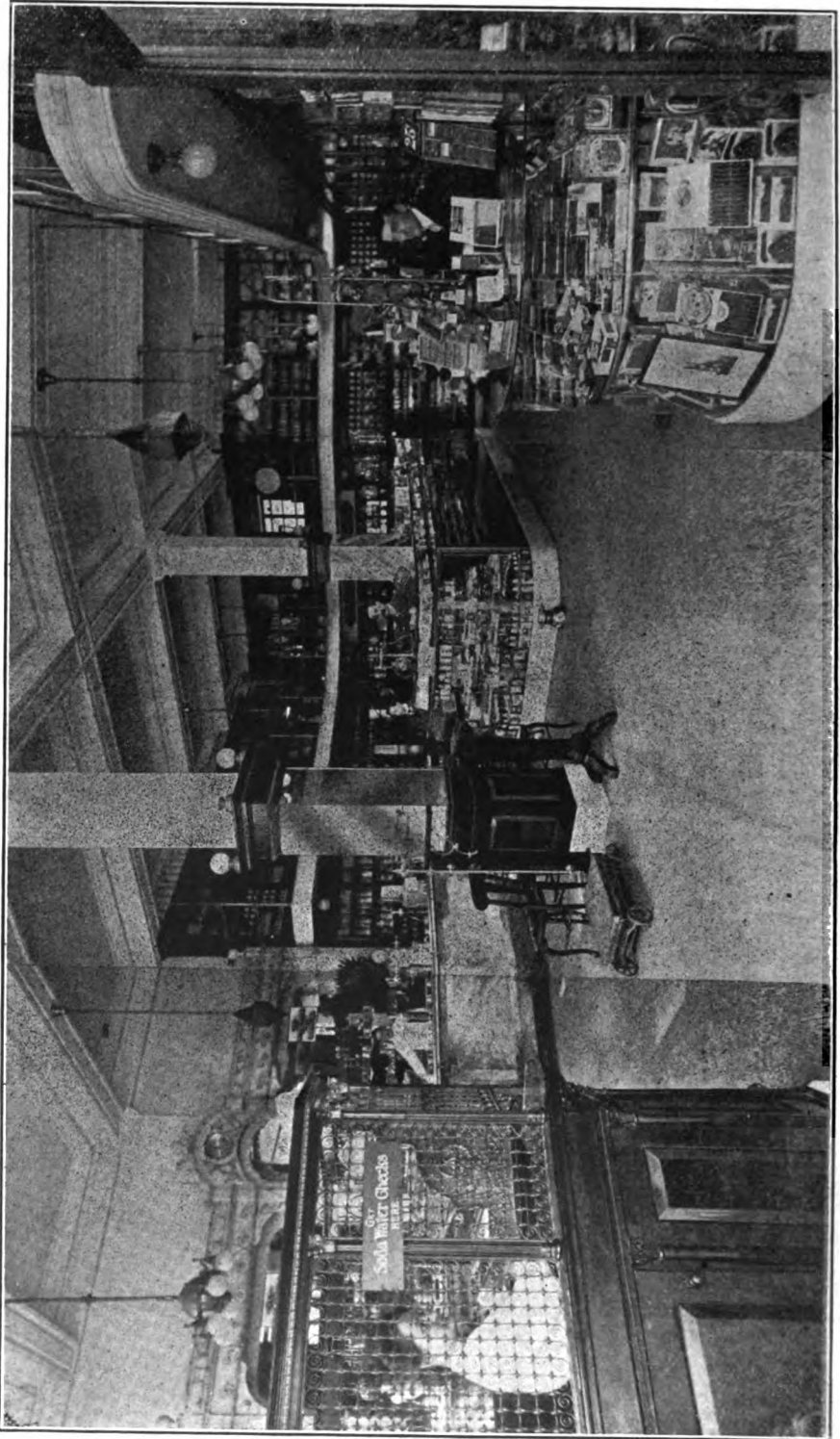
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ALUMNI REPORT

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Vol. XLIII

JULY, 1907

No. 7

BACCALAUREATE SERMON

Delivered before the Faculty and Graduating Class of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, at the Church of St. Luke's and the Epiphany, Sunday, May 12th, 1907. By the Rector, Rev. David M. Steele, A. M.

After bidding the students welcome, expressing his delight at having them present and formally inviting them to come again next year, the preacher said, in fact:

The time is so short that I want to pack as many thoughts into a space as it is possible and, in order to do this, I want to construct a piece of hard, cold logic. I have something in mind which is in the form of an argument. It involves a series of points, I want to try and build these up in sequence one upon another. If this course of reasoning shall seem sound, I want then, without exhortation, to leave the points to preach their own sermon and to make to your consciences their own appeal. Of course, I realize that this is not ordinarily a safe method in preaching. But you are not ordinary men. You are college men—and that is a very different matter. But for a sermon first of all, we must have a text. The text is this: "We who are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak and not to please ourselves." These are the words, presumably, of St. Paul. Inasmuch as I am speaking to students, let me also state a paraphrase of this very passage in a quotation from that which is all students' most admired manual, in the words of the Duke of Vienna in Measure for Measure:

"Thyself and thy belongings
Are not thine own so proper as to waste
Thyself upon thy virtues, they on thee.
Heaven doth with us as we with torches do,
Not light them for themselves; for if our virtues
Go not forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not."

I have often noticed what seemed to be three types of educated persons. First, there are those whose college education has had no effect upon their faith. They have come out of college just as they

went in. They are tranquil, calm, content, complacent, unperplexed. I need not pause to say that these are often also they upon whom nothing else in college has had much effect, upon whom their course of study has made small impression. I often envy them, in a certain way. I think all of us are jealous at times, of their happiness, their calm serenity, their untroubled outlook upon life. But I reflect that, like the prophet of old, they provoke me to envy with a God which is no God.

The second group comprise those who come out of college with no religion. They have learned many things, but merely in the sense of having unlearned things. These are often they who have been the hardest students; but their study has led them alone to negation. They have become first, skeptical, then critical, then incredulous and callous. These are they who go out of their way to boast of the fact that they no longer go to church, who find no place in life for petition, who are blase, hard and cynical. These also provoke me, but not so much to envy as to wrath.

There is, however, another class. It comprises those who also have unlearned many things but who meanwhile have learned as many more. They are standing proof of the fact that one can be clever without being flippant, studious without being stoical. If any one thinks they are stupid, he does but err in vision, he stumbles in judgment.

These three types, I think, include all college graduates. They include all other educated persons for that matter; but those who are college bred are more conspicuous here because their very capability makes them of more weight in every consideration.

Now, about this matter of gaining strength in college, about the phrase "We who are strong." It is a question open to no dispute that a college education makes people strong intellectually. You, by virtue of your recent training, are among those who are intellectually strong. Indeed you are stronger than you realize. College graduates are often accused of being conceited; I think they more often err in being unduly modest. I do not think you begin to realize the difference that has grown up between yourselves and others. Merely by having gone through college you have entered the ranks of the mentally strong. They who have it not admire the ability of those who have the thing you have. But are you as certain to come out of college more strong in your religious faith than when you entered? Alas, by no means, No. Perhaps it was not until you entered college that you began to think at all about such matters; up to that point you did only feel. Certain it is that when you did begin to bring your intelligence to bear upon the problems of your faith you caught, by

way of method, the spirit of the age, or of the age., recently in this regard. For there has been a change wrought here by alien means.

There has been a distinct atmosphere of thought in religion engendered by the development of all sciences within the past three centuries. In the last thirty years, especially, our colleges in America have swung away from the English ideals of their founders and have come under the influence of the German University. The age in which we live, taught by many failures, has learned to distrust swift and easy generalizations: it prefers the microscope to the telescope. As a result there has come to be a growing distrust of the a priori and dogmatic method and a willingness to examine candidly and patiently, ultimate facts.

Within the past twenty-five years, in Great Britain and America, as a result of this, the traditional theology has passed away. Like the ice fields that move south, traditional beliefs have disappeared, melted under the power of the new intellectual climate into which they have floated. An immense mass of theological literature has, in this process, been quietly outgrown. Its logic has not been considered and refuted; its narrow premises have simply been transcended. The slumber of years has been broken, complacency is abolished.

I now come point-blank to the question, what are you going to do about it? There are those who answer this question in three different ways; and thus it is that we have the three classes of graduates cited above. The first make religion synonymous with emotion. To them religion is this and it is nothing else. Therefore, the more their knowledge grows in one direction, the more they cultivate their emotions in another. They go on the same day from a recitation at one hour to a prayer-meeting at another. Personally, I do not approve of this. I believe it represents an effort to separate two things, knowledge and faith, which are, in the nature of the case, inseparable. But there are many who do this. It seems to me a mistake. I beg you not to make it.

The second of the groups I speak of, also separate emotion from intelligence; but they give up the former wholly and deal only with the latter. Nor is this surprising in view of the first. When religion is thought of by some as an extravagant emotionalism, helpful only to the few who appreciate it, to others it will come naturally to seem an antiquated survival from the past. This is unfortunate. The result it produces is bad, very bad. A mind trained in mere facts without reference to that larger sphere of faith and fancy, in which is religion, is like a plant reared in a basement with no relation to the air and sunshine of the outer world. The one is as bleached and pale, as abnormal and unnatural, as the other. All education is religious

education. When the word education comes to be properly understood as thus inclusive, the phrase "religious education" will have served its purpose and become obsolete. I regret to say that some who have borne great names in science, have been as dogmatic as the most rampant theologian. But it ought not to be so. We are creatures of passion, or at least we ought to be. To be cold and heartless, to be unemotional and hopelessly serene, is a calamity.

But there is a third group here. It is composed of those who have not only lost faith but who have also found it again. The first process so far as it goes is not to be wondered at nor is the student to be blamed for having fallen into it. The expanding soul cannot be blamed for finding the faiths of its childhood insufficient, any more than the full-grown man can be blamed for abandoning the crib of his nursery or the toys of his infancy. But there should be a process here according to which all that is removed can be replaced, "What I most crave to see," said Mr. Thomas Arnold, "and what seems to me no impossible dream, is inquiry and belief going on together." And today this process is going on. The process of the members of this third class is that of the engineer who builds a railroad bridge, changing each part from old to new without stopping the running of a single train, piece by piece construction keeping pace with destruction.

This is what, throughout a century past, has gone on theoretically in the larger field of learning. While modern science, in general, has acted powerfully to dissolve away the theories and dogmas of the older theological interpretation, it has also been active in a reconstruction and re-crystallization of truth. While these older growths of conjecture and tradition have been drooping and withering and evidently perishing, new and better growths have arisen with roots running deep down into the newer sciences. These sciences are giving a new solution to those problems which dogmatic theology has so long labored in vain to solve. It is this process in general that you have adopted in particular—whether consciously or unconsciously.

Moreover, in addition to all this, it is not alone the things you know that have their bearing on your religion. It is the way in which you relate these facts to all your knowledge. Others know the same facts, but hold them in confusion, unrelated. With you there ought to be a habit of thought and out of this should come a frame of mind. For religion is not a thing apart. It is, rather, an atmosphere, a point of view, an explanation of things, a motive for conduct. Something that diffuses itself through all life and learning, in short,

".....a motion and a spirit
That impels all thinking things, all objects of all thoughts,
And rolls them into one."

You should have by this time an increasing desire to face all facts of natural science in psychology, in literary criticism, in historical research, with the conviction that no truth adequately tested and fearlessly proclaimed, can ultimately damage either morality or faith. You should have a mind open to the truth, an eagerness for trustworthy evidence in reference to the truth, a willingness, if necessary, to strip off every husk of human opinion to get at the kernel, and a veritable ardor in accepting the truth when once it is arrived at.

And in all this course you should never be terrified. You need not wonder if you are perplexed as Lessing has said: "He who does not lose his reason at times has no reason to lose." Nor should you be afraid to think profoundly along any line. There is nothing that may not be questioned, provided always that you keep an honest mind, a tender heart and a sober mood. Be comforted by the conviction that Mr. James Russell Lowell spoke the truth when he said: "The universe of God is fireproof. It is safe anywhere to strike a match."

You can keep reality even if for the time being you can give no account of it. But the ability to do this depends entirely upon your mood. That mood must be one of caution, yet of candor. It is not necessary to be either a reactionary or a scoffer. There is a proper mean between these two extremes, between that dogmatism that resists all progress of thought and that skepticism which dooms life to helplessness and hopelessness. Remember that neither the dogmatic theologian nor the dogmatic scientist are to be taken as examples of the peaceable fruits of righteousness.

And now to our third main point; to consider the attitude of those who are thus religiously as well as intellectually strong. Says St. Paul, there is one thing we who are strong ought to do, and there is one thing we ought not to do. We ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and we ought not first of all to please ourselves. Consider these two things for a moment each, and in their reverse order: "We ought —not to please ourselves." At about this season, the Commencement Season, you will all, graduates and under-graduates alike, receive much advice. And it will almost all be in one vein. The motif of all this advice is self-assertion. You will be told how to make the most of yourself, how to get on in the world, in short, how to succeed. You will have quoted in your hearing all those summaries of *savoir vivre* represented by Polonius' advice to his son; you will be told to read such books as Hamerton's *Intellectual Life* and Smiles' *Self Help*. My one quarrel with this kind of advice is that it is likely all to be too practical.

Too practical? Can that be? It most certainly can. It can be

too practical in the sense of being too selfish. Nothing is so selfish as the expression "making the most of oneself." Self-development, considered in itself, is self-destructive. It produces an individual bare, isolated, monstrous. Over against self-assertion must be set self-surrender. This is the altruistic attitude and endeavor in contrast to all selfish ones. These are the two balanced forces, both needed to produce one thing, as are the two poles of a battery, the positive and the negative, to cause an electric current to flow; or the two forces, centrifugal and centripetal, to hold the world in place. It takes these last two both to spell out gravitation and, as Mr. Henry James has said, "without gravitation the world would be an insane sand heap."

There is, moreover, not only this negative injunction in the text, there is also a positive one: "We who are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak." We ought to bear them in the sense of enduring, tolerating, putting up with them; but, more than this, we ought to bear them in the sense of carrying them. We ought to be able to do something toward correcting them. In your especial sphere you can do much in this regard. You are, or you ought to be possessed with enthusiasm for humanity. Any large enthusiasm is bound to make itself felt. It makes itself the more felt in proportion as the person possessing it is trained in expression and varied in resource and adaptability, in fine, is educated. Persons possessing this arouse first, curiosity, then admiration, and finally imitation.

It is possible for you to present truth in such a way that error will disappear without being attacked. By your attitude you can make the world at large more sane and better able to repress unbalanced thinking; you can correct the abnormal and distorted forms of religious life and thought, which at present seem to attract such large numbers; you can dispel the ignorance and disregard of the laws of religious life which result in the giving up, for all practical purposes, of religion by so many people; you can widen the narrow conceptions of religious subjects which prevail, even where men and women in other matters of life and thought exhibit the highest intelligence.

Such are some of the claims incumbent upon you as educated women. The task of the college is to discover the permanent interests of mankind and to organize the intellect of the world for the promotion of the whole circle of these interests. College life is abnormal. It will be hard for you when you leave your cloister life of learning to begin the sterner task of living. But no one else can fill your place if you desert it. No one else can do your work for you if you shirk it or do it illy. Do it then in the only way it can be done in the genial generous spirit of service. Moreover, in doing it remember you have

high example. "For even Christ pleased not himself.....Wherefore, the God of patience and consolation make you to be like-minded."

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING.

The fifth stated meeting of the Executive Board of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, was held at the College on Thursday, May 2, 1907, President John D. Burg, presiding.

The treasurer, Mr. C. Carroll Meyer, reported a balance of \$15.56 with the Lincoln Trust Co., and of \$311.04 with the Equitable Trust Co., and stated that he had changed the active account from the Lincoln Trust Co., to the Equitable Trust Co. His report was received, and his change of account approved.

The Memorial Committee reported the deaths of John Wyeth, William Milliken, and Walter Preston Lutz.

The Committee on Alumni Reception to the Graduating Class, reported that all arrangements had been made for the reception to be held on Monday evening, May 13, 1907.

The application of W. Smith Heiges, '91, for membership in the Alumni Association was received, and favorably acted upon.

The President announced the names of the Committee on Alumni Reunion and Banquet to be held at the Hotel Walton on Tuesday evening, May 14, 1907, as follows:

C. A. Mayo, New York; H. V. Arny, Cleveland; L. E. Sayne, Lawrence, Kans.; J. K. Lilly, Indianapolis; Wm. Milbelbach, Boonville, Mo.; E. G. Eberle, Dallas; C. S. N. Hallberg, Chicago; L. L. Walton, Williamsport; H. Lionel Meredith, Hagerstown, Md.; L. C. Hopp, Cleveland; F. P. Stroup, C. H. LaWall, T. H. Potts, W. V. Smith, H. J. Sunday, R. H. Lackey, D. J. Reese, W. L. Cliffe, of Philadelphia; H. C. Blair, Secretary and Treasurer; Henry Kraemer, Chairman.

The Business Manager of the ALUMNI REPORT, Mr. G. H. Benhardt, made a detailed report regarding the advertisements of the Alumni Report, and stated that he would make a fuller report at the coming Annual Meeting.

J. W. ENGLAND, Secretary.

S. W. Crossley '03, has removed from Corpus Christi, Texas to San Antonio, where he has purchased a drug store at 330 Carson St., on Government Hill. He will be glad to have any of the P. C. P. graduates call upon him. .

ALUMNI REPORT

**PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
OF PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY**

JOS. W. ENGLAND, '83, Secretary, 145 North Tenth Street

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Original articles and items of interest are solicited from members of the Alumni Association. All such communications should be addressed to the Editor, Clement B. Lowe, 6640 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia. All business matter should be addressed to the Business Manager, G. H. BENKhardt, 5753 Market street, Philadelphia.

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Jacob M. Baer, '87

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Geo. H. Benkhardt

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EDITORIALS

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The fifty-eighth session of the American Medical Association was held at Atlantic City, June 4th-7th, it having been previously agreed upon that this should be the meeting place every third year. The attendance was excellent, probably over 4000, the exact figures not being at hand. The meeting places of the sections through which the scientific work of the Associations is done, were widely scattered, being at the different hotels, churches or piers. Of course, those sections which appealed most largely to the daily work of the physician, such as "Practice of Medicine," or "Surgery and Anatomy," drew the largest audiences. The general exhibition of medical books, surgical apparatus, pharmaceuticals, etc., etc., was held on Young's Pier and was a very creditable affair, the display being larger and much better arranged than that of the exhibit of three years ago. In an adjoining hall was shown the fine scientific display exhibited largely by the different medical schools of the country. The Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association had prepared an exceedingly attractive exhibit of the newer official preparations of the U. S. P. and N. F., this was given a prominent place in the exhibition and it proved a source of much attraction. Adjoining was exhibited a large number of fraud preparations which had been denied the use of the mails by the government, and also other articles which had been found untrue to name by the "Council on Pharmacy of the Association." One preparation was entitled a "Bust Developer," accompanying it was

shown an engraving of two females, one lean, the other quite rotund, and the words "Before and after using." This preparation had on analysis been found to be almost entirely destitute of any medicinal ingredients, and yet had been sold for the *small* price of \$10.00 per bottle. It is almost needless to say that the exhibits referred to excited much interest, a number of physicians were constantly examining them. This, of course, gave an excellent opportunity to the committee of pharmacists present to do excellent pharmaceutical missionary work. It is the intention to make the same exhibit at the meeting of the State Medical Society at Reading.

The Section on Pharmacology with which the pharmaceutical members of the association are identified met at the Hotel Marlborough. The chairman of this section, Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr., of Philadelphia, presented an excellent address. Professor Remington was also at his best in his report as chairman of the delegation from the American Pharmaceutical Association. Dr. Robert A. Hatcher of New York, read a paper on the "United States Pharmacopœia," M. I. Wilbert of Philadelphia, one on "Materia Medica and Pharmacy in Hospital Practice;" Dr. Clayton Thrush of Philadelphia, one on "A Plea for a more Thorough Course in Practical Pharmacy and prescription Dispensing in Our Medical Schools." Quite a number of other papers were read upon subjects of interest, more especially to physicians. Dr. H. W. Wiley of Washington was to have read a paper upon "The Connection of 'M. D.' with Proprietary Remedies," but unfortunately was called back to Washington by telegram on account of important public business before his place on the program was reached. He, however, asked Professor Puckner to read his paper. The reading of the paper was objected to by Dr. Wm. J. Robinson of New York (editor of the *Critic and Guide*) for reasons best known to himself; as the objection of a single member can prevent the reading of a paper, in the absence of its author, it seemed as if the reading of the paper, which so many of those present had come to hear, would have to be dispensed with, especially as Dr. Robinson standing on his legal rights, refused to give way, although eloquent appeals were made to induce him to do so. A way out of the dilemma was fortunately thought of; Dr. Wiley's paper was read by title which made it part of the official record of the section and then the section adjourned for thirty minutes, organized informally and the paper was read. A strong effort was made by some present under the leadership of Dr. Robinson, to prevent the re-election of Professor Halberg, the Secretary of the Section, but after an exciting debate, motions and appeals from the decision of the chair, it fortunately failed of accomplishment. Receptions, musicales and smokers were quite plentiful during the week of the meeting. The next annual meeting of the association will be held in Chicago.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Sunshine and blue skies favored the Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association at Bedford Springs, June 18th-20th, the weather being in marked contrast to that of two years ago when it rained almost incessantly. The attendance was not as large as usual, the long continued cold weather and that previously experienced at this place combined to lessen the number, those who were present, however, participated in one of the most enjoyable meetings on record. The natural advantages of the place are great, the hotel being charmingly situated at the foot of two mountains that rise in front and rear, with space enough between for beautiful lawn, road and stream. A few years ago the hotel was rebuilt and the beautiful bath-house (costing \$50,000) erected. The hotel lobby when viewed from above is most charming, a fine specimen of pure colonial architecture which seems in perfect keeping with the immense pillars that adorn the front, and the beautiful colonade by which the Magnesia spring is approached. If some of the worthies that frequented this place "before the war" in the days of President Buchanan when it was the "summer capitol" of the United States, could have come back again, they would have fitted perfectly into the scene of their political conclaves and midnight revels.

Quite a number of those present came early and spent the time in rambling over the hills, quaffing the waters, etc. On Tuesday morning quite a party climbed the hill, or mountain behind the hotel and ascended the fifty foot observatory from which a magnificent view of the valley of Bedford was to be had. It is one of the most charming views to be had in the state of Pennsylvania, which is so rich in them.

The association was called to order by President Gorgas on Tuesday at 3 P. M., the time of the first session being largely taken up by reports of delegates and committees. In the evening the association was cordially welcomed by the Burgess of Bedford in well rounded sentences, to which suitable reply was made by Mr. B. E. Pritchard, and by Mrs. Estelle Lea, a bright little speech on behalf of the ladies. The president then read his annual address which was well received and referred to a committee for consideration.

At the Wednesday morning session the Committee on Adulterations presented through its chairman, E. C. Vanderkleed a most valuable report whose perusal we commend to our readers as it was full of the most valuable information. Two of its features were the low grade of medicinal herbs exported to this country and the seeming inability to procure better ones, also the adulteration of essential oils by making minute holes in the cans in which they are imported, afterwards deftly soldering them up. The report of the Committee on Leg-

isolation through its Chairman John Wallace, was well received and much appreciated by those present. This committee's work oftener consists in preventing objectionable legislation than in securing beneficial legislation. If the druggists of Pennsylvania properly understood the value to them of the work of such a committee they would all be members of the state association instead of allowing a comparatively few to carry on the work while they sit idly by and enjoy the benefits. It is probable that such a committee saves to each druggist of the state annually several times what their membership would cost. The Committee on "Time and Place of Meeting" reported in favor of the Paxinosa Inn at Easton, June 23d-25th, 1908, which was unanimously agreed to. The Committee on Nominations presented the following names for officers to serve the association for the ensuing year who were afterwards elected:

President, Clement B. Lowe, Philadelphia.

First Vice-President, John C. Wallace, New Castle.

Second Vice-President, Croll Keller, Harrisburg.

Secretary, Jacob A. Miller, Harrisburg.

Treasurer, Jos. L. Lemberger, Lebanon.

Executive Committee, L. L. Walton, Williamsport, Chairman;
Charles L. Hay, Dubois; S. A. Stright, Braddock.

The reading of Papers and Answers to Queries was then commenced, the Chairman, Charles H. LaWall, occupying the chair. The large numbers of papers presented, (33,) was largely due to his persistent efforts, we are sure that their perusal will be worth to any pharmacist the price of his annual dues. To attempt to enumerate them would take more space than we have at our disposal. The paper of H. R. Lackey of Philadelphia, "On the best method of Introducing N. F. and U. S. P. Preparations," was awarded the prize of a U. S. Pharmacopœia offered by the Trustees of the U. S. P.; L. L. Walton of Williamsport, (a member of the Pharmaceutical Examining Board) read an important paper on "What should an Applicant for a Qualified Certificate be expected to know in Pennsylvania." It was announced that a special set of questions would be prepared for those taking the examination for "Qualified Assistant." We strongly commend the Board for this new departure which we think will be to the advantage of this class of applicants for registration, and of course also to the advantage of their employers.

On Wednesday evening a most unique banquet was given to the members present by the joint efforts of the hotel management and the entertainment committee. At 7:30 o'clock the procession filed into the beautiful dining room and took places assigned them. Below we give the Menu whose pharmaceutical Latin will probably puzzle an expert prescriptionist.

BANQUET OF THE P. P. ASSOCIATION

BEDFORD SPRINGS HOTEL

June 19th, 1907

Sinapis Nigra et Pana Ustum
Fructus Olivae Jalapa

Gallus Bankiva aux Wing (in it)

Piscis Cerulae
Salanum Tuberosum

Pancreatin in Situ
Petit Pois cum Cupri Sulphas

A Solar Plexus
Cocus Cacti cum Saccharo

The Old Bos (s) Taurus
Dead Ringers for Potatoes

Solanum Esculatum

Ugeuntum Zinci Oxidum
Digitae Feminaris

Fructus Castanea Fruit Uva Passa

Plasma Indigestivua Bent (not broke)

Panis Rotulorum

Decoctum Coffeae Arabicae

The waiter girls were all dressed in white and filed in and out with military precision. During the banquet the excellent hotel orchestra discoursed popular music and accompanied the association glee club in the songs which they sung, canary bird whistles were placed by the side of each plate so that at times it sounded like a district school at recess. After the courses had been served Mr. M. N. Kline on behalf of those present, presented in graceful language to Dr. J. A. Miller (Secretary of the association) and wife, in honor of the 41st anniversary of their wedding, a plaque of flowers and a small hand painted cream pitcher and sugar bowl, at the same time dropping into them

\$55.00 in gold. The surprise was so great that Dr. Miller could hardly find words to express himself.

The regular toasts of the evening were then called for by the toastmaster, Dr. C. B. Lowe. The first being "The Knights of the Mortar and Pestle in Search of the Springs of Bedford," to which Mrs. Grace F. McMurtrie of Altoona responded. This very witty account of the Sir Knights pilgrimage will be published in the proceedings. Mr. Wm. McIntyre then spoke of the "Spirit of '76;" while in the midst of his speech a file of ferocious soldiers bearing a banner "Spirit of '76" marched into the dining room, placed Mr. McIntyre under arrest and then marched him around the room "while the band played," after which he was sent to his seat without being allowed to finish his speech, the audience in the meanwhile being in an ecstasy of delight at this most funny proceeding. Mr. B. F. Pritchard who was the next speaker, undertook to throw some light upon the subject of the "Panama Canal" with which "Teddy" could not make any headway until he secured the assistance of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association. In the midst of his address a file of laborers bearing a banner, "You pay, we dig," with picks and shovels upon their shoulders filed into the room, placed Mr. Pritchard under arrest and after marching him around sent him to his seat. Mr. Lemberger the next speaker undertook to tell of "Some of the Odds and Ends that He had Met," and under this caption roasted some of the members, but he was soon cut off by a file of cooks from the kitchen bearing a banner, "You roast, we cook," and after being marched around also sent to his seat. The toastmaster then presented to each of the Entertainment Committee (Messrs. Bransome, Byers and Busch) in honor of a decade of most successful service, on behalf of their many friends in the association, a solid silver loving cup. This time the joke was on the committee for they were as much surprised as the others had been. This being the last number upon the program, this most enjoyable and unique banquet came to an end.

On Thursday morning some additional business was transacted, the most important being the appointment of a committee of seven to represent the association at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Medical Society, \$100.00 being appropriated to their use to defray the expenses of the exhibit of N. F. and U. S. P. preparations at that time.

The reading of papers was then resumed and finished as far as possible. The afternoon was devoted to aquatic sports in the pool. At the evening session the Treasurer was instructed to pay to the N. A. R. D. the per capita tax upon all in good standing on Sept. 1st. following which the newly elected officers were installed in the manner for which this association has become famous, after which the president declared the thirtieth annual session adjourned.

Our Graduates

(In order to make this department of the REPORT as generally interesting as possible, the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy are requested to send items of information concerning graduates to the editor of the REPORT. By so doing they can keep in social touch with fellow graduates and renew their friendships of college days.)

An announcement received from R. W. Cuthbert, '67, 4000 Chestnut Street, states that his store will close at 9.30 P. M., after July 1st, the hours remaining the same, from 9.30 A. M. to 12.30 P. M.

We are glad to notice that the Sunday closing and shorter hour movement is making progress. While not every one can follow Mr. Cuthbert's example, many could do much better in this direction than they think if they would make the effort. The editor has been closing on Sunday afternoons from 2 to 5.30, but so far, he is the only pharmaceutical philanthropist in his section, the others expressing themselves as willing to take similar action if the movement shall become general. It seems to him the only way out of the dilemma is for each to act for himself.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bechmann announce the marriage of their daughter Olga May, to Dr. Charles J. Morrell on Saturday, June 1st, 1907.

Dr. Morrell is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy Class of 1898, and the Medico-Chirurgical College, Class of 1907, having received his degree from the latter institution the day previous to his marriage.

Married—Dean Burton Crawford, Class 1905 to Agnes Amelia Thompson, Atlantic City, June 11, 1907. At home, 5217 Walnut St., Philadelphia, after September 1st, 1907.

H. H. Galbraith, Jr., P. D., '03, has removed from 4544 Wayne Ave., to 5139 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia.

The Russell Bros, of Tampa, Florida, announce that they are the first Owls of their city as they expect to keep open the "Economical Drug Store" all night. "We deliver the best, that's why we can never rest." We hope they won't forget "That all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

John R. Rippetoe, '05, has removed from 86 Bayard St., New Brunswick, N. J., to 840 South Boulevard, New York City, care of Schieffelin, & Co.

Jos. L. Lemberger, '54, of Lebanon, Pa., was Chairman of the Building Committee that had charge of the erection of the beautiful new home now occupied by the Y. M. C. A., of that city. The dedicatory services took place on June 21st. He had to cut short his visit at Bedford Springs on this account.

Dr. J. L. D. Morison, '87, is at present traveling in Europe, an interesting picture was received of the doctor with mountains in the back-ground, postmarked, Lungano, Italy. We hope his health, which last spring was better than for years, may continue to improve.

Professor Joseph P. Remington, Dean of the College, is now absent upon a tour of the Pacific Coast. An interesting photo, dated Portland, Oregon, June 25th, shows a group consisting of E. Blabbe, '95, E. H. Lauer, '95; J. C. Wyatt, '95 and the Professor, all seated upon a rail fence which is supposed to be on the top of Mt. Hood with Mounts St. Helens, Jefferson, Rainer and Adams all in sight. We give below from a Portland paper, a short account of the complimentary dinner tendered to the Dean. Our readers will notice something in the account which was not previously known to Philadelphians, but then you always have to go away from home to get the news.

Alumni of the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy tendered a dinner to Professor Joseph P. Remington, dean of the school, at the Portland hotel last night. Professor Remington is in Portland visiting friends on his tour of the Pacific coast. He is one of the leading authorities on pharmacy.

There are five graduates of the Philadelphia school in Portland, all of whom are leading pharmacists. At the table last night they carried out a color scheme of the college colors of blue and white. The evening was delightfully spent in recounting stories of college days and all thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Those present were: Miss Kittie W. Harboard, secretary of the state board of pharmacy, class of '01; Louis C. Clarke, '76, of the drug firm of Woodard, Clarke & Co.; J. C. Wyatt, '95, of Vancouver, Washington; E. B. Labbe, '95 and E. H. Lauer, '95.

Professor Remington arrived in Portland Saturday night and has been taking in the sights since. This is his first visit to the coast and he is delighted with his trip. He is a member of the class of 1866 of the Philadelphia school and has been connected with the college since graduation. The school is one of the oldest in the country, having been established by Benjamin Franklin. Professor Remington leaves for California tonight.—Portland, Oregon Paper.

Through the kindness of Miss Kittie Harbord, of Salem, Oregon, Secretary of the Oregon Board of Pharmacy, we are able to give some additional information concerning Professor Remington's western tour. The extract published is from the columns of the Salem Oregon "*Daily Capitol Journal*."

Salem has been honored the past few days by the presence in her midst of one of the world's greatest scientific authorities, in the person of Professor Joseph P. Remington. The gentleman is president and dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and while on a tour of the West has been the guest of his former students, D. J. Fry and Miss Kittie Harbord, of this city. While in Portland he was entertained at a banquet given by former students, when a most delightful reunion was had. It was upon that occasion that he most felicitously told how Oregon had been the first state to honor one of the fair sex by placing her upon the State Board of Pharmacy, referring to Miss Harbord, who most honorably fills that position as the Salem representative of the profession.

Professor Remington is a comfortable Philadelphian, typically deliberate, but not exactly comatose. He tells a good story, and especially when it is at his expense. He has been more than happy in Oregon, where his friends have deluged him with roses and cherries, not to mention other blandishments. Dr. Remington is enthusiastic over the wonderful resources of Oregon, and what nature has done for this section. He also predicts great things for her commercial future, as the Pacific coast development rushes on. The truth is, he probably finds here the real Western mental atmosphere which everybody likes, but sufficiently tempered with slowness to even suit a Philadelphian. At all events he had a most enjoyable visit here, and his friends hope he may return at some future time.

Professor Remington is the leading authority on pharmacy in the United States and a recognized authority in Europe. He is editor-in-chief of the United States Pharmacopœia, a compilation issued by the federal government every 10 years. He is also associated with Dr. Wiley, head chemist of the department of agriculture in preparing the new federal pure food law.

Dr. Remington has been touring the Pacific Northwest for several weeks and is making his first visit in Salem. He is in love with the coast country, and expressed great astonishment yesterday at the wonderful undeveloped resources which he found here.

Dr. Remington is best known for his book entitled "The Practice of Pharmacy," a standard authority used in nearly every college in the United States.

Talk about slow things. Professor Remington, of Philadelphia,

who has been visiting Salem, is editor in chief of the United States Dispensary, a literary compilation that only goes to press once in ten years.

Donora, Pa., June 15, 1907.

DOCTOR C. B. LOWE,

6630 Germantown Ave., Phila.

Dear Doctor:—The "REPORT" comes each month and I am always glad to see how you all still do things down at the Old College. I have been rather silent in the way of giving information since I left college, but always enjoy reading what the other fellows have to say for themselves and families. As I take it from time to time, I am beginning to think there is not many left from my class that have not taken upon themselves a "life time partner." No doubt boys, you are right, but I am still traveling the road alone. Since I left college, I was four years in Scottdale, Pa., one of which I managed the Broadway Drug Co., and a year ago, started in business for myself in Donora, Pa., a town of about ten thousand people and located thirty-five miles from Pittsburg. Of course, we have plenty of smoke out here, but you soon get used to that. Lots of people think we never have anything clean in this section. One thing we do have clean in Western Pennsylvania towns, and that is, clean prices for patent medicines. When we pass a patent over the counter with the dollar-mark on it, its pleasing to know you don't have to say seventy-nine cents, "please," or as the cut price may be, but always the round sum of a dollar; and many other good features we have in this section that the outsiders can't see because of a little smoke.

With very best regards to yourself and members of the College, also the Class of '02,

Very cordially,

THOS. H. ROBINSON, JR., '02,

Mr. and Mrs. Comly Williams announce the marriage of their daughter Eleanor Walker and Mr. Charles Melvin Daub, Wednesday, June 26th, 1907. Norristown, Penna.

Dr. Charles M. Daub was a member of the Class of 1903; he is a member of the firm of Yeakle & Daub, at Main and De Kalb Streets, Norristown, Pa.

From the Dallas, Texas, "*Morning News*" we learn that the Pharmacists of Texas had a very profitable and enjoyable annual meeting. Some 200 were in attendance at Waco, the meeting place. On the night of the entertainment all of the drug stores in Waco were closed. E. G. Eberle, '84, (our fellow classmate) read a very important paper on the United States and Texas Pure Food Laws and also presented an interesting report of the Indianapolis meeting of the A. Ph. A. Professor Rusby delivered an illustrated lecture on "A Botanical Excursion Along the Orinoco River." We are sorry that the space at our command does not allow us to give more information about the doings of our Texas brethren for they seem wide awake; Texas, however, is so big that anything comparable with the state must be on a large scale.

A beautiful pamphlet received from Parke, Davis & Co., gives an interesting account of the Annual Excursion of the employees of the firm to Bois Blanc Island Park, it was also the Fortieth Anniversary of the organization of the house. The expenses of the excursion were borne by the firm (exception to non employees) and no deduction was made from the wages on account of the day's absence. Some 5000 were present and two large steamers were necessary to transport them. Various interesting contests and game enlivened the day's sports, from all accounts those present must have had a rare time. This generosity on the part of this establishment must certainly have a beneficial effect upon the relations sustained to the house by their employees.

A TEXT BOOK OF BOTANY AND PHARMACOGNOSY

Intended for the use of students of Pharmacy, as a reference book for pharmacists, and as a handbook for Food and Drug Analysts. By Henry Kraemer, Ph. B. Ph. D., Professor of Botany and Pharmacognosy and Director of the Microscopical Laboratory, in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; member of the Committee of Revision of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America; corresponding member of the Societe de Pharmacie de Paris, etc. Illustrated with 321 plates comprising upward of 1500 figures. Second revised and enlarged edition. Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Company. Large 8vo, cloth, 5 dollars.

This handsome volume of 840 pages is practically a new book and it is difficult indeed to find the remnants of the original edition, distributed as they are through the mass of material that has been gathered together and is here presented for the instruction of the student and the pharmacist.

The general arrangement of the book is along the same lines as the first edition, but every portion of it has been elaborated and en-

larged upon. The section on Botany for instance, has been expanded from 92 pages in the first edition to 407 in the new and revised edition. Pharmacognosy requires 394 pages in place of the 217 pages devoted to it in the earlier book and even the section on reagents requires more than double the number of pages to present the increased amount of the contained material.

Part 1, the section on botany, comprises a successive consideration of the distinguishing features of the main groups of plants, a description of the outer structure of flowering plants, a description of the inner structure and the cell content of many of the higher forms of plants, a classification of the higher plants yielding drugs and other useful products with a description of the plants and some of the non-official drugs derived from them. The concluding chapter of this part, includes a description of the propagation, cultivation, collection and curing of drugs and a list of cultivated medicinal plants.

Part 2, the section on Pharmacognosy proper, includes descriptions of the crude drugs included in the pharmacopoeia of the United States of America also of some additional non-official drugs and some of the more important food products.

The classification in this section of the book is according to the part of the plant used so that roots, seeds, flowers and leaves are grouped together. The second chapter of this part comprises a key for the identification of powders and an exhaustive description of the distinguishing histological elements of a great number of drug, spice and food products.

Part 3, the section on reagents, contains a list of the various reagents together with a description of the technique involved in cutting, staining and mounting plant sections for examination under the microscope.

The illustrations that are liberally scattered throughout the book contribute much to make the text more interesting and instructive, particularly to the post graduate student or pharmacist who uses the book for self instruction or for reference in connection with the daily requirements of his business. Many of the pictures are original reproductions from photographs or drawings made by the author and these tend to give an added interest to the book by incorporating a personal element of the love and enthusiasm for study and observation necessary to the production of a work of this kind.

The index, comprising 34 pages of 3 columns each, includes upwards of 6,000 references and is unusually complete and convenient.

Altogether, it may be said that the ever interesting story of plant life, and more particularly the story of plants that contribute to the supply of our every day stock of drugs and medicines, is told in lan-

guage that is interesting to all and should be particularly fascinating to the pharmacist who wishes to inform himself on the composition and the origin of the things that he handles. Few substances that the pharmacist deals with are more interesting than those derived directly or indirectly from plants, and few studies are more fascinating than the study of plants themselves and how they grow.

From time immemorial vegetable substances have played an important part in furnishing the medicaments used in the treatment of disease and even today, despite the restless efforts of the chemist, and the almost innumerable interesting, and medicinally active substances that he has been able to extract from the tar barrel, the vegetable world still furnishes a preponderating amount of the materials daily used in the practice of medicine.

With the more stringent requirements for knowledge that are being made by the enforcement of food and drug laws the pharmacist cannot afford to be out of touch with the various researches in the wide field of pharmacology, which, as defined by the author of this text book, includes the whole range of knowledge of "External character, gross structure, histology and chemical constituents of the plant parts used in medicine." As presented in the volume before us, Pharmacognosy comprises a rather complete knowledge of plants themselves and the relations that they bear to each other, their structural characteristics and their chemical constituents and the relations that these constituents bear to the life and the uses of the plant itself and more particularly their uses in the practice of medicine or in pharmacy.

Pharmaceutical students of the future are to be congratulated on having this volume available as a text-book in their study of what has been rightfully designated as the most dreadfully difficult yet interesting study in pharmacy. That our all too meagre literature on this subject, in the English language does not offer a counterpart with which to compare it, is perhaps unfortunate, but for the author of this book all the more creditable.

Pharmaceutical students of the future must have, and the pharmacist of today should have, an exhaustive text book on pharmacology. Until one of the many teachers of this branch of the study of pharmacy offers something that is better, or at least equally as good, this particular book is the best that is available and should be the every day companion of the busy practitioner as well as the student of pharmacy. Surely no one can even glance casually through its pages without wishing for it the popularity and the success that is due it and its author.

M. J. WILBERT.

THIRD YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

April 29, 1907.

COMMERCIAL TRAINING

Write your name and examination number upon each sheet of paper.

A

BOOKKEEPING. 1. What books are necessary in using the single entry system? 2. What are the limitations of single entry in recording business transactions? 3. Describe the chief advantages of the double-entry system. 4. What two general classes of accounts are found in the ledger in the latter system? 5. Describe the several steps necessary in "closing the ledger" and "taking off" a resource and liability statement.

B

1. Describe one of the several simplified systems for keeping a record of daily sales, following the record from the time of purchase to the payment of the account. 2. What are the advantages of a card index or loose leaf ledger? 3. What points should be remembered in sending bills or statements to customers? 4. How may invoices best be kept for ready reference, after they have been paid? 5. What is a "trial balance," and what is its value?

C

MONEY. 1. What is meant by barter? 2. Briefly describe the evolution of money. 3. What is the meaning of a gold certificate, a treasury note, and a national bank note? 4. What is the advantage of a national bank note over one issued by a state bank? 5. What are the advantages of the following as means of sending money: postal money order, registered letter, express money order, telegraph money order?

D

CHECKS. 1. Describe the advantages of a bank check. 2. Write out in proper form a check for \$100, payable to James Doe on the College of Pharmacy Bank, signed by yourself. 3. What is meant by a deposit slip, a check stub, a certified check, and a cashier's check?

E

NOTES. 1. Define a promissory note, a collateral note, and a judgment note. 2. In what respects do they differ. 3. What is the danger to a business if a partner endorses an accommodation note?

F

PROFITS. 1. What is meant by gross profits and net profit in the retail drug business? 2. How do banks, savings funds and trust companies usually make their profits? Describe each separately.

G

MAILING. 1. What constitutes a proper package for small articles to be sent by mail? 2. Where should the postage stamp be placed upon paper boxes sent by mail? 3. What is necessary to secure the return of a package wrongly addressed? 4. What advantages are there in sending packages by letter postage? 5. What advantage is there in sending an advertising circular by letter postage? 6. How may money be safely sent by mail? 7. What is meant by registering a letter, and what are its advantages?

H

ENTERING BUSINESS. 1. How can you buy a store without money? Describe the advantages and disadvantages of the following: 2. Corner store. 3. Painted or natural wood finish for fixtures. 4. Heavy or medium weight glass shop furniture bottles.

J

BUSINESS LAW. Define the following terms. 1. Statute of limitations. 2. Foreclosure of a mortgage. 3. Indenture. 4. Post-dated check. 5. The giving of a consideration.

K

DRUG LAWS. 1. In what respect does a national food and drug law differ from one passed by a State? 2. What is the cardinal principle of the new National Food and Drugs Act? 3. When was this law passed and when was it to go into effect? 4. What was the object of compelling the label to state the alcohol contents and that of opium, cocaine, etc., and what advantages are finally going to accrue to the general public, the honest manufacturer and the pharmacist who values his reputation?

THIRD YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION
SUPPLEMENTARY COURSE IN CHEMISTRY

April 30, 1907.

A

ANALYSIS OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS. 1. Explain the distinction between ultimate and proximate organic analysis. 2. Give the tests for sulphur, phosphorus and nitrogen in organic compounds. 3. Describe the methods for an organic combustion analysis.

B

PROXIMATE ORGANIC ANALYSIS. 1. How would you identify and separate such constituents of an essential oil as a terpene, a phenol, an ester and an aldehyde? 2. How would you analyze an adulterated linseed oil and what adulterants are to be looked for? 3. What are the chemical constants prescribed by the U. S. Pharmacopoeia to establish purity of official fatty oils?

C

DAIRY PRODUCTS. 1. How is milk examined to show its freedom from adulterants or added ingredients? 2. Mention the tests, both physical and chemical, for showing the difference between butter and oleomargarine. 3. What is casein, and in what combination does it exist in milk? How is this combination broken up?

D

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. 1. How is the analysis of a malt liquor made? What preservatives are expected, and how is their presence shown? 2. By what tests can the presence of caramel coloring in a distilled liquor be shown?

E

PRESERVATIVES, ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS. 1. Define the terms given in the heading. 2. Enumerate some of the commonly used disinfectants, and some antiseptics, classifying them by their chemical character and action. 3. Mention the best preservatives for (a) vegetable juices, etc., and (b) flesh foods.

EMERGENCIES**F**

(In the cases cited the pharmacist is supposed to act because of the absence of the physician.)

BANDAGES. 1. Name the materials of which bandages are made. 2. When is a spiral reverse bandage preferred to a circular one? 3. Why should special attention be paid to the tension of a bandage?

G

SPRAINS. 1. At what part of the body do they usually occur? 2. What would be your treatment of a sprain? 3. How do we diagnose between the dislocation and the fracture of a limb?

H

WOUNDS. 1. What antiseptic solution would you use for treating an ordinary wound? 2. How do wounds of the "first intention" and those of the "second intention" heal?

J

SNAKE BITE. What would be your treatment of the bite of a poisonous snake?

K

HEMORRHAGE. 1. How could you distinguish between arterial, venous or capillary hemorrhage? 2. In the case of venous hemorrhage where would you apply pressure to control it?

L

ASPHYXIA. 1. How could you detect an irrespirable gas at the bottom of a well? 2. Why is carbon monoxide more deadly than carbon dioxide? 3. How many times a minute should artificial respiration be performed?

FAINTING. What simple measures would you adopt in treating such a case?

M

TOXICOLOGY. Name the chemical antidotes and the physiological antagonists of each of the following drugs: opium, atropine, strychnine and arsenic.

N

POISONING CASE. What would be your diagnosis and treatment of a case exhibiting the following symptoms: burning pain in the mouth, esophagus and stomach, great depression, horrible nausea, vomiting and purging, muscular relaxation so great that the patient may stagger or be unable to walk, pulse weak, rapid, and possibly convulsions.

NOT WHOLLY MEDICINAL.

Weary Woggles—De eye doctor told me I'd have to give up booze or go blind.

Slothful Joe—Dat's hard luck. Wot did you tell him?

Weary Woggles—Dat I guessed I'd seen everything.—*Town Topics.*

TWO ADMIRABLE QUALITIES.

Landlady—"You are looking at your beefsteak as if you don't like it, Mr. McGinnis."

Boarder—"I may not like it, Mrs. Irons, but I trust I am not incapable of admiring its firmness and its consistency."—*Medical Standard.*

"Tommy," said the economical mother to the boy with the loose tooth, "I'll give you ten cents if you'll let me pull that tooth."

The boy thought it over and then went to his bank.

"The fun of doin' that is worth more'n ten cents," he said. "I'll give you 15 if you'll let me pull one of yours."—*Medical Standard.*

LOOKED LIKE IT.

The army officer looked with displeasure at the soiled sheet of paper that had been handed him.

"That's a measley-looking document," he exclaimed.

"Yes, sir," said the subordinate, touching his hat. "It's the sick list."

BORDEN'S MALTED MILK



Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Guaranty No. 165.

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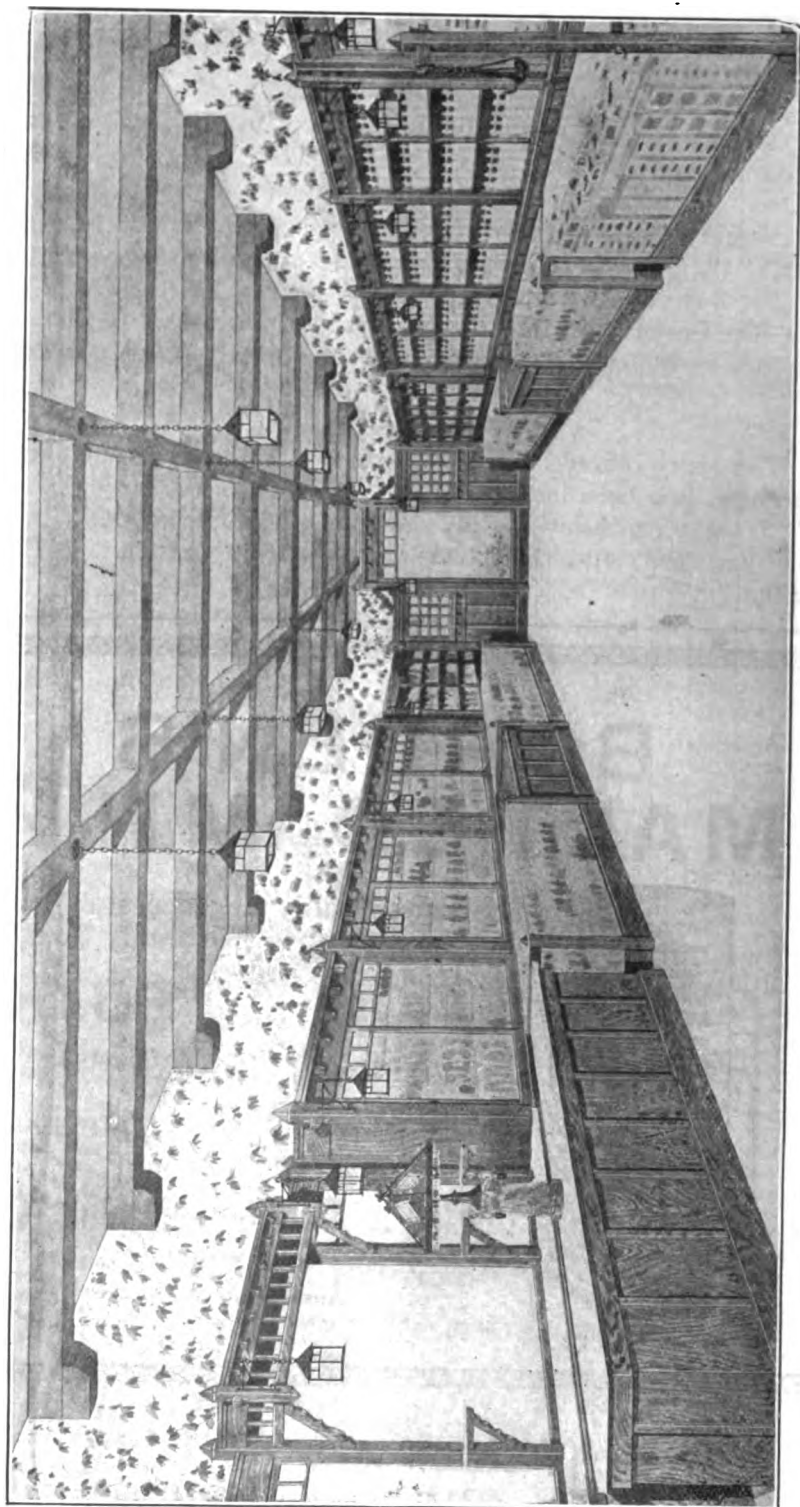
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NEW YORK

"Leaders of Quality"

REINLE-SALMON COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.



DESIGN OF STORE FIXTURES IN MISSION FINISH

Manufacturers of SHOW CASES AND DRUG STORE FIXTURES. Estimates and Special Designs submitted on Application

ALUMNI REPORT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE
PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

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No. 8

TO THE PHARMACISTS OF PENNSYLVANIA

From the standpoint of state organization there are three classes of pharmacists in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

First, Those who are members in good standing of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

Second. Those who once were members, but have allowed their membership to lapse.

Third. Those who never were members. We would like to say something to the latter two classes; we are sure that if they understood the value to them of the association, nothing more would be necessary.

We need not say much about the value of association ties for promoting harmony, mutual esteem and removing trade frictions, for this is beginning to be understood. Not much need be said about the value of the Annual Meetings with all their pleasant features, one feature, the Papers, answers to queries and the discussion following their reading is alone worth the annual membership fee.

The greatest value, however, in dollars and cents of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association lies in the effective work done by its Committee on Legislation, the value in many cases consisting in preventing injurious legislation rather than in securing beneficial legislation. To illustrate: At the last session of the legislature (a well meaning member) introduced a Bill requiring all poisons to be sold in three cornered bottles; it is impossible to say how much this would have cost each pharmacist of the state, probably at least \$50.00 per year. The Bill was defeated largely through the efforts of the Committee on Legislation.

A Bill that would have prevented the sale of "liquor" on a physicians prescription (however necessitous the case) was also defeated. An excellent "Pure Food and Drugs" Bill, known as Senate Bill No. 101, was introduced, but failed of passing. In the language of the chairman of the Committee on Legislation (John C. Wallace) "It was one of the best bills that could have been compiled, satisfy all of the demands of the public and entail the least hardships upon the Pharmacists." He further says: "This Bill should be introduced into the next session of the legislature, and it will require our united efforts to have it enacted and its enforcement placed in the hands of the State Phar-

maceutical Examining Board with appropriation sufficiently large to execute the provisions of the same. If we do not introduce a Bill of our own we will be compelled to fight Bills of all kinds and character from the beginning to the end of the legislature, the task will be a very severe one."

It can be readily seen that if our association represented all of the pharmacists of the state, instead of possibly one-tenth of them, its influence would be much greater for it would be truly a representative organization; nothing can be said of the quality of the association for it is composed of the best pharmacists of the state, it is the quantity that is lacking. We feel that no self-respecting pharmacist wants to be considered an object of charity and yet that is the position of a large number of the pharmacists of this state, they reap the benefits of the exertions and expenditures of the few. We must greatly strengthen our membership before the next session of the legislature so as to constitute a pharmaceutical body whose influence will be powerful and far reaching.

Fellow pharmacist, if your name is on the delinquent list have it removed by sending *at once* a check for all or part of your dues to the Treasurer, J. L. Lemberger, Lebanon. If you have never joined the ranks of the faithful, send at once for an application blank to Dr. J. A. Miller (Secretary), Harrisburg, or to Wm. E. Lee (Chairman Committee on Membership), 2327 Brown Street, Philadelphia.

Yours for the best interests of the pharmacists of the State.

CLEMENT B. LOWE,

President, Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

THE VALUE OF THE U. S. P. AND N. F. PREPARATIONS AS COMPARED WITH PROPRIETARIES.

M. CLAYTON THRUSH, Ph. M., M. D., '96.

The United States Pharmacopœia, Eighth revision, has been official since September 1st, 1905 (about 19 months) and the third edition of the National Formulary for about six months, yet they are but little used by either the Medical or Pharmaceutical professions as far as the new preparations and new official names are concerned. Now what is the reason for this? The reason is, that the average practitioner of medicine is not only unfamiliar with the recent changes and additions to the last Pharmacopœia and National Formulary, but he is not even well versed on the preceding issues of these respective works.

It is a fact that no one can dispute, that but few physicians in the practice of medicine to-day are using the new official names as mentioned in the last Pharmacopœia for such additions as Sulphonal,

Trional, Phenacetin Urotropin and the like, but they continue to prescribe these under the old patent or proprietary names.

The same fact applies to the changes in nomenclature in the old preparations, as for example, few physicians write arsenic trioxidum for acidum arsenosum, phenol for acidum carbolicum, phenylis salicylas for salol, fluid extractum—instead of extractum fluidum,—and so on.

Likewise, the change in strength of such important preparations as tincture of aconite from 35 to 10%, tincture of veratrum from 40 to 10% and tincture of strophanthus from 5 to 10%, etc., yet these changes are absolutely ignored by the great majority of the medical profession, and why? There can be but one explanation, viz: ignorance on the one hand and indifference on the other. The above facts I have proven by the examination of a number of prescription files, and as the result of investigation among pharmacists throughout the country.

Hence, if the physician is ignorant or indifferent in these matters, the pharmacist whose duty it is to supply the medicines ordered by the physician, will likewise be so. This is a logical deduction, and if we can educate the physician to study and familiarize himself with the changes, as outlined above; the pharmacist must of necessity do the same, otherwise he could not intelligently compound his prescriptions. Knowing this to be true, how may we best acquaint the physician and pharmacist with these facts.

The solution of this problem as far as future practitioners are concerned is comparatively easy, as all that is necessary is for the medical and pharmaceutical schools of this country to give their students a thorough training in *Materia Medica* and *Pharmacy*, including *Practical Laboratory work*, in which each student prepares one or more of each of the official classes of preparations both of the *pharmacopœia* and *national formulary*, and the medical students, should have in addition, a thorough training in *prescription writing* and *prescription dispensing*.

When this is done, and not until then, will we have a proper solution of this important problem, and when this day arrives, and I do not believe it is far distant, as both professions are awakening to a full realization of the importance of this subject, then, and only then, will the proprietary and patent medicine and secret nostrum evil be relegated to antiquity, for as soon as the physician ceases ordering, these products will rigidly disappear from the market.

The proprietary medicine manufacturers and the secret nostrum vendor are not doing business for glory, neither are they in business for the sake of suffering humanity, as many of them would have you believe, but purely for the money they can squeeze out of the pockets

of the public through the employment of a physician who orders or countenances their products.

But what shall we do to popularize the pharmacopœia and the national formulary with the men who are now practitioners of medicine?

Two things can be done that will prove to be of great value.

First—All the medical societies throughout the country, can have papers presented at their meetings on the pharmacopœial and national formulary preparations, followed by a general discussion by the members. This would necessitate each member procuring a copy and familiarizing himself with it.

Secondly—The pharmacists can each prepare all the new official preparations and leave suitable samples with the physicians in their locality with an accompanying note giving the composition and characteristics of each. They can also have vest pocket pamphlets printed in which these various changes in nomenclature and strength and the additions and dismissals are tabulated in series, and present each physician with a copy of the same. Also at Christmas time instead of presenting your neighboring physicians each with a bottle or two of wine or a box of cigars or such articles, present him with a copy of the latest Pharmacopœia or National Formulary with your name neatly inscribed on the title page, and the physician will appreciate it more and he will have something permanent and useful as a remembrance.

Every year I receive cigars or wines from pharmacists which are of no value to me as I use neither, and this applies to many other physicians.

The United States Pharmacopœia has been so thoroughly explained in all the leading medical and pharmaceutical journals that it is unnecessary to say anything more at this time, but a few facts concerning the last issue of the National Formulary may not be amiss. In the first place the third edition which contains 267 pages, is made to conform with the last revision of the pharmacopœia. Quantities are now expressed in both the metric and U. S. systems. Average doses for the preparations have been introduced to conform with the present pharmacopœia. Another innovation was the separation of the formula of obsolete preparations dismissed from the 1890 and 1900 pharmacopœias from the main text and collecting them together in the appendix; 49 new formulæ have been added whilst 15 of the second edition were admitted to the Pharmacopœia at the last revision. Hence in a practical sense the national formulary is really the testing table for the pharmacopœia. Preparations are first introduced into the national formulary through the committee appointed by the American Pharmaceutical Association, and if they prove satisfactory and become popular with the physicians, they are then added to the pharmacopœia at a future revision.

The following have been transferred from the national formulary to the pharmacopœia at the last revision:

Aqua Hamamelidis, Elixir Adjuvars; Elixir Ferri, Quinnia et Strychnina Phosphatum; Emulsum Olei Morrhua; Emulsum Olei Terebinthinae; Extractum Malti; Fluidextractum Berberidis, Fluidextractum Rhamni Purshiana aromaticum, Oleatum Quinina; Pilula Podophylli Belladonna et Capsici; Pulvis Acetanilid Compositus; Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus; Talcum Purificatum; Vinum Cocae.

The serial number for each preparation has been dismissed. Now, why should any educated physician order proprietary preparations, the composition of which are unknown, and the cost to the patient much greater in preparation, than the pharmacopœial or national formulary preparations of which the exact composition is known, and which can be prepared by any reputable pharmacist.

For the uneducated physician an explanation is easy, as the proprietary medicine manufacturer sends his detail man at regular intervals to the physician's office, and with his velvety tongue, he extols their superior preparations, which are always prepared by some peculiar chemical process which enhances their therapeutical activity. He usually presents you with a lead pencil or desk ornament of some kind, with the name of the firm inscribed thereon, and a bountiful supply of valuable literature (clinical reports) and sometimes he even offers you stock in the concern which always yields large dividends.

How liberal! How kind! The results you all know.

But now comes the sad feature of this almost daily event, viz: the use of proprietaries is increasing instead of decreasing. How do we know this? The author, as the result of the examination of one thousand prescriptions from two of Philadelphia's leading drug stores as reported in a paper before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, two years ago, found that 35.9% contained proprietaries, and only 62.1% were written correctly. Recently Edward Bok of the Ladies Home Journal examined 100 prescriptions and 42 contained proprietaries. He called on thirty of the physicians who wrote for these proprietaries and only two of this number could give an account or anything approaching an accurate analysis of the ingredients of the preparation which they had prescribed. It is by such methods as these that physicians are driving people to doctor themselves or to consult the quacks and charlatans. Just a few weeks ago Mr. John B. Thomas of Baltimore examined the prescriptions from six different sections of that city, 500 from each section, and, note the results: 32%, 46%, 48.2%, 21.2%, 11.2%, 30.6%. An average of about 32% proprietaries.

A few years ago a pompous old gentleman, one of the best known physicians of his state, and a college professor, was called in consulta-

tion with a regular practitioner, and he was shown a mixture which was supposed to contain Potassium Bromide and Digitalis. The old doctor waived it aside with the remark: "Don't bring it to me; I make it a practice never to swallow or taste of a single medicine; I don't know one from the other."

Do we have any such practitioners at the present time?

But how any educated physician can order proprietaries of unknown composition, is a mystery to me. With 958 official drugs or preparations in the present pharmacopœia and 486 in the national formulary, surely he can select something for each disease he is called upon to treat.

Ignorance of the pharmacopœia and national formulary is also applicable to the pharmacist. Within the past week I saw a letter written by one of the leading wholesale and retail drug establishments, in a large city near the center of this enlightened commonwealth, to a pharmacist here in Philadelphia, asking him what *Liquor Ceresolis Compositus* was and who prepared it. Last Fall, after the pharmacopœia had been official for over a year, the chief prescription clerk of one of the leading drug stores of Philadelphia called me on the phone and asked the same questions relative to this preparation. I could enumerate numerous instances of this kind, but these will suffice. There is no occasion for the physician to order these proprietaries as we have in every instance official preparations of similar action, and which are of a definite and uniform strength, and we know their exact composition, which is not true of the proprietaries. A good maxim would be, "Never prescribe a drug or preparation, the exact composition of which is unknown." If this rule was observed what a change would occur in modern medicine! The sciences of medicine and pharmacy would be elevated to the highest degree, and proprietaries and secret nostrums would sound their death knell for ever.

The following table gives a list of some of the well known proprietaries, and the accompanying table shows official preparations which I have found as a result of clinical experimentation, have a similar physiological effect, and in my judgment they are preferable, as we know their exact composition, and they can be prepared by any reputable pharmacist:

Now is there any need of popularizing U. S. P. and N. F. preparations among the two professions?

The following facts will furnish the best answer.

1.—The majority of practicing physicians to-day have never seen a copy of the United States Pharmacopœia, and not one-tenth of them have ever seen inside of a copy of the National Formulary.

2.—Not one-tenth of the medical profession are ordering the new

official preparations of the last U. S. P. and not one-hundredth, those of the National Formulary.

3.—But very few members of the profession are ordering the new drugs according to the present official names.

4.—The great majority of the physicians are deficient in Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Prescription Writing.

5.—There are many men practicing medicine to-day who have never heard of the National Formulary, much less having studied it.

6.—A large number of the pharmacists do not possess a copy of the last Pharmacopœia, and only a small number, comparatively, possess a copy of the third edition of the National Formulary.

7.—When every member of the Medical and pharmaceutical professions are thoroughly familiar with the U. S. Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary, then, and only then, will our work be complete, and coincident with this will disappear all proprietaries and secret nostrums, and every physician will order scientific combinations skillfully prepared by reputable pharmacists.

May God hasten the day for rational therapeutics in this country.

PROPRIETARIES.

Phenacetin.....
Lanoline.....
Antiphlogistine or Creta Methyl.
Various Emulsions of Cod Liver
Oil of indefinite strength.....
Urotropin, Cystogen, Formin.....
Listerene, Euthymol, Glyco-Thymoline, Borolyptol, etc.....
Creolin; Lysol.....
Liquid Albolene.....
Vaseline, Cosmoline, etc.....
Solid Albolene.....

Thousands of proprietary headache formulæ each druggist preparing one. Several hundred proprietary analgesics and anodynes, combinations which are non-toxic and non-depressant according to the manufacturer (death reported daily)

PHARMACOPŒIAL.

Acetphenetidinum.
Adeps Lanæ Hydrosus.
Catoplasma Kaolini.
Emulsium Olei Morrhuæ (plain)
Emulsum Olei Morrhuæ Hypophosphitibus.
Hexamethylenamina.
Liquor Antisepticus.
Liquor Cresolis Compositus.
Petrolatum Liquidum.
Petrolatum.
Petrolatum Album.

Pulvis Acetainlidi Compositus
All of the Acetanilid combinations are more or less depressant and should be used with caution.

Sulphonol.....	Sulphonmethanum.
Trional	Sulphonethylmethanum.
Proprietary compound Syrups of the Hypophosphites.	Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus.
Vin Mariana	Vinium (Coœe)?

NATIONAL FORMULARY.

Collodium Salicylatum Compositum.

Cordiale Rubi Fructus.

Elixir Rubi Compositum.

Elixir Anisi.

Mistura Carminativa.

Elixir Apii Graveolentis Compositum.

Elixir Chloroformi Compositum.

Sun Cholera, Squibbs, Loomis,

Thiehlman's and Velpeau's diarrhoea mixtures.

Elixir Curassoa.

Elixir Digestivum Compositum.

Elixir Gentiana Glycerinatam.

Elixir Taraxaci Compositum

Elixir Viburni Opuli Compositum.

Essentia Pepsini.

Glyceritum Pepsini.

Liquor Auri et Arseni Bromidi.

Liquor Ferri Peptonati cum Marcano.

Liquor Hypophosphitum Compositus.

Liquor Seriparus.

Liquor Zinci et Alumini Compositus.

Liquor Zinci et Ferri Compositus.

Magma Magnesiae.

Pulvis Antisepticus.

Unguentum Resorcini Compositum.

Unguentum Sulphuris Compositum.

PROPRIETARIES.

Various patent corn solvents ...

Blackberry Cordials (liquor dealers)

Anodyne and Soothing Cordials and Syrups for infants)

Various Celery Compounds

Colic and Diarrhoea Mixtures ..

Curacoa Cordial.....

Digestive elixirs including Lactopeptine and Peptenzyme).

Gray's Glycerin Tonic Compound

Various Stomach Bitters

Hayden's Viburnum and Schlott-

becks

Mixture of Helomias Co. Sch.

Proprietary Essence of Pepsin...

Glycerole of Pepsin

Arsenauro

Pepto-mangan compounds

Hypophosphite Compounds free from sugar

Liquid Rennet Compounds

Platts and other Chlorides

Milk of Magnesia preparations ..

Various Antiseptic Powders

Resinol Ointment

Various Itch Ointments

ALUMNI REPORT

**PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
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EDITORIALS

Our readers will be glad to know that at this date the prospects for the new class are good, better than at this time last year. We are pleased to learn that quite a number of the P. C. P. alumni have shown their love for their "Alma Mater" in the practical way of sending students to her halls. This is not only a favor to the student sent, because it insures him the best pharmaceutical education obtainable, but it also reflexly benefits the one who sends, for the more widely the P. C. P. disseminates knowledge and influence, the greater its reputation, and the more valuable to each graduate becomes the diploma which has been granted him. We may be pardoned if we at times infer, that many of our graduates think that the P. C. P., has acquired such a momentum, that the days when it had to struggle for an existence have been left far behind, that they need not concern themselves about her future, for that is assured.

This is not so, the College has indeed successfully, survived its youthful struggles and has abundantly proved its right to live, but it still needs friends, students, money; the greater the institution the greater its needs. Such institutions as "Yale," "Harvard," "Princeton," whose incomes run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, are continually calling for increased endowment, and what is more, they get it. Why should the P. C. P. be an exception to this universal rule?

Our College

Professor Remington has returned in safety from his "Pacific Coast" trip, looking robust and hearty. We would infer from what we have heard him say about it, that he had "the time of his life."

Married. On January 15th, '07, at the First Moravian parsonage, by the Rev. T. W. Shields; Abraham H. Stacks and Miss Juliet E. Greenawalt, both of York, Pa., Dr. Stacks was a member of the Class of 1900.

An interesting letter has been received from A. G. Wegner Ph. G. '94, who is now located at 1934 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill. Since leaving the College (of which he speaks in fond terms) he has had more than the ordinary average experience, some of it of quite a sorrowful nature as last year he lost his wife and since then he has had to send his baby daughter home to Germany with his mother. Business is fair in his present location.

Harry Coombs, '04, has changed his address to 6 Oxford St., Salt Lake City, Utah. He is employed at Schramm's Pharmacy.

L. S. Corson, Class of '93, has graduated in medicine and is now located at 1526 Tioga St. For the past four years he has been teaching pharmacognosy at the Temple College and expects to continue the work.

Swain T. Godfrey, P. D. Class of '97, has removed from Atlantic City to Hammonton, N. J., where he has opened a drug store of his own.

Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.

In a little note received from Walter E. Dittmeyer, P. D. Class of '04, he says: "I receive the Alumni Report with as much pleasure as I did my home paper when in Philadelphia." Mr. Dittmeyer will be remembered as one of the honor men of his class.

Washington, N. J., July 26th, 1907.

Dear Doctor:—I received the Alumni Report this P. M., and I assure you it was read with the same interest as previous issues, which are always looked for and read with interest. I thought while looking over the journal, what has become of the members of the class of '92; where are some of my cherished and beloved student friends who used to make the old college walls ring with their merry voices, and rushes, and who could say Mela Luca Luca Dendron with great expression when they wished to express their disapproval in the Materia Medica Quiz.

Where is Nichols, White, and many more of the boys that we well remember? I have been in this town for 10 years, and have a drug store, and practice medicine. I devote all of my time to my practice, and have the store under efficient management. I regard my teaching and training at the P. C. P. of vast importance in my professional work, and I always have a kindly interest in the affairs of my Alma Mater.

Wishing you a long and useful life, I remain,

Yours respectfully, and Fraternally,

CHAS. MORGAN WILLIAMS, Phg. M. D.,

P. C. P. '92; Jeff. '97.

The Editor prints the following notice with some reluctance on account of its personal character and only does so at the request of others. It is taken from the columns of the Pharmaceutical Era of July 4th, '07.

The election of Dr. Clement B. Lowe, of Philadelphia, as president of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association at the recent annual convention at Bedford Springs, has met with the general approval of the medical and pharmaceutical professions throughout Pennsylvania. Dr. Lowe, since 1885, has been connected with the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, occupying the chair of materia medica there at the present time. He has been active in pharmaceutical work, not only in this city and State, but in the country as well, and has always been an exponent of work from the standpoint of organization. Since his connection with the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, he has been chairman of many important committees, and during his membership in the State and American Pharmaceutical Associations he has been equally active as an officer and in committee. Dr. Lowe is a native of New Jersey, but has been a resident of Philadelphia since he was a boy. After graduating from Bucknell University he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, completing his studies there in 1884. His medical education he received at Jefferson College, in Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1887.

He is at present proprietor of Pelham Pharmacy, and, besides being president of the Bucknell University Club of the Quaker City, is a member of numerous professional organizations. Under his leadership the ensuing year promises to be a most successful one for the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

"During the next year," said Dr. Lowe, a few days ago, "I am going to make a strong effort to reclaim many of those pharmacists whose interest and membership in the organization have lapsed during the past few years. There are hundreds of pharmacists in the State who should be active members, and it will be my aim to get them in. That was one reason for my recommending that Paxinosa Inn, at Easton, be the next meeting place. Bedford Springs is a beautiful spot, and there is every facility there for a successful meeting, but then it is a little out of the way and some expense is entailed in getting there. Paxinosa Inn, I believe, will have advantages in that respect, which will help to make the 1908 meeting a record-breaker. One of the matters which should receive the united support of the association members, and one which I propose to work on during the ensuing year, is the framing of an amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. I think the way that law has worked out has been in direct opposition to the original intention. Instead of being a benefit to the little man, as was intended, it has worked against him. It is a hardship to the retailer. It should be amended, and we should do all that we can to bring it about. Other legislative matters should also receive attention in this State, but as we have no session of the legislature in my term, it is rather early to talk about them."

It is needless to say that Professor Lowe will have the hearty support of the membership in his efforts.

The picnic at Belmont Mansion in Fairmount Park, Friday afternoon, June 28th, of the Women's Organization of the N. A. R. D. was a very enjoyable affair, between three and four hundred being present. One hundred and sixty five gentlemen sat down to the first table, the ladies waiting upon them, the gentlemen afterwards returning the compliment. In the course of the afternoon games of base-ball were played by the gentlemen present, how they felt on the morrow is another question. Mrs. Wm. E. Lee was chief cook and bottle washer in two senses, for besides being at the head of the organization she presided over the caldron in which the coffee was made, probably that accounts for its excellent quality.

FIRST ANNUAL OUTING OF THE W. O. N. A. R. D.

Quite a good representation of members of the W. O. N. A. R. D. and their families participated in an outing to Willow Grove on Friday, July 26th. Unfortunately the weather conditions were unfavorable early in the day which undoubtedly deterred many more from taking part.

The beaming countenances and expressions of satisfaction of those present, left no doubt as to the complete success of the affair. Mr. Kraus brought joy to the hearts of many by his generous entertainment of the party on the "Mountain Scenic Railway." All the diversions were liberally patronized but the greatest merriment was called forth in "Mirror Maze" where for a few moments those of superfluous adipose tissue could regard themselves as Sylphs and the lean ones see themselves in the much coveted plump proportions. Some regret was expressed that one of the "Buds" of the W. O. N. A. R. D., Mr. Blair, was not with this hilarious party, but he joined us later and together with the other "Bud", Mr. Strunk, shed the usual radiance by their presence.

At the delightful dinner which followed and which was so creditably arranged by the "little General," Mrs. William E. Lee, it was unanimously conceded to be most superior as to the quality and service, and all present visibly enjoyed the delectable menu for which the prolonged and hearty laughter occasioned by the visit to the "Mirror Maze" may claim the honor of whetting the appetites.

During dinner, a charming letter from Mrs. Wallace was read by Mr. Thomas H. Potts, and heartily applauded by all assembled.

Subsequently the party after hearing the music repaired to the "Mid Way" to still further enjoy the attractions offered until the hour when all wended their footsteps homeward expressing themselves well pleased with the day's enjoyment.

Due to short notice, Mr. Victor Herbert was unable to compose a March which was to have been dedicated to Chapter No. 6, W. O. N. A. R. D., entitled "On to Chicago," but it is to be hoped that the harmony which would have prevailed in this composition could only have been surpassed by that which has until now existed among us, and that our watchword will continue to be unity and concord.

Dr. Arthur Hitchens, Director of the Antitoxin and Vaccine Laboratories of the H. K. Mulford Company is in London, engaged with Professor E. A. Wright in the study of Opsonins and Vaccine Therapy.

Flotsam and Jetsam

ADDITIONAL LABORATORIES of the H. K. MULFORD COMPANY.

It is a pleasure to note the growth of the H. K. Mulford Company, as shown by the additional laboratories recently purchased by the Company, at Eleventh and Catharine Streets, Philadelphia.

These buildings are being used in connection with their present extensive Thirteenth Street Laboratories. In the above group of buildings will be located the crude drug department, their milling and grinding, also the manufacturing of standardized fluid, solid, and powdered extracts, tinctures, and of certain synthetic products to which this Company is devoting considerable attention.

The facilities for standardization and assay and the additional equipments of the Research Laboratories in their Thirteenth Street Laboratories, together with the laboratory for the physiological testing of drugs at Glenolden, have been materially increased and strengthened.

All these increased facilities and additional equipment and the services of skilled experts in every department make for a higher degree of excellence and signify that the "Mulford label" can be relied upon with confidence.

The progress of this Company is due to their straightforward policy and business enterprise. From the establishment of this house the quality of their preparations met with immediate recognition from the medical and pharmaceutical professions and has resulted in a rapidly increasing demand for their products, the concern at the present time ranking as one of the largest and most successful business houses in its line; their growth and development is an interesting study in the progress of manufacturing pharmacy.

ICHTHYOL.

Ichthyol maintains its position in spite of the increased competition caused by the introduction of substitutes during the past year. Extensive scientific researches, both chemical (Thal, Luders) and therapeutic (Schwarzenbach, Goldman, Hirschkrone, Brodsky), have demonstrated that the substitutes are not equivalent to ichthyol in action or composition. Moreover, in the United States, where it was at-

tempted to pass the ichthyol substitutes under the tariff as being identical with ichthyol, the Board of General Appraisers decided that these substitutes differed from ichthyol in many respects, and could therefore not be passed as ichthyol. It would be advisable therefore to avoid any claim that the so-called substitutes are identical with ichthyol.—*Gehe's Handels-Bericht*, 1907.

THIRD YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY

MARCH 4, 1907

A

1. Give an example of a saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon and of an unsaturated hydrocarbon, using structural formulas. 2. Give an example of an isocyclic hydrocarbon and of a heterocyclic hydrocarbon, also using structural formulas. 3. Give the general formula for the terpenes, and state how they may be distinguished from other classes of hydrocarbons.

B

1. Write the formulas for benzene-monosulphonic acid and benzene-disulphonic acid respectively. 2. What official compounds are formed by the fusion of these substances respectively with caustic alkali? 3. Write the structural formula of Sodii Phenol, sulphonate U. S. P.

C

1. Show by reactions the several steps in the formation of Acetphenetidin U. S. P., starting with benzene. 2. Write the structural formula of Vanillinum U. S. P., and state from what source and by what reactions it is made synthetically. 3. Show by formulas the relationship between gallic acid and pyrogallol.

D

1. Give an example of an aromatic alcohol, an aromatic aldehyde, an aromatic acid, a phenol-aldehyde and a phenol-acid. 2. Give the name and structural formula of a dibasic aromatic acid. 3. Write the formula of tri-phenyl-methane. What technical importance has it?

E

1. Show by graphic formulas the difference between A-naphthol and B-naphthol. 2. What is the chemical name of alizarine? Whence is it obtained in nature and how is it made artificially? 3. Write the structural formulas of pyridine and quinoline.

CHEMISTRY SPECIMENS.

1. Ether.
2. Amylum.
3. Saccharum Lactis.
4. Acidum Benzoicum.
5. Potassii Ferrocyanidum.
6. Acidum Gallicum.
7. Potassii et Sodii Tartras.
8. Acidum Citricum.
9. Plumbi Acetas.
10. Glycerinum.

THIRD YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION.**COMMITTEE**

(Regular Course)

March 15, 1907.

A**GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT SALTS.**

1. Define a granular effervescent salt.
2. Give a brief general description of a process of preparation of this class of products.
3. Name the official granular effervescent salts and give the percentage of the active medicinal ingredient in each one.

B**SHOW ALL FIGURES IN OBTAINING YOUR ANSWER ON THIS PAGE**

One pound avoirdupois of granular opium, assaying 18.5 per cent. is to be used in preparing Tinctura Opii Deodorati, U. S. P. How many cubic centimeters can be produced from it?

C

Give the official English names of the drugs obtained from the following:

1. Humulus Lupulus.
2. Exogonium Purga.
3. Pterocarpus Marsupium.
4. Linum usitatissimum.
5. Barosma betulina.
6. Thea sinensis or Coffea arabica.
7. Citrus vulgaris.
8. Jateorhiza palmata.
9. Cantharis vesicatoria.
10. Phryseter macrocephalus.

D

TANNIC ACID

1. From what drug is tannic acid made commercially?
2. Give the botanical origin of the drug and its habitat.
3. How much tannic acid does it contain?
4. What solvent is used in exhausting the drug in making tannic acid?
5. What causes the characteristic porous appearance of masses of annic acid?
6. Why is glycerin superior to water for making a permanent solution of tannic acid?
7. Name three tests for distinguishing tannic acid from gallic acid

E

What commercial names are used for the following official substances?

1. Acetphenetidinum.
2. Benzaldehydum.
3. Benzosulphinidum.
4. Chloralformanidum.
5. Guaiacolis Carbonas.
6. Hexamethylenamina.
7. Methylthioninæ Hydrochloridum.
8. Sulphonethylmethanum.
9. Sulphonmethanum.
10. Thymolis Iodidum.

F

MISTURA FERRI ET AMMONII ACETATIS

1. What is the English official name of this preparation?
2. What are its constituents?
3. In what objectionable manner would an alkaline condition of an important constituent solution affect the finished product?

G

DIGITALIS

1. Give the botanical source of digitalis and name the important restrictions of the pharmacopœial definition regarding the collection of the drug.
2. Name the important active principles that are found in digitalis and are used medicinally.
3. Which of these principles represents the activity of the infusion of digitalis, and why?
4. Describe the process of making the infusion, stating the constituents and the reason for the special manipulation directed by the Pharmacopœia.

H
CRESOL

1. What is the definition of official cresol?
2. Describe it.
3. What ensues when cresol is mixed with glycerin and in what manner does it differ from phenol in this respect?
4. Give the official name of a solution of cresol in a linseed oil soap.
5. State briefly the advantages of this preparation over those made with rosin soaps.
6. What is the percentage of cresol in the U. S. P. product?

J

1. Explain the differences between gravimetric and volumetric methods of quantitative analysis.
2. What decided advantage have the latter methods over the former?
3. How are volumetric solutions classified according to the quality or kind of work accomplished?
4. Arrange the following volumetric solutions according to your classification and state the most suitable indicator for each:
(a) Potassium sulphocyanate; (b) potassium permanganate; (c) sodium hydroxide; (d) iodine; (e) sodium chloride; (f) sodium thiosulphate; (g) bromine; (h) sulphuric acid; (i) potassium dichromate; (k) silver nitrate.
5. What is the difference, and illustrate by two examples each, between a direct and a residual titration?

K

How would you prepare the following prescription? State what difficulties you might encounter, and how you would avoid them.

R. Ergotin.
Plumbi Acetat.
Acid. Tannic. aa ʒss
Ol. Theobrom. q. s.
Ft. suppos. No. vi.

THIRD YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION.

May 2, 1907.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

A

GRAVIMETRIC. Describe the determination of barium and of chlorine in barium chloride, giving the conditions of precipitation, drying and preparation of the precipitate for weighing and the proportions for the calculations.

B

VOLUMETRIC. 1. Explain the differences between gravimetric and volumetric methods of analysis and state the advantages of the latter methods. 2. What is an indicator? 3. State the applicability and behaviour of the following indicators: (a) Phenolphthalein. (b) Potassium chromate. (c) Starch. (d) Ferric ammonium sulphate. (e) Methyl orange. 4. How are volumetric solutions classified according to the quality or kind of work accomplished? 5. Arrange the following volumetric solutions according to your classification and state the most suitable indicator for each: (a) Potassium sulphocyanate. (b) Potassium permanganate. (c) Sodium hydroxide. (d) Iodine. (e) Sodium Chloride. (f) Sodium thiosulphate. (g) Bromine. (h) Potassium dichromate. (i) Sulphuric acid. (k) Silver nitrate.

C

GASOMETRIC. 1. What are the usual standard conditions for expressing volumes of gases? 2. In what respect does the U. S. P. standard differ? 3. For which official substances are gasometric assays prescribed? 4. If one liter of hydrogen weighs 0.0867 Gm. at 10°C. , what will one liter weigh at 0°C. and at 25°C. ?

D

URINALYSIS. How would you determine quantitatively (1) albumen, (2) dextrose, (3) chlorides, and (4) urea?

E

ALKALOIDAL ASSAYS. 1. Give a classification of the official assay processes and illustrate by the processes for the following drugs: (a) nux vomica, (b) opium, (c) belladonna, (d) ipecac, (e) guarana, and (f) cinchona. 2. Name the operations, in each of the above assays, which have for their object the purification of the alkaloids, and state why they are necessary.

F

OILS, FATS AND WAXES. 1. Name the important determinations to be made in the examination of these classes and state the reasons for this importance. 2. How could you detect the presence of (a) mineral oil in linseed oil, (b) cottonseed oil in linseed oil, (c) sesame oil in olive oil, (d) foreign fats in butter, and (e) rosin in beeswax?

G

CALCULATIONS. Use the following atomic weights: Ag, 108; As, 75; Ba, 137; C, 12; Cl, 35.5; Cr, 52.5; H, 1; I, 127; Mg, 24; K, 39; N, 14; Na, 23; O, 16; P, 31; S, 32.

1. In an analysis 0.3107 Gm. of barium sulphate and 0.148 Gm. of magnesium pyrophosphate were obtained; how much crystallized magnesium sulphate is indicated?

2. 50 Cc. decinormal potassium dichromate V. S., after the addition of the accessory reagents required 45 Cc., sodium thiosulphate V. S.; what is the factor of the latter V. S.?

3. 5 Cc. of Tincture of Iodine require 22 Cc. of the above sodium thiosulphate V. S.; does this tincture conform to the U. S. P. requirement?

4. 0.125 Gm. of olive oil with 25 Cc. Huebl's reagent requires 20.6 Cc., and the blank test requires 40 Cc., of the above sodium thiosulphate V. S.; does the iodine figure indicate a pure olive oil?

5. 0.1 Gm. of arsenous oxide, in the presence of sodium bicarbonate, requires 20 Cc. decinormal iodine V. S.; what is the percentage purity of the arsenous oxide?

THE EIGHTIETH EXAMINATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PHARMACY BOARD.

QUESTIONS

A.—Criticise the following prescription, translate its weight and measures into the metric system and state how you would dispense the same and why:

R. Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. v.
 Ammonii Carbonatis, gr. xx.
 Syrupi Scillæ, f 3ss.
 Syrupi Pruni Virgin, f 3 ij.
 Mds. A teaspoonful as directed.

B.—Criticise the following prescription, state what kind of a looking mixture it will make and why, and how it should be dispensed:

R. Quininæ Sulphatis, gr. xx.
 Acidi Sulphurici Dilut, min. xx.
 Sodii Salicylatis, 3 j.
 Syrupi Tolu, f 3 j.
 Aquæ Distillatæ, q. s. ad., f 3 iij.
 Mds. Teaspoonful every three hours.

C.—Criticise the following prescription, and state how it should be dispensed; in the dispensing directions, what does d. t. d. mean:

R. Strychininæ Sulphatis, gr. ss.
 Quininæ Sulphatis, gr. j.
 Ferri Redact, gr. ij.
 M. ft. pilulæ d. t. d. No. XX.
 Sig. One three times a day.

D.—Botany: (1) What part of the plant is the stem? (2) What are the branches? (3) What is the chief office of the stem or branch? (4) What does the embryo-stem or caulicle first

do in order to establish itself? (5) What is this process called? (6) The development in the opposite direction is called what? (7) Do all stems bear leaves or foliage? (8) What are leafless stems called? (9) How and where do they grow? (10) If they do not bear leaves, what do they bear?

E.—Botany: What is meant by the following terms, when used to describe the characteristics of stems above ground: (1) Herbaceous. (2) Suffrutescent. (3) Suffruticose, or Frutescent. (4) Fruticose. (5) Arborescent. (6) Arboreous. When the terms are applied to the directions of the growth, when otherwise than erect: (7) Diffse. (8) Declined. (9) Decumbent. (10) Scandent.

F.—Botany: (1) Mention the three distinct parts of a leaf. What is the meaning of the following terms when applied to the forms or shape of leaves: (2) Linear. (3) Lanceolate. (4) Elliptical. (5) Orbicular. (6) Sagittate. (7) Hastate. (8) Petate. When describing the margin or edge of the leaves: (9) Crenate. (10) Serrate.

G.—Write out the chemical formulas for the following drugs: (1) Camphora. (2) Chloralum Hydratum. (3) Cresol. (4) Guaiacol. (5) Potassii Nitrates. Write out the names of the chemicals represented by their chemical formulas as follows: (6) KI_4 . (7) $KMnO$. (8) MgO . (9) $Fe Co_2$. (10) $Zn Br_2$.

H.—Calcium Oxide: (1) Give the official Latin name for Calcium Oxide. (2) Give the common name or synonym. (3) Give the chemical formula and atomic weight. (4) How is it made? (5) What percentage of the pure Calcium Oxide should the official product contain? (6) What chemical change takes place when exposed to the air? (7) What is its solubility in water at the temperature of $25^\circ C$. ($77^\circ F$.) and in boiling water? (8) Name the official liquid preparations of Calcium Oxide. (9) Name the two official solid compounds. (10) Name the six official salts of Calcium.

I.—Citric Acid: (1) Give the botanical name of the plant from whose fruit it is made. (2) Give its chemical formula and atomic weight. (3) How is it made? (4) Give rational of process in symbols. (5) Give a test of identity. (6) How may the presence of Oxalic Acid be detected? (7) How more than one per centum of Tartaric Acid? (8) Name an official salt made with Citric Acid and an alkaline earth. (9) If a solution of Citric Acid produces an effervescence when mixed with a saturated solution of Sodium Hypophosphite, what impurity is indicated in this salt? (10) If Citric Acid is added to a solu-

tion of Potassium Iodide and it produces a yellow color, which becomes blue on the addition of starch, what impurity is indicated in the Potassium Iodide?

K.—Syrup of Ferrous Iodide:

R.	Iron Wire,.....	12.5 Gm.
	Iodine,	41.5 Gm.
	Dilute Hypophosphorous Acid,	20.0 Cc.
	Sugar,	600.0 Gm.
	Distilled Water, q. s. to make.....	1000 Gm.

Introduce the Iron into a flask, add 150 Cc. of water, then introduce the Iodine and shake occasionally, check the reaction if necessary by the addition of cold water; when the solution has acquired a greenish color, boil it and add 50 Gm. of Sugar; when dissolved, filter into the remainder of the Sugar and add q. s. of water to weight 1,000 Gm. The above is the formula for making Syrup of Ferrous Iodide, U. S. S. Ph.: (1) What chemical change takes place when the Iron, Iodine and water are mixed? (2) Why is it desirable to retard the reaction with cold water? (3) Why is the solution boiled after it has acquired a greenish color? (4) Why are 50 Gm. of sugar added to the solution before filtering? (5) The process calls for 1000 Gms. of finished product; if you should make the finished product measure 1000 Cc., what would be the difference in strength? (6) Why is Diluted Hypophosphorous Acid used in this product? (7) If iron wire costs 20 cents a pound, Iodine \$3.20 per pound, Diluted Hypophosphorous Acid 30 cents per pound, Sugar 6 cents a pound, what will one pound of the finished Syrup cost? (8) When purchasing the Syrup you pay 45 cents a pound, not counting your time, what will be the difference in the cost? (9) How would you detect the presence of free Iodine in the Syrup? (10) Give the Pharmacopœial dose.

L.—Acetone: (1) What is the official Latin name? (2) How is it prepared commercially? (3) Give its structural chemical name? (4) Give the chemical formula and atomic weight. (5) Describe it, giving color, odor and taste, as well as its miscibility with common solvent liquids. (6) How should it be kept? (7) Why was it introduced into the U. S. Ph.? (8) What official liquid preparation is made by distilling Acetone with water and Lime hypochlorite? (9) What strength Acetone is required for the purposes of the U. S. Ph.? (10) What is its specific gravity at 25° C. (77° F.) ?

M.—Aconite: (1) What is Aconite? (2) Name the plant and natural order or family of the plant yielding it. (3) How much Aconite should Aconite contain? (4) Describe Aconite. (5) What is the average dose of Aconite as given in the U. S. P.? (6) Give the U. S. P. process for making Tincture of Aconite. (7) What is the difference in the strength of the Tincture of Aconite made, according to the seventh and eighth revision of the U. S. P.? (8) Briefly describe the U. S. P. method of assaying Tincture of Aconite. (9) How much Aconitine should be obtained from 100 Cc. of the Tincture? (10) What is the average dose of the Tincture as given in the U. S. P.?

N.—Guaiacol: (1) What is Guaiacol? (2) Describe it. (3) What is the average dose? (4) What is Guaiacol Carbonate? (5) How is it prepared? (6) Describe it. (7) What effect do strong alkaline solutions have upon it? (8) How is the presence of Guaiacol detected? (9) Give its solubility in Alcohol, also in water. (10) What is the average dose of Guaiacol Carbonate as required by the U. S. P.?

O.—Oleoresins: (1) How are natural oleoresins obtained and of what do they consist? (2) State briefly how the official liquid preparations of the U. S. P. called oleoresins are made. (3) Give the official latin names of the official natural oleoresins. (4) Name five official oleoresins (liquid) and give the average dose of each. (5) What is the substance which usually deposits in the oleoresin of Aspidium? (6) What is the deposit often found in oleoresin of Cubebs? (7) What special directions are given in the Pharmacopœia in reference to those deposits, before dispensing oleoresins? (8) What are the reasons for the precautions noted under each of these oleoresins? (9) What are the medical properties of oleoresin of Aspidium, and how is it best administered? (10) Why does the Pharmacopœia direct that in making oleoresin of Capsicum, the drug be percolated until it yields a given measure of the percolate, while in all the others the drug is percolated until exhausted?

P.—Turpentine: (1) What is the so-called White Turpentine? (2) What is the co-called Spirits of Turpentine? (3) How is Oil of Turpentine made? (4) What is the average dose of Oil of Turpentine? (5) How is Terebene made? (6) Give the average dose of Terebene. (7) Give the medical properties of Terebene. (8) What is Balsam of Fir? (9) From what is it obtained? (10) Into what official preparation does it enter?

Q.—Cresol: (1) What is Cresol? (2) Give the test which will distinguish it from Phenol. (3) Give the test for absence of

Hydrocarbons. (4) What effect does light have upon it? (5) What is the pharmacopœial dose of Cresol? (6) How is Liquor Cresolis Compositus U. S. P. prepared? (7) How does its composition differ from Creolin? (8) What kind of a mixture does Cresolin Solution make with water? (9) What kind of a mixture does Creolin and water make? (10) What is Liquor Cresolis Compositus used for?

R.—(1) How many grains are in a troy ounce? (2) How many grains are in an avoirdupois ounce? (3) How many grains does a fluid ounce of water weigh? (4) How many drachms are contained in an avoirdupois ounce? (5) If a Physician should prescribe one ounce of a solid drug, how many grains does he expect to get? (6) If you should purchase one ounce of a solid drug, how many grains by weight do you get? (7) Argyrol costs \$1.50 per ounce, if it costs 25 per cent. to conduct your business how much must you charge for a drachm of this drug in order to have a net profit of 25 per centum? (8) How many grains of the above drug would you take to make 4 ounces of a ten per cent. solution, and how much would you charge for it? (9) How many five grain tablets are in an ounce of Cystogen? (10) If an ounce of these tablets cost \$1.10, how much will 20 of them cost?

S.—Acetic Acid: (1) There are three official Acetic Acids; give the unabbreviated latin name of each, and give the percentage of absolute acid contained in each. (2) Name the official vinegars giving the latin official name, and give their drug strength. (3) Name the two official Liquors containing Acetic Acid, and give the reason for their being freshly made each time. (4) What is Spirit of Mindererus and how is it made? (5) Name the official Acetates, and give the average dose of each.

T.—Opium: (1) What is Opium, from what is it obtained, and how? (2) What percentage of Morphine should the official crude product contain? (3) What is *Opii Pulvis* U. S. P., and what percentage of Morphine should it contain? (4) What is *Opium Deoderatum*, and how much Morphine should it contain? (5) What is *Opium Granulatum*, and what percentage of Morphine should it contain? (6) If a pound of powdered Opium containing 14 percentum of Morphine be mixed with one pound containing 12 percentum and one pound containing 10 percentum, what percentum of Morphine would the mixture contain? (7) Name some of the official preparations of Opium and give the drug strength of each. (8) What is Codeine? (9) From what

may it be made artificially? (10) What two salts of Codeine are official and what is their average dose?

U.—Benzoinum: (1) Give the botanical name and family of the plant which yields the official Benzoin. (2) From what countries is it derived? (3) How is it obtained? (4) To what class of substances does it belong? (5) Describe it as it is found in the pharmacies. (6) Name the official preparations made from it. (7) What valuable official chemical substance is obtained from it? (8) By what well known process is it obtained from crude drug? (9) Into what official preparation does this product enter? (10) Give another source from which a similar chemical product is obtained.

V.—Rhamnus: (1) What varieties are official? (2) Where do they grow and what part of the plant is official? (3) What specific directions are given about the age of the drug before being used? (4) Give the common name of the different varieties by which they are usually distinguished. (5) Name the official preparations made from the above drugs.

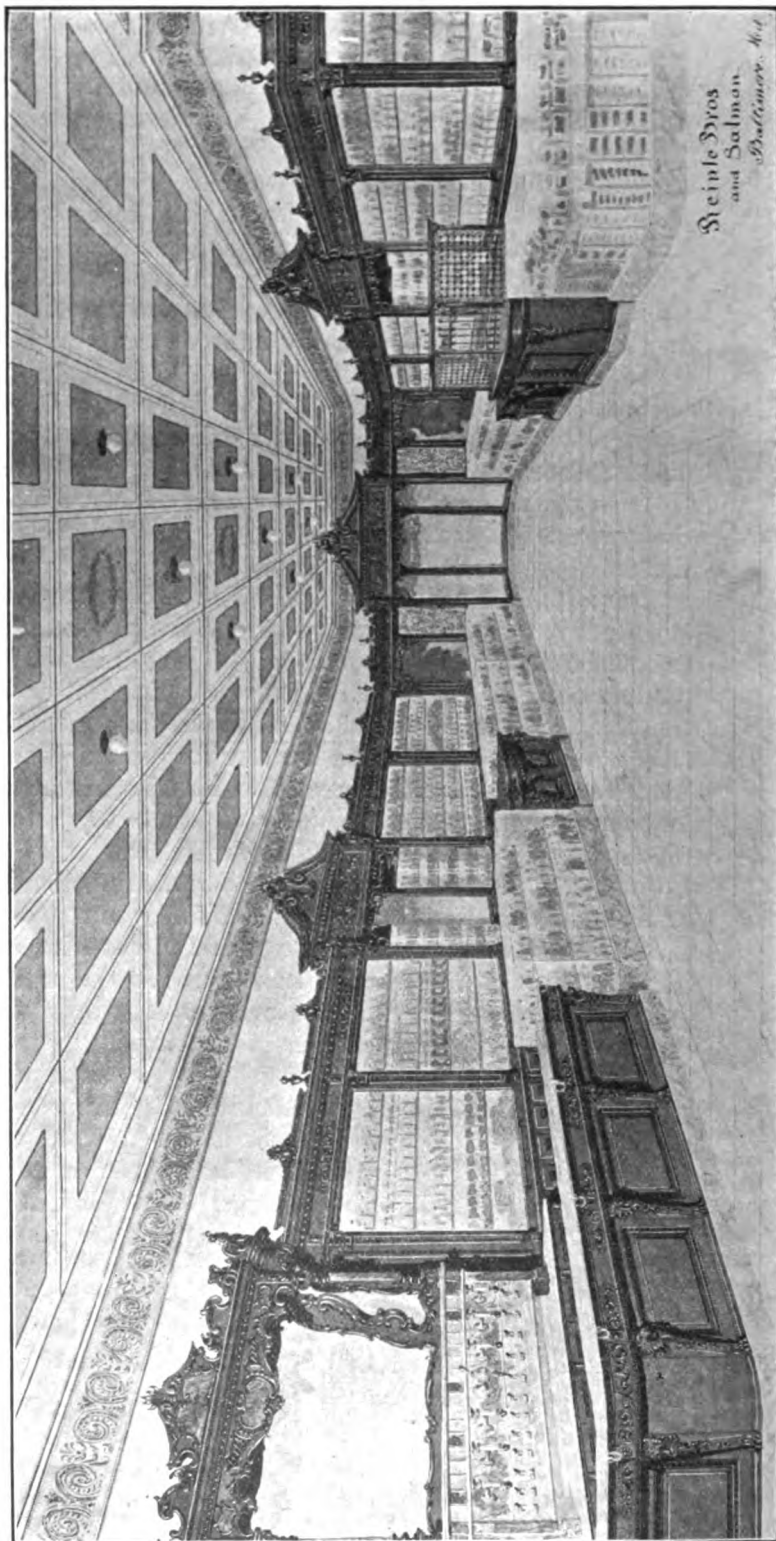
W.—Sassafras: (1) Give the botanical name of the plant, its habitat and family, yielding the drug. (2) What part of the plant is the official drug derived from? (3) Two additional important products of the plant are official, one a natural derivative of the plant, the other a product of distillation; give the official latin name of each. (4) Give the medical properties and uses of Sassafras. (5) Give the medical properties of the other two official products referred to.

X.—Strophanthus: (1) Give the name and character of the plant from which the official drug is derived. (2) What does the official drug consist of and to what family does it belong, also give its habitat? (3) Name the official preparation made from it. (4) What is Strophanthin and what is the average dose? (5) Give the medical properties and uses of Strophanthus.

Y.—Give the official latin names of each of the following drugs, and their average dose. (1) Bismuth Subgallate. (2) Citrated Caffeine. (3) Solution of Ammonium Acetate. (4) Solution of Magnesium Citrate. (5) Oil of Sweet Birch. (6) Oil of Amerian Wormseed. (7) Tincture of Digitalis. (8) Aromatic Tincture of Rhubarb. (9) Tincture of Ginger. (10) Wine of Ergot.

Z.—(1) Why is Morphine and Atropine often given together, although physiologically antagonistic? (2) Why should oils not be given as demulcents after phosphorous poisoning? (3) Why is Albumin a good antidote for poisoning by metallic salts? (4) Why are some specimens of *Coccus Cacti* black and others silver-grey? (5) Why are the Cochineal bugs called *Coccus Cacti*?

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Manufacturers of SHOW CASES AND DRUG STORE FIXTURES. Estimates and Special Designs submitted on Application

ALUMNI REPORT

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No. 9.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXPERIENCE AS A PRE-REQUISITE TO PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION

By CLEMENT B. LOWE, Ph. G., M.D.

Read before the Section on Education and Legislation at the New York Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Much has been said in recent years about the value and necessity of increased scholastic attainments by those who desire to enter our colleges of pharmacy. The writer is in sympathy with some standard of educational attainments which will certify to the standing of those who shall knock at the portals of our institutions of learning, because as a teacher he knows that a certain amount of learning is an absolutely essential pre-requisite on the part of those who receive instruction; by lack of it the student's power of comprehension is greatly limited and the vocabulary of the professor must also be made quite simple if he is to be understood. He is, however, not in favor of putting the intellectual bars so high that it would result in keeping all but a limited few out of the profession, and possibly the most of even this limited few who could surmount the intellectual barriers would have but little disposition to do so. They would probably say *cui bono* (what good), long hours, Sunday traffic and moderate profits are no inducement for me. I can find elsewhere a more profitable field for my life work. It seems to me that in our efforts to improve the intellectual standing of pharmacy we have put the intellectual cart before the commercial horse, or at least we have been trying to make him draw more than he had strength to. It would have been wiser before making such strenuous efforts to increase scholastic attainments to have waited until by means of the N. A. R. D., or by other economic processes conditions in pharmacy were more favorable.

The United States is finding it difficult at the present time to secure recruits for its army, rigid requirements for entrance, small pay, fatiguing work, the loss of the canteen, higher pay in the trades, all act as hindrances. The U. S. by legislative enactments can change the most of these conditions; law seems to be able to do but little for pharmacy, excepting to oppress it.

An educator of prominence who is a close observer of pharmaceutical conditions, said in my hearing, "Years ago young men believed

that the drug business was a profitable calling, you could sell water for 50 cents per pint, consequently many young men went into the business because they believed that their labors would be financially rewarded; in recent years there has been so much said about cut prices and the consequent financial demoralization of the business that they have been deterred from entering it, consequently there is a dearth of competent clerks, and from one end of the land to the other the cry goes up, "give us clerks, give us clerks." Do not let us as an association, advocate a further increase of intellectual standards until our country is able to measure up to those which we have, and by our country we do not mean a few states where conditions are somewhat favorable, but we mean our country as a whole.

We have wandered somewhat from our original intention in writing this article, our first thought was to try and impress upon our hearers the value and necessity of a pharmaceutical experience before taking up the study of pharmacy. Just here we would like to say, that we have not been among those who have decried "correspondence courses of pharmacy" for they have their value, which while not equal to attendance upon a veritable college of pharmacy where personal contact with the teaching staff counts for much, are much better than no course at all, and are a fine introduction to a course of pharmacy. We are acquainted with several students who were prize winners during their college courses on account of the instruction previously obtained by means of such courses. What we contend for, is the necessity, if one is to get full profit out of his college course, of obtaining some pharmaceutical experience before entering college. It seems to me that in the majority of cases this experience should be not less than one year and it would be better if it were two. If a professor has to lecture to raw pharmaceutical material, his instruction will be limited to the same extent that it would be if his pupils were deficient in an English education.

The writer was applied to some years ago by an apparently intelligent young man from North Carolina, who had unwisely come to college after an experience of only a few months in a country drug store, he was anxious to work without pay so that he might secure a pharmaceutical experience and thus better understand the lectures, which by reason of their fuller experience seemed perfectly plain to the rest. The writer also knows that those students who take a college course in which experience is not required, repeatedly express themselves as hampered in their studies by lack of a pharmaceutical experience. He has learned that those students who have studied physiology in the public schools (even as frequently taught) comprehend his lectures better than those who have had no previous instruction.

Our pharmaceutical boards consider store experience as an absolutely indispensable pre-requisite to examination, in fact, at the present time (excepting in Pennsylvania and New York) it is considered more important than college education, for a degree from a college of pharmacy is not a pre-requisite to an examination.

Neither of the pharmacy boards of the two states mentioned, dictate when that experience is to be obtained, whether before, during, or after the college course. To our mind it is better to have, as we have before indicated, part of the store experience precede the college course, the rest may be contemporaneous with it.

In talking the matter over with the dean of the department of pharmacy of one of our state universities, he said, "I do not see why a pharmacist cannot get his experience after graduation, the same as a lawyer or physician, it takes either of them several years to get the necessary experience and they don't amount to much in the mean time." The illustration, however, hardly holds good, especially in the case of the physician. At the present time an immense amount of experience is obtainable during a medical course by means of clinics, hospitals, etc., in fact, a student will not be passed in obstetrics unless he has himself conducted a number of obstetric cases. The fourth year in college is devoted almost entirely to clinical work, that is, bedside instruction.

In the magnificent hospital of Jefferson Medical College, recently opened in Philadelphia, there are no large class rooms, for there is no need of them, the class while under instruction being divided into small squads. The reason of the delay of a young physician in getting into practice is not because he has not had experience, but because it takes time for him to demonstrate the fact, confidence is a plant of slow growth. How many of the successful pharmacists present would want to put their business in the hands of a graduate of pharmacy, even if the law permitted it, if he were destitute of store experience. We contend that a young man who graduates in pharmacy without a store experience will never obtain the same thorough experience that he might have obtained previous to his graduation. He will find it difficult to get a satisfactory position in a drug store, he can't be treated as a boy, and be paid a boy's wages; yet, by lack of his experience he cannot get a registered position, certificate, or pay. He is neither fish nor fowl, and occupies an anomalous position. The facts are, that most of the departments of pharmacy in our state universities do not turn out pharmacists, but pharmaceutical chemists. A few years ago three graduates of an eastern college of pharmacy that requires store experience as a pre-requisite to graduation, went out to Denver, Col., after graduation. They had not been there a week before two of them obtained excellent positions in the best drug

stores in the city, the third was given charge of the best pharmaceutical laboratory in the state, what is still better is, that these positions are still held by them; these young men did not have to go around begging some one to give them a position in order that they might obtain the necessary experience, for they already had it and could convert it, plus their college course into fine salaries at once. The writer can hardly understand why the question of store experience should have been relegated to the past by quite a number of colleges unless it is more profitable for an institution not to require it; he was told by the dean of one institution that the doing away with the requirement of store experience in his own college was contrary to his best judgment, but they were compelled to keep pace with a rival and hence the action. The value of a thing is sometimes proven by the efforts which are made to imitate it. The dean of a department of pharmacy advocated the acquirement by the college of a line of druggists sundries so that the students (with no store experience) could learn something about them. A clerk in a good pharmacy would learn more about such a line in three months than he could in a college of pharmacy in three years. We would like to present a little different light of the subject. Last year at Indianapolis a prominent New York educator appeared before the executive committee of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and made a plea on behalf of certain pharmaceutical colleges of his state which found themselves unable to comply with the requirements of the conference as to laboratory hours, that they be given three years to reach the required standard; in the meantime, as one of these colleges required store experience before graduation, that the students of that college be given some credit for that store experience in lieu of the wanting laboratory hours. To my mind there was considerable fairness in the request and those colleges which require store experience as a pre-requisite to graduation should be given some credit for it, not perhaps hour for hour, but possibly two for one. The writer last winter employed a student whom he kept the most of the time at the prescription counter, as he had had a previous experience of seven years in a drug store situated in a large city of the state. It was said to him that the experience which he was getting, was more valuable compensation than the wages he was being paid, and he wisely recognized it. This experience practical and valuable as it was did not count for even a fraction of time of the required laboratory hours.

I am aware that those colleges which do not require store experience as a pre-requisite to graduation are said to base their action on the ground of being unable to certify to the character of the experience. It can be readily granted that there is a difference in store experience, just as there is a difference in high schools, one year in some high

schools being of much greater value than in some others, but any store experience is better than none. Excellent experience, however, can always be had if some care is taken by the embryo pharmacist or his parents to look into the matter; in every town there are always drug stores that have a reputation for giving their apprentices a fine opportunity, and conversely the reputation of these stores ought to give them an opportunity for selecting the better class of young men.

In conclusion I would say, that nothing that I have written is to be construed as in opposition to college education, it has been taken for granted that every wide-awake young man will both want it, and get it; I have simply tried to emphasize the value of some store experience as a pre-requisite to a pharmaceutical education, and the great advantage of acquiring the rest of the necessary store experience before graduation.

ELKS, LIKE EVERYBODY, LIKE POLITENESS.

Soda dispensers in Philadelphia were highly complimented by J. B. Hitt, a contractor of Dallas, Texas, who was one of the delegates to the recent Elks' convention in the Quaker City.

"I don't know whether it was because they wanted to treat us particularly well, or whether they had been trained to the minute," said Mr. Hitt, "but the men behind the soda counters in Philadelphia certainly seemed to be overflowing with politeness. It was as effervescent as the soda they put out. And it was not for the sake of tips, either. While one was sipping a cool soda or nibbling the salty crackers that they give with the soda, the dispenser would bend over anxiously and ask, "How is it, all right?" and then would go on with a happy smile to the next customer if the answer betokened satisfaction. If things were not entirely satisfactory, any suggestion would be eagerly accepted or any error rectified at once. There was no occasion for anyone to be dissatisfied. The tip seems to have had little to do with those neatly-dressed fellows; their sole object in this extra attention was to see that everything was all right."

HAD EXPERIENCE.

"Have you had any experience in the workings of the air brake?" asked the enthusiastic inventor of the choleric capitalist.

"No!" stormed the old man, "but I've had plenty of experience with the workings of the heir broke!"

ALUMNI REPORT

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EDITORIALS

The New York Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was a most interesting and important meeting. It was held at the Hotel Astor, Times Square, New York, September 27th. We shall try to give our readers our impression of it in our next issue.

Dr. Wm. J. M. Robinson, nee Rovhninsky (we are not sure of the spelling of the doctor's former cognomen, because the change was made before our acquaintance with him), editor of that free lance (?), the Critic and Guide, in the July number of his journal, bewails the membership of the pharmacists in the Section on Pharmacology of the American Medical Association, and is especially incensed at their action at the Atlantic City Meeting. He claims that there were two parties present, one consisting of pharmacists, the other of physicians and that the former outvoted the latter. He says, "The impression has gone abroad that this section is run by druggists and no self respecting physician will agree to belong to a section where he is obliged to play second fiddle to a druggist."

The editor (who is an M. D.) had the good fortune to be present at this meeting and consequently does not get his information second-hand. The trouble began when the nominating committee presented its list of nominees, Dr. Robinson doing all that he could to prevent the election of Dr. C. N. S. Halberg to the secretaryship. It is said that the secretary had been so unwise (?) as to turn down on several

occasions some of Dr. Robinson's papers as unsuitable for presentation before the section, this action being afterwards sustained by the executive committee. Dr. Robinson also did his utmost (although appealed to by some of his personal friends) to prevent the reading of Dr. H. W. Wiley's papers on "The Connection of 'M. D.' with Proprietary Remedies". Was the doctor afraid that the paper would tread on the toes of some of his advertisers (?). The facts are that the pharmaceutical members of this section were caught napping, the most of them being in attendance upon the exhibit of N. F. preparations at the association's exhibit at Young's Pier, the doctors in voting arranging themselves almost evenly on both sides, although it is rumored that there had been some wire pulling previously done by Dr. R.'s friends. To sum up the matter: the pharmaceutical members of the A. M. A., are comparatively few in number and can be "snowed under" any time the medical members shall so desire. The only reason why they were arrayed on one side was, that like Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr., and other eminent physicians present, they believed that side to be right and were unwilling to accept of Dr. Robinson's leadership. The doctor was not present to read his paper at the recent meeting of the A. Ph. A., at New York, did his conscience trouble him, was he afraid "to beard the lion in his den, the Douglass in his wrath." We can assure him, however, that while the members of the A. Ph. A., do not agree with him in some of the positions he takes, he would have been just as courteously treated as was Dr. McCormack, the organizer of the A. M. A., and possibly like the latter, he might have acquired some different ideas. Is it too much to hope that in the interval between now and the Chicago meeting of the A. M. A., he may acquire them?

We regret that Dr. C. Lewis Diehl, Class of '62, was unable to be present at the recent meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in New York. He started for that city and got as far as Philadelphia where he was taken sick with an attack of acute pharyngitis', as pneumonia was also feared he was removed to the German Hospital. Fortunately his case mended readily and the acute symptoms soon passed. Dr. Diehl has been the very efficient Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy for the A. Ph. A., for many years.

We are pleased to welcome to our exchange list the "Pacific Pharmacist," Professor W. M. Searby, Dean of the California College of Pharmacy is Editor in Chief, he is also the new president of the A. Ph. A., The journal is bright, wide-awake, and contains many articles of much interest; it is well worth its subscription price of \$1.50 per year. A number of extracts from it will be found in the present number.

Our Graduates

(In order to make this department of the REPORT as generally interesting as possible, the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy are requested to send items of information concerning graduates to the editor of the REPORT. By so doing they can keep in social touch with fellow graduates and renew their friendships of college days.)

A pleasant note has been received from A. B. Stewart, Class of '73, in which he refers to the old College days and the eminent men who were his instructors. He is located at Harrisburg, Pa.

John F. Pentz, '91, has sent us a specimen of *Helianthus Mollis* (Hairy Sunflower) which was found growing wild some three miles from Trenton, N. J., Mr. Pentz is located at 729 South Broad St., Trenton, with the Tidd Drug Company.

W. E. Weiss, '96, of Wheeling, W. Va., has sent us notice that a movement is on foot to organize a P. C. P. Club of the graduates in Ohio County and others adjoining. We wish the effort much success and we hope it will benefit both the originators and their "Alma Mater."

Mr. and Mrs. J. Price Ewing have the honour to announce the marriage of Miss Anna Catherine Ross to their brother Mr. George Van Gelder Heberton, on Wednesday the third of July, nineteen hundred and seven, Philadelphia.

Dr. Geo. Hulings Atkins, was married to Miss Estella M. Davis of Atlantic City, at that place on April 4, 1907. At home, 1302 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

Mr. William Fortune announces the marriage of his daughter Evelyn, to Mr. Eli Lilly, on Thursday, August the twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and seven, Indianapolis.

Dr. Lily, who was an honored member of the Class of '07, is a son of Josiah K. Lily, class of '82, and grandson of Eli Lily the founder of the celebrated pharmaceutical establishment bearing the name of Lily. We wish him much success in addition to his above good *fortune*.

G. F. Wagner, '04, has removed from Fifth & Diamond to Glenside, Pa.

G. F. Knowlton, '81, of Marshall & Knowlton, Manchester, N. H., has kindly sent \$2.00 for the Alumni Report for which he will kindly accept our thanks.

The editor has received a "photo" from Jersey City which contains no name and is not accompanied with any explanation. It is possible that the editor is slow in not recognizing the original, but the number passing through the P. C. P. each year is so large that it would be a great feat to remember them all; "Uncle Tommy", however, comes pretty near it.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH P. REMINGTON.

Professor Joseph P. Remington's visit to San Francisco and vicinity was greatly enjoyed by his old friends and pupils, who vied with each other in their efforts to show him attention. Immediately on his arrival in California he proceeded to the Yosemite Valley, intending to remain there two days. He stayed nine days, and could hardly tear himself away. On his return to San Francisco he was first taken for an automobile ride through the burnt and partly rehabilitated city, then through the Presidio Reservation and Golden Gate Park, stopping at the Affiliated Colleges to inspect the California College of Pharmacy. The next day a party of a dozen accompanied him over "the crookedest railroad in the world" to the summit of Mount Tamalpais, where the brilliant sunshine resting upon the fleecy masses of fog-cloud presented a scene of great beauty and grandeur. After partaking of luncheon, looking down upon the clouds, the party returned by way of Redwood Canyon to the city. The next day the Oakland pharmacists entertained him with a carriage drive over a wagon-road as crooked as the scenic railroad of Tamalpais, around the Piedmont and Claremont hills, stopping at Piedmont Park for luncheon. The day was perfect, the scenery beautiful, the ride delightful, and as for the stories, the betting on Remington and Leet was about even, with the odds slightly in favor of the Easterner.

In the evening he met a number of San Francisco druggists, by invitation of the Drug Clerks' Association, in their hall, 925 Golden Gate avenue. He gave them a half-hour's talk, touching on the work of the Revision Committee of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He spoke of the latter organization as the leading one in pharmacy in this country, and of the value it had been and still is to the pharmacist. He urged all present to become members, first of the State Pharmaceutical Society, and next of the national body.

This was necessary if they would be progressive pharmacists, and keep in touch with the leading men in their profession.

At the close of his remarks nine persons signed applications for admission to membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association. After a general hand-shaking the party broke up.

The following day, Saturday, the 13th, Professor Remington took leave of his friends in San Francisco, going direct to Los Angeles. In Southern California he will meet many of his former pupils, who are more numerous there than in Central California.

—*"The Pacific Pharmacist."*

PROFESSOR REMINGTON AT LOS ANGELES.

Professor Joseph P. Remington's visit to Los Angeles assumed the nature of an ovation. A number of his former pupils learned of his arrival, and quickly set about to entertain him royally. They gave him a banquet at the California Club, at which many of the principal druggists as well as other prominent gentlemen were present.

He spoke in terms of praise of this State. He said he came to California to obtain a little rest and did not herald his coming. But since he was discovered, it gave him great pleasure to meet so many of the representative druggists of that city. He spoke of the work of the American Pharmaceutical Association and his words bore such weight that at the close of the speaking, a motion was quickly carried to the effect that all present should sign applications for membership in the national association.

It is stated that thirty-four persons signed applications.

He praised California olive oil and wines, saying that they had made a name for themselves that is worth much commercially.

—*"The Pacific Pharmacist."*

Obituary

Died, on August 21, 1907, Verna G., wife of Clarence E. Donnelly, '99, aged 26 years, 10 months. Funeral services were held Saturday, August 24th, at 3 P. M., at the residence of her father-in-law, Hugh Donnelly, 312 Royden Street, Camden, N. J. Interment at Harleigh Cemetery.

Jonathan Ingham Watson, Class 1896, entered the drug business in 1889, and continued in it until the spring of 1905.

Mr. Watson matriculated at the P. C. P., in 1894 and graduated in 1896, taking the Robinson prize in Chemistry.

He was class president and one of the most popular and respected men in the class. In 1900 he purchased a store at the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Montgomery Avenue, which he was obliged to sell two years' ago on account of ill health. For the past two years he was unable to attend to business and for the past ten months was confined to his room and bed.

In 1902, he married Miss Marie Heintz, who, with a little daughter, survives him.

Norristown, Penna., July 29, 1907.

EDITOR ALUMNI REPORT,

I have just received word from the family, of the death of W. D. H. Smith, Honor man of Class of '02.

After graduating, Smith worked at Atlantic City, N. J., for a short time, and then seemed to lose his health, from there he went to Loomis Sanitarium, Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y., and while being treated, was in charge of the drug department.

Last February, in a manner which he could not explain, he fractured a rib, and has been confined to bed since the accident, and was removed to the House of Rest, New York City, where he still seemed to fail in health, and finally was removed to his home, Jonesboro, Penn., about ten days ago; was at home only about a week when the end came.

Smith was a zealous and ambitious worker and had many friends, who no doubt regret to learn of his death.

Yours very truly,

JOHN H. LEVERING, P. D., '02.

TOTS OBEY THE PURE FOOD LAW.

Several enterprising little girls on a prominent Philadelphia thoroughfare have opened a lemonade stand in the shade of the piazza. The drink they serve is in a large pitcher with sliced lemon, floating on the top. One of the small merchants whose father is a druggist, after a great deal of trouble had lettered the word "artificial" on a card and leaned it against the pitcher.

"What's that for?" inquired a customer, pointing to the sign.

"The Pure Food Law," replied the girls in chorus.

"But why do you label? Are not the lemons, water and sugar pure?" was the next inquiry.

"Yes, but you see the ice is artificial," responded these literal and honest youngsters.

DELAWARE'S FOUNTAIN TAX LAW IS OBNOXIOUS.

The sympathies of the public are now enlisted on the side of the owners in the State of Delaware, who under an old law are taxed \$25 for every soda fountain they operate. Determined to refuse to comply with the law, scores of proprietors have closed their fountains, and the result has been a storm of protests from the public. Very few owners have paid the tax, and there is a movement on foot to have the objectionable law repealed. In Milford all the fountains are closed but one, and the same condition exists at Rehoboth. The druggists and other business men who sell soda declare that their other licenses cover this department of their business, and a test case is promised during the fall sessions of the courts.

Flotsam and Jetsam

FEW ABLE TO PASS PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMS.

The last quarterly meeting of the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board of Pennsylvania for the examination of applicants for registration, was held at the Central High School building in Williamsport Tuesday, August 13, when twenty-three applicants appeared in the morning for examination in laboratory work, and fifty-three, including the above applicants, for pharmacists' certificates, appeared in the afternoon for examination in written work and specimens.

Members of the board present at the examination were Louis Emanuel, of Pittsburg; Lucius L. Walton, Williamsport; W. L. Cliffe, of Philadelphia; George D. Stroh, of West Pittston, and Charles T. George, of Harrisburg.

Of twenty-three applicants for pharmacists' certificates but five succeeded in passing a successful examination, and out of thirty applicants for registered qualified assistant pharmacists' certificates but eight succeeded in passing a satisfactory examination.

The next meeting of the board for the examination of applicants for registration will be held in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg College of Pharmacy, Pittsburg, both on Saturday, November 16. For blanks and necessary information apply to Charles T. George, secretary, Harrisburg.

The successful pharmacists are James Crisswell McAlister, Harrisburg; Percy A. Coles, Williamsport; George H. Copeland, Erie; Gustave H. Reiser, Pittsburg; Theodore Morgan, Philadelphia.

Those who became registered qualified assistant pharmacists are Harry H. Bender, Howard E. Gensler, both of Harrisburg; Maxwell Hopkins, of Williamsport; Charles Philip Sohn, Jr., of Allegheny; Max S. Hoechstetter, Pittsburg; John Albert Butler, Reedsville; Enos H. Southwick, Smethport; Herman H. Bram, Philadelphia.

ASK HIM TO DEVOUR A SUNDAE!

Bobby (to his sailor uncle)—Are you an old sea dog?

Sailor Uncle—Yes, that's what they call me.

Bobby—Well, then, let's hear you bark.

Farmer—No fishing on these grounds. Didn't ye see that sign?

Fisherman—Well, who is fishing on the grounds? The water is good enough for me.

The following interesting items are taken from the journal known as the "*Soda Fountain*."

BABY ELEPHANT VISITS QUALITY FOUNTAIN.

Quality and quantity mingled in an unusual manner recently when "Little Hip," a half-grown elephant paid a visit to the soda fountain in the Acker Quality Shop, Twelfth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. It will be an incident long remembered by Manager Mintzer and his score of young women dispensers, for it is doubtful if they ever had a more appreciative customer. He drank soda water just as fast as it could be prepared for him. "Little Hip" passes out programmes at a vaudeville theatre close to the Acker store, and is a great friend of the theatre patrons. When Manager Harry T. Jordan led the animal into the big store a few days ago there was a rush of fashionably-dressed men, women and children, and the sedate little elephant had the soda counters all to himself. Carefully distributing his ton of weight on a couple of the stools, he calmly sat down and waited. When Mr. Jordan suggested nectar, his guest nodded approval, and a couple of glasses were set before him. The way it disappeared made the spectators gasp, for the elephant just took up the glass with his trunk and tipped it into a cavern which appeared under his trunk that looked as though it just as readily would have accommodated a bucketful. It kept two young women busy drawing nectar until Mr. Jordan called a halt. But it was evident that "Little Hip" was far from satisfied, and when he looked around appealingly, several of the bolder of the spectators came up and offered to buy. And then came a few on the house, and it was only after "the baby" had stored away several gallons of drinkables that Mr. Jordan prevailed upon him to leave. At last accounts "Hip" was as lively as ever, an indication that good soda is as harmless to beast as it is to man.

REQUIRES ONLY 12 PERCENT. BUTTER FAT.

Commissioner Foust, of the Department of Dairy and Pure Food of Pennsylvania, is making strenuous efforts to improve the standard of foods and drinks sold in his jurisdiction, and the result has been that many unscrupulous dealers are either improving their stocks or are going out of business. His latest order is that regarding the ingredients of ice cream. Commissioner Foust decrees that only unskimmed or unwatered milk may be used, and that to be true to its name it must contain not less than 12 per cent. butter fat, together with sugar and pure fruit flavor. Eggs and a small amount of gelatin may be used.

THE EIGHTY-FIRST EXAMINATION.

PENNSYLVANIA PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINING BOARD QUESTIONS.

A.—State how much of each ingredient is contained in each pill of the following prescription, and how would you prepare it?

R—Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. iv.
 Ferri Sulph., gr. xxxii.
 Potassii Carb., gr. xvi.
 Sacch. Alb., gr. viii.
 Pulv. Tragacanth., gr. ii.
 Pulv. Althea, gr. ii.

Glycerin, aqua, q. s. ft. Mass et in Pill. No. xvi D.

B.—What reaction takes place in the following prescription? Would you dispense it?

R—Potassii Cyanidi, gr. vi.
 Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. ii.
 Acidi Citrici, 3 iss.
 Syrupi, q. s. ad f 3 viii.

Sig. A teaspoonful three times a day.

C.—Write English name of each ingredient, and the quantity of each in words.

R—Acidi Gallici, 3.5
 Spt. Vini Rect., 4.6
 Glycerinæ, 30.
 Aqua Camphoræ, q. s. ad. .. 300.

M. ft. Mistura.

D.—(1) What is Argol? (2) From what is it obtained? (3) How is it purified? (4) Give official name of the purified product. (5) Give limit of the natural impurity and test for the purified product. (6) Into what official powder does it enter? (7) Give official name of a commonly used double salt made from it. (8) Give dose and medical properties of this salt. (9) What acid is obtained from Argol? (10) Give chemical properties of this acid.

E.—(1) Give Latin name of Salicylic Acid. (2) From what is it commercially prepared? (3) From which volatile oils may it be prepared? (4) Name the two esters of Salicylic Acid which were official in the Pharmacopœia of 1890. (5) In what proportion is it soluble in water? (6) In alcohol? (7) In what doses is it usually given? (8) What are its medical properties attributed to? (9) Why is it so largely used in food products? (10) How may its presence in food be detected?

F.—(1) Give the official definition of Ergot. (2) What directions are given for its preservation? (3) Describe it briefly. (4) Name the official preparations of Ergot. (5) What percentage of fixed oils does Ergot contain? (6) How may the oil be removed from powdered Ergot? (7) Give name and process for making the most frequently used preparation of Ergot. (8) What is *Bonjeans Ergotin*? (9) What commercial variety of Ergot is considered the best? (10) What precautions should the pharmacist observe in the sale of Ergot or its preparation?

G.—(1) What is Iron? (2) What is Iron-by-Hydrogen? (3) What impurities is often contained in the latter? (4) Ferri Sulphas contains seven molecules of water of crystallization, Ferri Sulphas Exsiccatus contains three molecules; how much stronger is the latter? (5) How much water of crystallization is contained in Ferri Sulphas Granulatus? (6) How is it prepared? (7) What is Monsell's Solution? (8) For what is it used? (9) How may it be distinguished from Liq. Ferri Tersulphatus? (10) For what is the latter used?

H.—(1) Give the Latin official name of Cantharides. (2) Whence is it obtained? (3) To what do Cantharides owe their blistering properties? (4) Describe the physical properties of this substance. (5) How may it be obtained? (6) What effect have alkalies on it? (7) What is it believed to be chemically? (8) What is the most satisfactory test for it? (9) Mention the medicinal properties of Cantharides. (10) Name the official preparations.

I.—(1) Define Apocynum. (2) Name its synonyms. (3) Briefly describe it. (4) Give its medical properties. (5) Give dose and name of its official preparation.

K.—(1) Define Cannabis Indica. (2) Give its synonyms. (3) Briefly describe it. (4) Give its medical properties. (5) Name its official preparations.

L.—(1) What is Soap? (2) Give the Latin official name for White Castile Soap. (3) From what should it be made? (4) How would you detect animal fats in it? (5) Into what official preparation does it enter? (6) Give the Latin official name for Green Soap. (7) From what is it prepared? (8) Into what preparation does it enter? (9) Name the component parts of this preparation. (10) For what purpose is it used?

M.—(1) What are Resins? (2) What is the difference between a Balsamic Resin and a Resin? (3) Name the official Resins. (4) The official Balsamic Resins. (5) Name the official preparations into which the latter enter.

N.—(1) What are Gums? (2) What are Gum-Resins? (3) Give the unabbreviated Latin name of the official Gums. (4) What effect has water upon Gums? (5) What effect has water upon Gum-Resins?

O.—(1) Give the Latin official name of Myrrh. (2) From what is it obtained? (3) What does it contain? (4) What are its active constituents? (5) What is its best solvent? (6) For what can the undissolved part left after macerating Myrrh in alcohol be used? (7) Myrrh often contains admixtures of foreign gums, how would you distinguish between the true and the false? (8) What are the medical properties of Myrrh? (9) Give dose. (10) Name its official preparations.

P.—Jalap. (1) Give the natural order of this drug and state what other important drug belongs to the same natural order. (2) what is the character of the root (official part of the plant) and the character of the plant itself? (3) Name the official preparations made from this drug. (4) What menstruum is necessary to extract the medicinal properties of the drug? (5) Give the properties and uses as well as the dose of powdered Jalap.

Q.—(1) Give the Latin official name of Lard. (2) From what is it obtained? (3) How is it prepared? (4) Of what does Lard consist? (5) How would you detect the presence of starch as an adulterant? (6) How would you detect the presence of more than 5 per cent. of Cottonseed Fats? (7) From what is Lard Oil obtained? (8) How is it prepared? (9) What is its usual adulterant? (10) What is Lard Oil used for?

R.—Cold Cream. (1) Give the official Latin name for Cold Cream. (2) Give the formula or at least the ingredients for making it. (3) Why is Borax used in this ointment? (4) Why is Calomel or Yellow Oxide of Mercury incompatible with this ointment? (5) Why should the mortar be warmed before adding the ingredients in a melted condition? (a) Is it best to add the rose water hot or cold, and why? (b) How could you heat the rose water without dissipating the odor?

S.—Cotton. (1) What is Cotton and from what plant is it derived? (2) To what natural order does it belong and where does it grow? (3) What parts of the plant are official? (4) What is absorbent cotton and how is it made? (a) Give its Latin official name. (5) What is pyroxylin and how is it made? (a) What series of official preparations are made from it?

T.—Sarsaparilla. (1) Give the botanical names of the official varieties. (2) What is the character of the plant from which it is derived? (3) Give the names of the four best known varieties. (a) State which of them belongs to the mealy and which to the non mealy varieties. (b) State what part of the root is directed by the U. S. Pharmacopœia to be rejected. (4) What is the name of the active principle, give its effect on the human system. (5) Name the official preparations made from Sarsaparilla.

U.—Nutmeg. (1) Give the official Latin name of Nutmeg. (2) Describe it. (a) Give the name and character of the plant from which it is derived. (3) What external cause produces and develops the Nutmeg? (a) What commercial variety is considered the best? (b) What important acid is obtained from Nutmeg? (5) What official preparations are made from Nutmeg and what are they used for?

V.—Flaxseed. (1) Give the official Latin name for Flaxseed. (2) Name the plant yielding it. (3) What are the important constituents of Flaxseed? (4) Which of these make it more valuable for cataplasma than bread or grain meal? (3) What percentage of the oil should Flaxseed meal contain? (6) How would you ascertain the percentage of oil present in a sample of the meal. (7) How would you detect adulteration with oat meal or middlings? (8) How is Flaxseed oil obtained? (9) How would you detect the presence of non-drying oils? (10) In what official preparations is Flaxseed oil used?

W.—(1) What is Magnesium? (2) What is the official Magnesia? (3) What variety of Magnesium Carbonate is official? (4) What two varieties of Magnesium oxide are official? (5) Give the official Latin name of each. (6) How is each prepared? (7) How are they affected when exposed to air? (8) What effect have dilute acids on them? (9) Give dose of each. (10) What medical properties do they possess?

X.—(1) Describe Yellow Wax, state how it is obtained and give its melting point. (2) Describe White Wax, state how it is bleached and give its melting point. (3) Describe Japan Wax, state how it is obtained and give its melting point. (4) Describe Myrtle Wax, state how it is obtained and give its melting point. (5) Describe Paraffin Wax, state how and from what it is obtained and give its melting point. (6) Describe Stearic Acid, state from what it is obtained and give its melting point. (7) Describe Spermaceti, state what it is obtained from and give its melting point. (8) Describe Ceresin, how obtained and what it is generally used for. (9) What is Carnauba Wax, from what is it obtained and what is its melting point? (10) Describe Cocoa Butter, from what is it obtained and give its melting point.

Y.—Doses. Give the safe average dose for an adult of the following remedies: (1) Arsenous Acid. (2) Acidum Hydrocyanicum dilutum. (3) Aloin. (4) Apomorphine Hydrochlorate. (5) Argenti Nitras. (6) Atropina Sulphate. (7) Chloral Hydrate. (8) Codinae Sulphate. (9) Morphinae Hydrochlorate. (10) Strychninae Sulphate.

Z.—(1) Why is Potassium Iodide used in making Iodine Ointment? (2) Why is Potassium Hypophosphite still used in making Syrup of Hydriodic Acid? (3) Why is Litharge used in making Goulard's Extract? (4) Why is Red Saunders used in making Compound Spirit of Lavender? (5) Why is Nitric Acid used in making Liquor Ferri Chloridi? (6) Why is sugar used in making Griffith's Mixture?

- (7) Why is Potassium Carbonate used in making Blaud's Pills? (8) Why is Sodium Carbonate used in making Glycerine Suppositories? (9) Why is Ammonium Carbonate used in making Spirit Mindererus? (10) Why is Oleate of Mercury used in making Blue Ointment?

THE EFFECTS PRODUCED BY DRUGS

By THOMAS F. REILLY, M. S., M. D.

Professor of Applied Therapeutics in Fordham University

Drugs are substances used to counteract the effects of disease or to reinforce the tissues in their struggles to maintain their functions, when these are rendered abnormal. Some of them act on the organism only through their physical properties, as when a simple oil or powder is applied to a raw surface and promotes healing by protecting it from irritation.

The great majority of drugs act through their chemical affinity for certain forms of living matter. They form temporary chemical combinations with some forms of protoplasm and change the function of all cells which contain these forms. Just how drugs act was practically unknown until Schmeideberg, forty years ago, first approached the subject from a scientific standpoint. He was the first to put animal experimentation on a firm basis. Since then it has become the rule thoroly to test drugs on animals before they are given to human beings. This involves the most painstaking care and research, and much time and labor are spent in investigating all of the new drugs as well as many of the older agents of the *materia medica*. After the chemical actions and reactions, formulas and antidotes have been worked out, the new agent is ready for animal experimentation. First the animal is anesthetized or put to sleep and the drug administered. Aside from any humane reasons it is a *sine qua non* that this be done, because the influence of pain or suffering on the nervous system of any animal renders the physiological action of almost any agent valueless. In no first-class pharmacological laboratory is an animal subjected to torture, as antivivisectionists would have people believe. Half-baked experimenters might perhaps do so, but in no reputable institution would it be permitted. Careful tracings are made of the pulse and the effects of the drug on all of the functions of the body are studied. After hundreds of like experiments, with a view of determining accurately the poisonous as well as the therapeutic dose per pound weight of the animal, it is given into the hands of the clinicians attending large hospitals and there tried on those hitherto unsuccessful cases which, judging from the physiological action of the drug, would seem to need just such an agent. In this way many thousands of new agents have

been introduced, mostly in Germany, within the past decade. Most of them have proved valueless, but so many good and indispensable drugs have survived the careful scrutiny and disputation of competent observers that it has made the treatment of symptoms as well as of disease far easier than it was before.

The action of some drugs is direct, while that of others is indirect; for instance, mustard or sulphate of zinc, common emetics, produce vomiting by their direct irritating effect on the walls of the stomach, whereas apomorphine injected under the skin is carried through the blood to the vomiting center in the brain, and from there the message is sent out to produce vomiting, and this usually occurs within a few minutes after the injection.

Within the scope of this paper it is impossible briefly to more than outline the major actions of a few of the more commonly employed agents, and I shall only attempt to point out the general principles of drug action. If all drugs acted the same way in all individuals their administration would be an easy matter, but in from 5 to 10 per cent. of our patients there occurs an entirely different effect from that ordinarily observed. In some people morphine, instead of producing sleep, will induce violent delirium, and there are many other like idiosyncrasies. It is true that physicians can often tell when to fear these extraordinary effects, but this is not always the case. Light-complexioned people stand belladonna badly, while children relatively can take more arsenic than adults, and so on. Some drugs have a manifold action, that is, they effect various organs differently. Belladonna, or atropin, its active principle, which practically amounts to the same thing, is a good example of this action. In the first place, it checks secretion all over the body. It dries up discharges from all mucus membranes, but affects those of the nose and throat more than the other mucus surfaces. Hence its widespread and successful use in the early stages of catarrhal colds in the nose. Second, it relaxes spasm, and by so doing relieves pain; this is particularly so in the lining of the bowels and bladder. Hence it is indispensable in painful conditions of these organs; administered with purgatives it prevents griping, etc. Third, it dilates the pupil, makes examination of the eye a possibility and saves the eye from pain and destruction in iritis. Fourth, it indirectly stimulates the heart and respiration, in the latter instance doing just the reverse of morphine. For this reason it is an almost perfect antidote; the morphine kills by slowing the respiration and also causes the pupil to contract to a pin point.

Many fallacies as to the action of drugs are continually met with. There is probably no drug that has a wider popular use among the laity than quinine. All ailments and fevers are treated by it, and almost every one who contracts a cold takes as much as he or she can stand;

yet, with the exception of true malarial fever, a by no means common disease in Northern latitudes, it has very little value. It is true that in small doses it acts as a mild tonic for the nervous system, and that large doses do reduce fever for a short time, but it has not any specific effect on any disease other than true malarial fever.

Large doses in some individuals produce ringing in the ears, dizziness, rashes of various kinds, delirium and vomiting. These effects, like those of all drugs, are only transitory and soon pass off, but are often very disagreeable while they last.

Few people are apt to think of tea or coffee as a drug, yet a cup of tea or a cup of coffee contains three grains of caffeine, a drug acting markedly on the heart, kidneys and nervous system. The central nervous system, particularly the part associated with the psychical functions, is strongly stimulated, the ideas become clearer, fatigue and drowsiness disappear and thoughts often flow clearer. The capacity for physical exertion is generally augmented, and this has been thoroughly demonstrated in the late Russo-Japanese war. Kraepelin, who has investigated the subject from a psychological point, finds that tea and coffee facilitate the reception of sensory impressions and also the association of ideas, especially in fatigue, but the transformation of conceptions into actual movements is retarded. The effect on the acuteness of the senses has been demonstrated by the greater accuracy of touch under its influence. It increases the force and the number of the heart beats and increases the flow of urine. Some are particularly susceptible to the effects of caffeine. Large doses will produce effects in most people; these consist of wakefulness, palpitation, and irregularity of the heart, muscular twitching and other evidences of a disturbed nervous system. Digestive disorders are common in habitual users of these agents. Some of these digestive troubles are aggravated by the other bodies present, such as tannic acid, volatile oils, etc. Cream and milk generally taken with coffee and tea are responsible for a large part of these digestive disturbances.

The reason we do not notice these effects ordinarily is that our system has become accustomed to the drug and no appreciable effect is produced by ordinary doses. The results of excessive use of this agent are only transitory and pass off on its discontinuance.

Cocoa, the active principle of which chemically is closely related to tea or coffee, possesses few of these stimulating effects on the nervous system, although it affects the heart and kidneys much the same as tea or coffee. The digestive tract is less often affected by it than by either tea or coffee. Caffeine, like alcohol, seems to be distributed the world over. In South America quantities are consumed in the form of maté of Paraguay tea. In South Africa the kola nut supplies the natives with this agent; while a species of *ilex* found in Virginia and

Carolina furnishes the Appalache tea or coupon, formerly much employed by the negroes of the South for its stimulating effects. Cocaine bears no relationship to cocoa, as it is derived from an entirely different plant. It, like caffeine, stimulates the brain, and the ideas flow clearer, the patient becomes talkative, there is considerable mental exhilaration and the power to perform muscular exertion is very much increased. The natives of Peru and Bolivia have used it in the form of cocoa leaves for centuries to increase their power of endurance and resistance to fatigue. It likewise stimulates the heart and urinary flow. All of these effects are but transitory, and within an hour or so a corresponding depression sets in; so much so that it is often necessary for the subject to go to bed, and he is far more gloomy than before. Of course it is never administered for these stimulating effects, but is used almost entirely because of its power to temporarily paralyze the sensitive nerves, particularly those conveying impressions of pain and touch. This has revolutionized surgery and made it possible to perform all minor and many major operations painlessly. It acts as a block in the nerve, preventing any impressions going to the brain, much as a piece of glass or rubber would block a telegraph wire. On account of its widespread use in dentistry, affections of the eye, hay fever and the like during the past few years a great number of people have contracted the cocaine habit. This habit is far worse than the morphine habit, and is more easily acquired. It more quickly undermines the victim's health and strength. He loses appetite and suffers other digestive disturbances, followed by emaciation or gradual wasting. Sleeplessness and tremors are generally present, and in many cases the insane asylum is the terminus. Cocaine should never be used without direct supervision of a physician, as occasionally, even in small doses, it is a very dangerous drug and its habit-forming effects are more insidious than any other drug.

Opium, or its chief constituent, morphine, is without doubt, the greatest and most useful single drug that we possess. When given in small doses it produces a dreamy, restful feeling, quiets the heart, relieves all pain, if there be any, and finally induces sleep. Its action is on the brain itself, and all of the messages sent out from that central office are affected by it. If the dose be very great, which seldom happens, the pupils of the eyes are contracted almost to a pin point, the number of respirations slowly but surely diminish to one or two per minute, and finally death supervenes. In most people on the day following the administration of a moderate dose there is some nausea and vomiting, together with constipation, and frequently itching of the skin is complained of. As has been stated, in a few people delirium occurs instead of sleep, and the drug cannot be tolerated. Because of these untoward effects, and because of the frequency with

which the morphine habit is formed, physicians as a rule strive to substitute some other agent for morphine and resort to it only when nothing else will do. It is very rare for it to fail to relieve pain, and, after all, that is the first duty of the physician to our fellow men. The habit is formed usually in people possessing little of what is generally termed will power; they are the same people who easily take up the alcohol habit or any other addiction. In such people, suffering from any long continued painful illness, the habit is easily formed, and is seldom or never broken. The continuous use of soothing syrups, paregoric, etc., in early childhood seems to prepare a fit soil for the opium habit in later life if the occasion presents itself.

Many of the newer remedies relieve pain and induce sleep with few evil effects. About two decades ago it was accidentally discovered that some of the derivatives of coal tar possess pain-relieving properties. The first one of these had scarcely been placed on the market in the form of antipyrin before the Western world was in the throes of the first grip epidemic. This agent, crude as it was, afforded almost complete relief from the pains of that most distressing malady. Every one knows how long that disease has lasted, and in its train hundreds of thousands of morphine habitues would certainly have followed but for the discovery of these agents of the coal tar series. After the chemists discovered that the aniline ring (coal tar) of organic chemistry was the basis of an endless chain of therapeutic agents, they set to work substituting different organic bodies in the ring, continually improving on the previous one, so that hardly a week passes but that one or more new candidates derived from the coal tar series are offered for the trial to the profession. Sleep-producing drugs are, like these pain-relieving agents, also derived from the coal tar products, so that whereas for the relief of pain and production of sleep formerly the only drug of value was morphine, now we can generally substitute these safer agents. These synthetic compounds are not without some drawbacks; for instance, occasionally antipyrin produces an extensive rash. Large doses of antipyrin as well as acetanilid produce in some people a depression of the heart, evidenced by attacks of faintness, difficulty in breathing, palpitation and blueness of the skin, which attacks occasionally result fatally. In rare instances drug habits have been formed. The latter derivatives of these basic bodies have less and less of these evil effects, and we hope soon to be able to get rid of them entirely. The science of pharmacology is entirely new, and the wonderful achievements of the last two decades make it certain that it will produce yet more wonderful results in the future.

The great increase in the number of physical and electrical methods of treatment of disease during the past decade would naturally lead one to suppose that faith in the therapeutic results of drugs would be on

the wane. Yet it is safe to say that never before in the history of the race has the laity had greater confidence in the use of medicinal agents. The value of druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions, increased from \$6,659,797 in 1890 to \$23,192,789 in 1900, or nearly 300 per cent., while the increase in population for the same period was only 22 per cent. In 1895 the importation of cinchona bark, from which quinine is procured, was 2,699,730 pounds; in 1905 it was 4,251-169. The increased exportation of drugs from this country is almost proportionate to the above figures, thus showing that this faith in therapeutics is not limited to this country. That drugs do produce effects goes without saying. That these effects are beneficial when properly watched and gaged, our senses as well as scientific instruments attest; but the blind faith of the laity in a drug, simply because the label on the bottle says it is good for a dozen or more diseases, passes all comprehension. With two or three exceptions, drugs do not of themselves cure disease, but they make the cure of disease possible.

THE THEORY OF OPSONINS

By Albert Schneider, M. D. Ph. D.

The discovery of the theory of opsonins by A. E. Wright, of England, was made possible through the earlier investigations and discoveries pertaining to immunity, natural and acquired, phagocytosis toxins, antitoxins, Koch's tuberculin, etc. The discovery, wonderful as it is, is simply a growth, a development of the germ theory of disease. We shall outline the theory very briefly for the benefit of the readers of the *Pacific Pharmacist*.

It has been known for some time that the polynuclear leucocytes (white blood corpuscles) of the blood have the power of taking in and destroying microbes, but it was left to Wright and his students and assistants to demonstrate just why said corpuscles are enabled to do so. It was found that this power is not inherent in the corpuscles themselves, rather the corpuscles are enabled to take up and destroy various species of microbes due to a something which exists in the blood plasma. This something prepares the microbes to be engulfed or eaten by the leucocytes, and is called *opsonin*, from *opsono*, "I prepare the feast." Without the opsonin the white blood corpuscles cannot or do not devour or destroy the microbes, as has been demonstrated experimentally. This is the first great discovery. It was also found that the blood plasma contains many opsonins, each particular kind capable of influencing the white corpuscles for a particular species of microbe. Thus, one opsonin is active with *Staphylococcus pyogenus*, another with *Pneumococcus*, another with *Bacillus tuberculosis*,

etc. The pus opsonin is of no value in pneumonia, the tuberculosis opsonin is of no value in anthrax, etc. This is the second great discovery.

With these discoveries the next wonderful scientific feat was the determination of the *opsonic index*. This is done somewhat as follows, using one particular example as an illustration. White blood corpuscles are washed in a saline solution and mixed with normal blood plasma and an emulsion of living microbes, say *Staphylococcus pyogenus*, the specific cause of boils. This mixed material is now examined under the microscope, and it is determined how many microbes are taken up by one leucocyte. If, for example, it is found that the average of numerous counts is eight microbes to one leucocyte, then this may be designated as representing the normal opsonic index, or an index of 1. Now testing in a similar manner the opsonic index of the blood plasma of a patient afflicted with boils, it will in all probability develop that the index is much below normal, say 5 or 3. The object now is to raise this lowered opsonic index, not only to normal but much above normal, say 1.5 or 2, thus enabling the leucocytes to overpower and destroy the microbes present. This is done by inoculating the patient with a definite number of crushed (killed) pus germs, say 1,000,000,000. The first effect is a further sinking or lowering of the opsonic index, say to .3 or .2, due to the fact that the opsonin of the plasma combines with the introduced microbe toxins as well as with those of the living microbes already present. Now, however, nature asserts itself, resulting in a marked increase in opsonin, raising the index to perhaps normal, or even above normal. A second inoculation produces a similar initial drop in the opsonic index, but less marked than the first, with a still more pronounced reactionary rise. As the general opsonic index rises, the patient improves until health or a normal condition is restored.

The aim in applying the opsonic theory in the treatment of disease is to so regulate the dosage (of crushed microbes) as to obtain an optimum cure producing opsonic effect. Should, for example, the dose above-mentioned, be increased to 150,000,000,000 of crushed pus germs, the general effects might be pernicious, because the already low opsonic power might be almost wholly destroyed or neutralized.

The above will suffice to explain the theory pertaining to opsonins discovered by Professor Wright. It has created an intense interest and gives great promise of early use in the practice of medicine. It will be some time before it can be applied in general practice, because of the special skill required in determining the opsonic index of patients. However, after the average normal opsonic indices are once carefully determined and the optimum graded dosage is established there will be little difficulty in the practical application of the treatment. Some wholesale pharmaceutical manufacturing houses are

sending representatives to England to study the method, with a view to preparing the required microbic cultures in the treatment of diseases.

Although this is all new, the theory as propounded and verified experimentally, is so thoroughly plausible in the light of our present serum therapy and our knowledge of bacteriology in disease, that it may be reasonably assumed that our hopes will not be crushed as they were in the case of Koch's lymph, some sixteen years ago. The fact is, the opsonic theory is an outgrowth of Koch's failure. It still remains to be determined what diseases and pathological states are of opsonic nature or influence. It is perhaps not likely that there are opsonins for all diseases, for it is known that some diseases, as smallpox and diphtheria, are not influenced by opsonins, but by toxins and antitoxins, though the inter-relationship between toxins, antitoxins, and opsonins is very close.

In the future (very near future) the physician will treat certain diseases along the following lines:

1. Determining very carefully the patient's opsonic index in the disease under consideration. This will require certain special skill, time, and certain laboratory facilities which are, however, wholly within the reasonably possible.

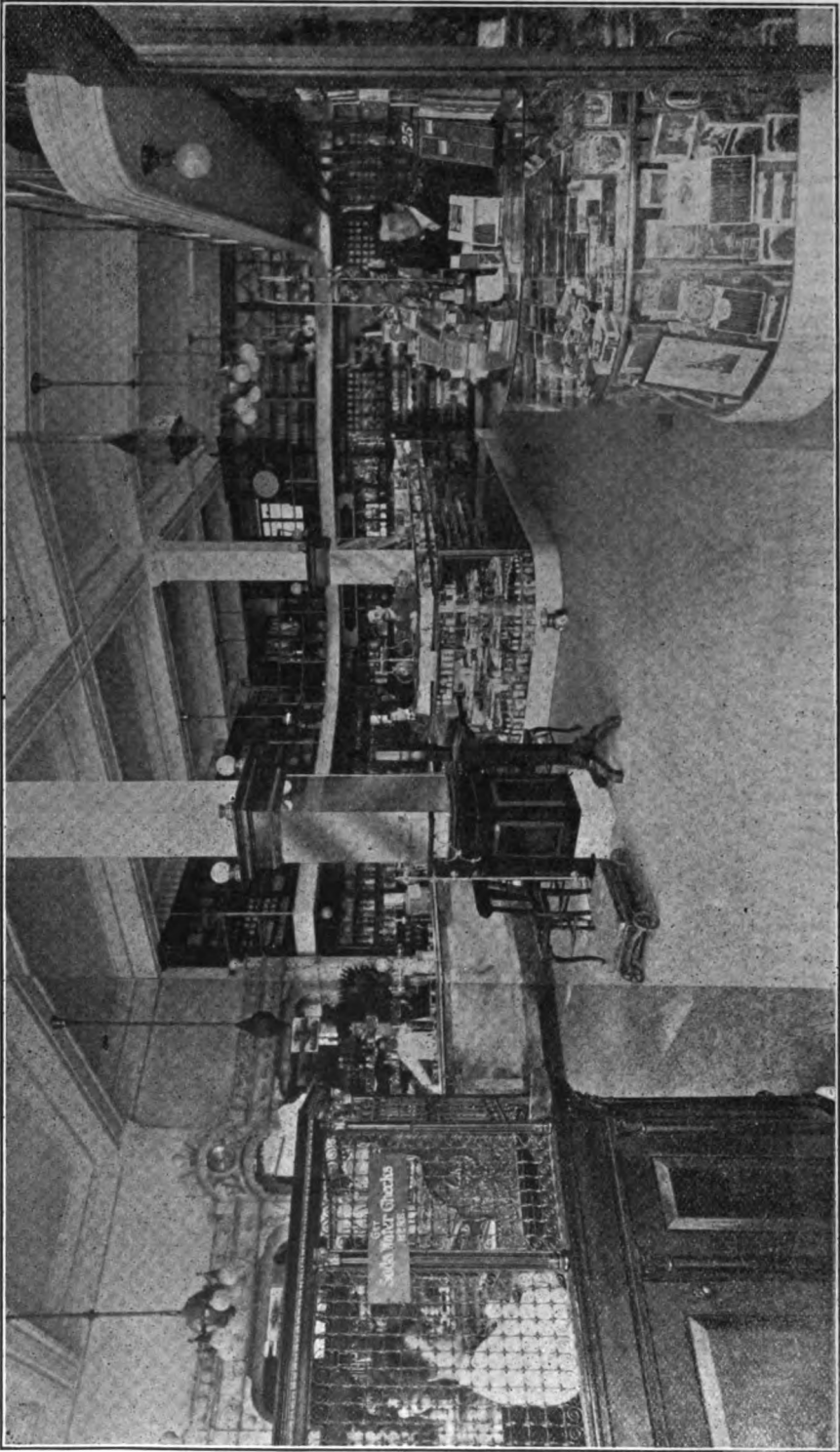
2. Administering to the patient carefully graded and adjusted doses of the required microbes. These microbes must no doubt be kept in standard culture, crushed and otherwise prepared for administration. The dosage will be very small, infinitesimal as compared with the usual antitoxin dosage. It is the physician's duty to note, from time to time, the rise and fall of the opsonic index, and modify the time and volume of the dosage accordingly. No doubt special instruments will soon be in use which will enable the physicians to secure blood samples for making opsonic index determinations.

3. It will take time to determine the optimum dosage of the microbic preparations. Whether to inoculate 1,000,000,000 microbes or more or less will depend upon the experimental results, upon the opsonic index of the patient, and upon the stage of the disease, and perhaps upon the general physical condition of the patient at the time.

The present indications are that the discovery of opsonins is the greatest discovery yet made.—"*Pacific Pharmacist*."

A law prohibiting the sale, importation, or manufacture of absinthe went into effect in Belgium, July 28.

REINLE-SALMON COMPANY. Baltimore, Md.



FIXTURES AND SHOW CASES FURNISHED FOR THOMAS & THOMPSON, BALTIMORE, MD.

Manufacturers of SHOW CASES AND DRUG STORE FIXTURES. Estimates and Special Designs Submitted on Application

ALUMNI REPORT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE
PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Vol. XLIII.

OCTOBER, 1907.

No. 10.

THE NEW YORK MEETING OF THE A. PH. A.

Whoever is permitted to spend a week in New York will certainly be impressed with the magnificence of this metropolis of the western world; it is certainly one of the world's great cities. Its real estate wealth is estimated at 5,800,000,000 of dollars.

Its situation is superb, at the foot of the great Hudson (North) river, with large, navigable rivers on both sides, only a short distance from the sea, yet far enough to be out of danger from an enemy's fleet, and near enough to have the summer heat delightfully tempered by ocean breezes. The beautiful harbor is commodious enough to accommodate the fleets of the world; in fact, a large part of the world's population have entered this western hemisphere through this gateway and millions more are on the way. This enormous emigration of Europe's downtrodden, and in many cases ignorant and superstitious, people gives true Americans much anxious thought, whether we are to be able to lift them up and mould them safely into the body politic, or whether they shall pull us down to their level, for there must be a leveling up or down. Which shall it be?

As we were sailing down the harbor on our way to Coney Island our guide pointed out many places of interest, and, among other witty sayings, gave utterance to the following: "New York is owned by the Jews, run by the Irish, and the Americans pay the bills."

The headquarters of the Association were at the Hotel Astor, Times Square, 44th and Broadway. This magnificent hostelry should not be confounded with the old Astor House, down town, squares away.

Quite a number of the guests leveled things up financially (like the Elks at Philadelphia) by rooming at the hotel and taking their meals at Childs', *not at* Rector's, one of the swell restaurants of N. Y., diagonally across the way, where it is said that the waiters pay to get positions, and where the proper tip to a waiter is said to be 20% of the price of your check. The story was told me by one of the members of the association, that he was one of a party of four who had rather a modest dinner at one of these fashionable restaurants. The waiter was offered 50 cents as a tip. He indignantly scorned such a meagre pittance and, drawing himself up to his full height, said: "I never take less than \$2.50 for a party of four." The gentleman who

was paying the bill replied: "Just suit yourself about it," put the 50 cents in his pocket and walked out.

Another thing which impresses the sojourner in New York is the large number of magnificent hotels and apartment houses. The Plaza Hotel, just finished, at 59th Street and 5th Ave., opposite Central Park, cost \$12,500,000. One wonders how all are made to pay, but when we remember that every day in the year at least 100,000 visitors pour into the city, we commence to understand it. The two-story houses of 6 to 9 rooms which are so common in many parts of Philadelphia are conspicuous by their absence; consequently New York is a poor place to bring up children; in fact, there seems to be only two classes in New York, the very rich and the very poor; the great middle class is to be found in all the surrounding country.

The opening session of the 55th Annual Meeting was called to order at 3 P. M. on September 2d by the president, Leo Eliel of South Bend, Ind. We were warmly welcomed by Thos. P. Cook, and eloquently welcomed by Dr. W. C. Alpers. Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen of Philadelphia, delegate from the American Medical Association, made an excellent address which was well received. The doctor has a good voice, knows how to use it and backs it up with brains. Prof. Jose G. Diaz of the University of Havana, Cuba, who has just completed a translation of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia into Spanish, was introduced by Prof. Remington and made a short address. This authorization of a Spanish translation can not but have far-reaching consequences. At the 2d General Session, officers to serve the association for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: President W. M. Searby of San Francisco, California; 1st Vice-President, Oscar Oldberg of Chicago; 2d Vice-President, H. H. Rusby of New York; 3d Vice-President O. W. Betha of Meriden, Miss., the rest of the officers being re-elected as usual. In commenting upon the list of officers, we would say that the election of Prof. Searby has been repeatedly advocated by the Pennsylvania delegation. The presidential list seems a little top heavy with college professors. Although "all are honorable men," it would have seemed wiser to have elected another from commercial life, but possibly this is to balance the action of last year, when three were from business ranks. On Monday evening the reception took place. A line of ex-presidents (with the president) and their ladies, extended down the beautiful corridor, the guests being passed along from one to another till they entered the handsome ball room, where dancing took place later for those who could "trip the light, fantastic toe." Late in the evening a banquet was given in the beautiful hall adjoining, the affair breaking up about 1 A. M.

At the 2d General Session the highly esteemed S. A. D. Sheppard, for many years treasurer, gave notice of his intention of withdrawing from office at the end of his present year of service. Prof. Remington read an interesting and important paper on the changes which had been made in the U. S. P. since the issuing of the first edition. The Committee on National Formulary made a valuable report on this much lauded and also berated book, the receipts from its sales the last year having been \$10,728.75.

The Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was a center of much interest, quite a number of important papers and problems being discussed. This child of Dr. Hynson of Baltimore has proven its right to live. Franklin M. Apple of Philadelphia and E. Fullerton Cook were chosen, respectively, Chairman and associate.

The attendance at both of the sessions of the Sections on Education and Legislation was excellent and the interest well maintained. It seems to the editor that it might be wise to require the Chairman of the different sections to abstract their addresses, so as to come within the fifteen-minute rule which applies to other papers, much valuable time being consumed by the delivering of them. Especially is this true when the presiding officer is of deliberate address and can not be heard to any distance in the hall. Dr. Otto A. Wall of St. Louis read a paper on "Why We Should Not Demand a High School Prerequisite for Colleges of Pharmacy." The paper, which was a strong one, backed up by figures and quotations from prominent educators, gave much room for thought and proved conclusively that there were certainly two sides to this question. It seemed, however, like a red rag to a bull to Dr. H. L. Taylor of the Department of Education of New York, who was called upon to reply. It seems to us that his speech would have had more weight if it had been more courteous and less sarcastic. It argues poorly for the side of a question when its advocate tries to answer facts and figures in this way. Jos. W. England of Philadelphia was elected chairman of this section and Chas. H. LaWall of the same city, secretary.

The papers presented in the Scientific Section were up to the high average hitherto maintained, Prof. Kraemer having an interesting one on *Aspidium Marginale* and *Osmunda Claytoniana*. Chas. E. Vanderkleed of Philadelphia was chosen secretary of this section.

The Commercial Section, which a few years ago was so nearly in a moribund condition that the time of its burial was thought to be at hand, presented an excellent program to the retail pharmacists present. Strong resolutions against parcels post legislation were passed.

We omitted to refer to the cordial reception given Dr. McCormack,

the field representative of the American Medical Association. His excellent address was listened to with much pleasure. There was also an opportunity to correct some of the false impressions regarding the N. A. R. D. and State legislation which the doctor had previously held.

The Section on Historical Pharmacy held a session on Friday morning which was exceedingly attractive; two sessions of this section are to be asked for next year. The Chairman, Ewen McIntyre of New York, made some statements about the wealth of New York which seemed almost fabulous. Dr. Whelpley aroused much interest by an excellent display of lantern slides of prominent Missourians and members of the A. Ph. A.

Two remarkable papers were presented, one on John Milhau of New York, written by his grandson, and one on Charles Ellis of Philadelphia by Prof. Remington.

The Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties held two sessions, Prof. Beal, the president, making an excellent address. Dr. J. T. Magill of Vanderbilt University was elected president for the ensuing year; Dr. C. B. Lowe of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Vice-President; Prof. J. A. Schlotterbeck of the University of Michigan, Secretary-Treasurer, and W. A. Puckner of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy held two important sessions, and there was also a joint session of this body and the Pharmaceutical Faculties, which developed some excellent ideas.

The ladies were treated on Tuesday to a delightful automobile trip to Bronx Park, etc., lunching at Rocking Stone Restaurant.

On Wednesday evening many of the members who were not interested in the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties made a visit to Daly's Theatre to see the play called "The Great Divide." Just why this melodrama was selected when so many plays of a higher type were on the boards at the different theatres of New York is difficult to say. One prominent member from the "wild and wooly West," who ought to have known what he was talking about, said, "It was rotten!"

On Thursday at 10.30 P. M. a contingent of the gentlemen attended the "Kommers" given by the German Apothecaries Society at Allair's. We heard it said by one who was present that each one in attendance was required to drink 300 C. c. of infusion of hops and malt without putting down his mug, but perhaps this was a libel upon our Teutonic brethren.

What shall we say about the complimentary excursion to Coney Island! "Well, there is but one Coney Island; all others are base

imitations and fall far in the rear," said a gentleman from Chicago. The Steamer Glen started from the foot of 44th Street, the route being down the North River to the East River, up to the Brooklyn Bridge, thence down and over to Ellis Island, on which is the Immigration Station, past the Statue of Liberty, skirting Staten Island and thence out to sea.

We were advised by our hosts to take in Luna Park first, which we did, utilizing the book of coupons given us to see the different shows. A large and merry party took a trip to "Luna Land," rode on the "Mountain Torrent," saw "The Girl I Left Behind Me," went through "Hades," were swindled by the "Brownies," "Shot the Chutes," rode on the "Miniature Railroad," etc., etc. Going back to Dreamland we had a shore dinner upon the Steel Pier, probably five hundred participating. After this was over we took in many of the sights of this famous place. The character of the shows was of a higher type than those in the Park, one of them, "The Dawn of Creation," being especially fine, and worthy of much praise. The screams of the ladies who were strapped upon the backs of the camels caused peals of laughter as these ungainly beasts awkwardly got upon their legs. Our final view of the Island from a high point was beautiful beyond description, the illumination was magnificent, far surpassing anything that Aladdin was ever able to conjure up with his wonderful lamp.

In conclusion we would extend our hearty thanks to our New York friends for the kindness and courtesies shown us. We hope that we made as good an impression upon them, and that the near view which they received of the A. Ph. A. will lead them to take a more active interest in this organization in the future.

In this rather desultory article we have not tried to give an accurate account of the meeting, but simply some of our impressions. For an account most complete and comprehensive, we commend that given in the American Druggist of September 9th, only two days after the close of the meeting.

C. B. LOWE.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

NEW YORK CITY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1907.

Steamer "Glen" (specially chartered) will leave wharf foot of West 44th Street at two o'clock.

Boat will be ready at one o'clock. Take 42d Street Crosstown cars or walk west on 44th Street.

Upon arrival at Coney Island, party will proceed to Luna Park, visit the attractions and re-assemble at six o'clock sharp at entrance.

Thence to "Dreamland" for Shore Dinner served at 6.30.

Balance of evening will be spent in "Dreamland."

Steamer returns at 10.30 P. M.

Members and Guests are requested to keep Badges in sight.

PROGRAM OF MUSIC

ON "GLEN"

By Pinto's Orchestra and Military Band.

1. MARCH, "Pharmacia Vera Prevalebit" *J. Winchell Forbes*
2. OVERTURE, "Poet and Peasant" *Suppe*
3. SELECTION, "Red Mill" *Herbert*
4. IDYLL, "Spring Song" *Mendelssohn*
5. MEDLEY, Hits of the Season *Witmark*
6. SELECTION, "A Yankee Tourist" *Robyn*
7. AMERICAN SKETCH, "Down South" *Myddleton*
8. GEMS, "Parisian Model" *Hoffman*
9. SELECTION, "Spring Chicken" *Carle*
10. MARCH, "Metropolitan Jockey Club" *Pinto*

Shore Dinner

Steamed Clams

Olives

Radishes

Clam Chowder a la "Dreamland"

Planked Bluefish

Potatoes

Filet of Beef with Mushrooms
Green Corn

Lettuce and Tomato Salad

Ice Cream
Coffee

Apollinaris

"Dreamland," September 6, 1907.

JAMES T. SHINN

RETIRED PHARMACIST WHO WAS WELL KNOWN FOR CHARITABLE WORK

James T. Shinn, a retired pharmacist, died yesterday at his home in Bryn Mawr of an apoplectic stroke. He was very prominent in drug and charitable circles.

Mr. Shinn was born here January 9, 1834. He was apprenticed for five years to the firm of Charles Ellis & Co., wholesale and retail druggists. In the latter part of his apprenticeship he attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1854. The following year he succeeded his brother in the drug business at Broad and Spruce Streets. In 1859 he became a trustee of the College of Pharmacy. In 1894 he succeeded the late William B. Webb as treasurer of that institution.

When the Pharmaceutical Examining Board of this city was created in 1872 Mr. Shinn was appointed a member by William S. Stokley, then Mayor. In 1880 he was elected President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, of which he had been a member since 1860. He had been elected secretary of the association in 1860.

During his business career, and after his retirement a few years ago, Mr. Shinn was greatly interested in charitable work. At the time of his death he was secretary of the Pennsylvania Hospital, president of the board of managers of the Catharine Street House of Industry and president of the Association Center of the University Extension Teaching and of the Philadelphia Vacant Lots Association. He was also manager of the Philadelphia Fuel Saving Society and of the Indian Rights Association.

He is survived by his wife and a daughter.—*Philada. Ledger.*

See page 258 for State Board Examinations

ALUMNI REPORT

**PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
& OF PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY &**

JOS. W. ENGLAND, '83, Secretary, 145 North Tenth Street

CLEMENT B. LOWE, Ph.G., M. D., Editor

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Freeman P. Stroup, Ph.G.

Charles H. LaWall, Ph.G.

E. Fullerton Cook, P. D.

Original articles and items of interest are solicited from members of the Alumni Association. All such communications should be addressed to the Editor, Clement B. Lowe, 6640 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia. All business matter should be addressed to the Business Manager, G. H. BENKhardt, 5753 Market street, Philadelphia.

Subscription: Yearly, one dollar in advance. Single numbers, 10 cents.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

Joseph W. England, '85

Clement B. Lowe, M. D. '84

W. A. Rumsey, '84

F. P. Stroup, '96

Jacob M. Baer, '87

Clarence H. Campbell, '90

Henry C. Blair, '92

Geo. B. Weideman, '02

Geo. H. Benkhardt

Entered at the Philadelphia postoffice as second-class mail matter.

EDITORIALS

A NEW LABORATORY

We are pleased to announce the fitting up of the old Quiz Room as a microscopical laboratory for the investigation of foods and drugs, and the study of bacteriology. Special facilities are also provided for this work or the investigation of any microscopical subject. This room, which for some years had only been used as an overflow examination room, has been completely renovated and changed, until now it is one of the handsomest rooms in the college building. Beautiful new desks with complete equipment have been provided for eighty students, working at one time. A dust-proof glass closet has also been constructed in which pathogenic organisms are handled and where pure cultures, etc., can be made. The walls of the room are adorned with prints or diagrams of plant life, and some beautiful living plants add greatly to the general effect. A small but valuable working library has also been provided for the use of the students. Neat shelving has been erected around the walls, upon which the many specimens sent to Professor Maisch from different parts of the world have been arranged according to their organography. This exhibit of these specimens appeals forcibly to the editor, for during the seven years in which he had the honor of acting as Professor Maisch's assistant, he handled these specimens many, many times, as it was his

duty to arrange them upon the lecture counter, and remove them. The older students who listened to Professor Maisch will remember the long line of specimens, sometimes reaching from one end of the counter to the other, and also how indignant Professor Maisch would become if the order were broken up before the lecture, because by means of them he kept his course, as he used them in place of lecture notes.

Professor Kraemer and Assistant Professor Newcomb deserve much credit for both the arrangement and careful manner in which the new laboratory has been fitted up.

We deeply regret the very sudden death of Mr. James T. Shinn (P. C. P. '54), the honored treasurer of the College. He was a man who impressed other men with his sterling character and ability. He will be greatly missed in the councils of the Board of Trustees and in many other organizations to which he gave both time and means. A fuller notice will be published in our next issue.

The proceedings of the 30th Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association have been received. The book, which is from the press of the Grit Publishing Co. of Williamsport, Pa., makes its appearance about three months after the meeting; this, considering its size, 300 pages, and the large amount of matter contained therein, is quite creditable. The typographical appearance of the volume is good, the paper and press work both creditable. The Secretary, Dr. J. A. Miller, and Chairman of the Executive Committee L. L. Walton both deserve commendation for the efforts put forth in its production.

The book contains the list of officers and committees of the Association and the proceedings of the annual meeting. A large part of its value consists of the thirty-four papers, most of which were read at the meeting, and some of which brought out interesting discussions. These papers, gathered largely through the energy of the Chairman of the Committee on Papers and Queries, Prof. Chas. H. LaWall, are well worth a careful perusal, as the information contained therein has a money value much in excess of the annual membership fee.

Another feature of the book is the report of the Committee on Adulteration, C. E. Vanderkleed, Chairman, which is worthy of all praise, containing, as it does, a large amount of information not otherwise attainable. We think the volume will compare quite favorably with the proceedings of any other State Pharmaceutical Association. We hope the members will heed the request of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and utilize the membership blank inserted in the front.

(1907.)

The Third Edition of Merck's Index has been received, and we welcome it to our shelves with much pleasure. The book is an 8vo. of 472 pages, and is indeed true to its title page, where it is said to be "An Encyclopedia for the Chemist, Pharmacist and Physician," stating the names and synonyms; sources or origin; chemical nature and formulas, physical form, appearance and properties; melting and boiling points; solubilities; specific gravities and method of testing; physiological effects, therapeutic uses; modes of administration and application; ordinary and maximum doses; incompatibles; antidotes; special cautions; hints on keeping and handling, etc., of the chemicals and drugs used in medicine and the arts.

To sum up the book, it may be said to be a mine of information which should be in every up-to-date pharmacy, as it will pay for itself several times over.

We have received from Fairchild Bros. & Foster a circular letter regarding the substitution by nine pharmacists (whose names are given) of the city of Chicago of various preparations, probably of their own manufacture, for their well-known preparation of Essence of Pepsin. These substitutes are said "to have been unlike in composition; of varying degrees of inferiority and some practically worthless for the purpose for which Fairchild's Essence of Pepsin is esteemed and employed."

We regret that anyone calling himself by the name of pharmacist should have been guilty of such a despicable act, as it casts reproach upon the profession at large. Probably these pharmacists realize by this time, after being thus publicly branded as unworthy of confidence, that honesty would have been the best policy.

The Columbus Pharmacal Co. of Columbus, Ohio, are trying to introduce a proprietary preparation of their manufacture called "Tuberculoids." About two months ago the editor received their little booklet and a proposition for him to introduce them to the physicians of this vicinity. He replied as follows: "Your little booklet regarding 'Tuberculoids' has been received. I must say that I am not very favorably impressed with it. In speaking of the chemistry of the article you say that 'Tuberculoids' exhibit a complex organic medicinal"—what? There is no clear scientific statement regarding their composition, but in place of it a juggle of words. The chemical formula as given has the appearance of being an impossible one. As the physicians of this section of Philadelphia are unusually

intelligent men, I would only make myself ridiculous in trying to introduce anything but what will stand the closest scrutiny. I will refer the matter to the Pharmaceutical Council of the American Medical Association and if they give a favorable report I will be glad to push 'Tuberculoids.' In the meantime it would be to your advantage to send samples to the Council for chemical analysis." It is almost needless to say that no samples have as yet been received by the Council.

The Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association held the first of their stated meetings for this winter in the upper hall of the College of Physicians on Tuesday evening, Oct. 1st. Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr., made an interesting report of the exhibit of N. F. preparations at the Atlantic City meeting of the American Medical Association. He spoke of the great interest shown in the exhibit by the physicians present at the meeting; in fact, the exhibit elicited more interest than any other display; it was a revelation to many. He also spoke of an interesting conversation which he had with the proprietor of "Arsenauro," who stated, among other things, that he had had hard luck recently, as he had lost his chemist and no one knew how to make the preparation. Fortunately for him a young man in his employ thought he could do it, so that he was much relieved. Mr. Ambrose Hunsberger, in the absence of the Chairman, Wm. L. Cliffe, spoke of the display of N. F. preparations made at the recent meeting of the State Medical Society at Reading, Pa. They also distributed 200 of the "Manual of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary." Much interest was taken in the exhibit, and hearty thanks were given for the book. One physician wanted to know why they had not done this work long ago. Attention was called to the pictorial advertisement of Dioxogen, which first got its start through being advertised extensively by the medical profession. Now that the preparation has received the endorsement of the medical profession, they have kicked the ladder over by the aid of which they climbed, and advertise it directly to the laity. Mr. Hunsberger afterward read a paper on "The Need for Personal Work." Mr. Franklin M. Apple read a paper on "The Possibilities of Association Work." One was read by Mr. John K. Thum on "Some Obstacles That Must Be Overcome." Mr. Apple put the question to Dr. Wood as to whether he thought a druggist could successfully make those fluid extracts which can not be chemically assayed, but are said to be physiologically tested by the manufacturer. Dr. Wood thought that if a pharmacist were careful in the selection of his material according to pharmacopœial standards his preparations should

be satisfactory. He thought that the physiological testing of ergot was useless, as we did not use the drug to any great extent for contracting the arteries, but for its action on the uterus. Someone spoke of a pharmaceutical firm which had advertised extensively that they had assayed all their drugs, as being asked by an inquiring visitor to see their analytical balance; this when shown was found to be unable to weigh less than one fourth a grain.

Our Graduates

(In order to make this department of the REPORT as generally interesting as possible, the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy are requested to send items of information concerning graduates to the editor of the REPORT. By so doing they can keep in social touch with fellow graduates and renew their friendships of college days.)

C. Roy Grammer, '06, who the members will remember was married on his graduation day, has taken a permanent position with Mr. Chas. J. Black of 604 Munroe Ave., Asbury Park, N. J. The stork brought a son on July 21st. He wishes his "Report sent to the above address, "as I am lost without it." He sends best wishes to his friends and classmates.

We believe that no previous notice has been given in the Report of the removal a few years ago of J. C. Ziegler, '96, from Indian Head, Maryland, to Pennsgrrove, N. J.

John B. Dawson, '06, has changed his address from Morris, Ill., to 322 Canton Street, Dallas, Texas.

Dr. W. B. Rush, '79, has found his practice at Miami, Fla., too arduous and has therefore removed to Lake City, Fla., where he has charge of a drug store and confines himself to office practice.

Orwan Luther Latchford, '98, P. D., M. D., formerly physician and chemist with Frederick Brown Co., Philadelphia, announces his removal to 631 Drexel Building, residence 1709 Master Street. He is now devoting himself entirely to the practice of medicine.

A number of the Alumni have recently visited the College, among them being P. H. Utech, '93, Meadville, Pa.; H. T. Copeland, '93, Greensburg, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Koser, '82, and daughter, Oakland, California; E. N. Swanson, '86, Jamestown, N. Y.; A. J. Strathie, '01, Doylestown, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Procter request the honour of your presence at the marriage of their daughter Marian to Mr. Ralph Horace Grigg, on Wednesday, October the ninth, at half after six o'clock, Saint Philip's Church, Forty-second and Baltimore Avenue, Philadelphia.

Mr. Procter, class of '72, will be remembered as the son of Professor Wm. Procter, Jr.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 16, 1907.

Dr. C. B. Lowe,
Phila., Pa.

Dear Sir:

Have not received the Alumni Report for several months, due to my not informing you as to my change in address.

As you see, I have come to the extreme West since graduating in '06. Passed the State Board successfully and have a good position. If there are any subscriptions due, please inform me, as I want to get the Report regularly. Was fortunate in once more hearing Prof. Remington while he was here, and in receiving one of his hearty handshakes.

You may direct to the following:

Respectfully,
EDMUND E. SLAYTON,
Cor. Sutter and Divisadero Sts.,
San Francisco, Cal.

% Shumates.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING.

The first meeting of the Executive Board of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy for 1907-08 was held in the College Library on Thursday, June 27, 1907, President C. H. LaWall presiding.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer reported a balance of \$202.01.

The membership of the following committees for 1907-08 was announced:

FINANCE COMMITTEE—E. Fullerton Cook, *Chairman*; C. H. Campbell, D. J. Reese.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE—J. W. England, *Chairman*; Dr. C. B. Lowe, George H. Benkhardt, W. A. Rumsey, George B. Weidemann, Jacob M. Baer, C. H. Campbell, H. C. Blair.

SOCIAL MEETING COMMITTEE—F. P. Stroup, *Chairman*; Jacob S. Beetem, O. W. Osterlund, C. L. Bonta, L. F. Hastings.

COMMITTEE ON CLASS ORGANIZATION—E. Fullerton Cook, *Chairman*; A. Heineberg, F. P. Stroup, Edwin L. Newcomb, Jos. W. Ehman.

ATHLETIC COMMITTEE—E. Fullerton Cook, *Chairman*; F. P. Stroup, E. L. Newcomb.

DELEGATES TO PENNSYLVANIA PHARMACY ASSOCIATION—F. P. Stroup, *Chairman*; Dr. C. B. Lowe, Charles Leedom. J. W. England, Theodore Campbell.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE—Miss Florence Yaple, *Chairman*; Dr. C. B. Lowe, Jacob W. Frey.

COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL RECEPTION—C. Carroll Meyer, *Chairman*; Lorne F. Hastings, Wm. E. Ridenour.

DELEGATES TO A. P. H. A.—Dr. C. B. Lowe, *Chairman*; Joseph P. Remington, Wm. McIntyre, Edwin H. Boring, M. I. Wilbert.

AUXILIARY COMMITTEE TO AID STUDENTS WITH CLASS BOOK AND OTHER AFFAIRS—F. P. Stroup, E. Fullerton Cook, E. L. Newcomb.

Adjourned.

J. W. ENGLAND,
Secretary.

We print the following to show how some of the Philadelphia pharmacists are combating proprietary nostrums.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1907.

Brother Druggist:

The most successful druggists' meeting ever held in Philadelphia was the joint meeting of the 11th District P. A. R. D. and Kensington Branch of County Medical Society last June. Doctor and druggist rubbed elbows for the first time on a common basis, and everybody agreed that now was the time for the two professions to get together and talk over their troubles.

This meeting sounded the opening gun of the campaign which we hope will eventually mean the extinction of the "nostrum." "U. S. P. and N. F. preparations only," is the slogan around which we must marshal our forces, and it is up to every druggist of Philadelphia to join the army and get on the firing line.

It has been said that the way to reach a man's heart is through his stomach. We need several heart to heart talks with the physicians, and we propose to go after them via the stomach route.

On Thursday, October 10th, the physicians of the Kensington Branch, County Medical Society, will be the guests of the druggists at a banquet to be given under the auspices of the 11th District P. A. R. D. at Mosebach's Casino. We expect to have with us Prof. Remington, Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr., and several other leading men of both professions. The subscription will be \$3.00, and a list of all druggists subscribing will be printed on the menu card.

We are going to have a big turnout of physicians (expect from 50 to 75) and we want you to be present. Aside from the supper (which will be dandy), this \$3.00 will be the best investment you will make this winter. Send your subscription at once to any officer of the district. It is impossible to complete arrangements until all

the names are in. You will not get a second notice, so if we do not hear from you, we will count you out.

Now, brother druggist, loosen up a bit—forget your troubles for one night and help make the affair the grand success it deserves to be. Talk it up to druggists and physicians—ask them if they are going to the banquet.

This banquet is but the first skirmish of this winter's campaign. It will be rapidly followed by other meetings, by the work of the Ethical Preparations Committee of the P. A. R. D., by the work of the 11th District, and by the individual efforts of every druggist in the district. It is going to be a hard campaign, but victory will be ours in the end, and that Elysian dream of a professional drug store without any "nostrum" may still be a thing of reality.

Awaiting your immediate reply, we remain, with best hopes for a big turnout,

Fraternally yours,

Christopher Koch, 6th and Diamond Sts.,
Chairman.

N. F. Weisner, 2349 Germantown Ave.,
Vice-Chairman.

W. Hilpert, 5th and Norris Sts.,
Secretary.

P. S. It is absolutely necessary that all subscriptions be in by October 1, 1907.

Don't pigeon-hole this notice, but send your subscription *now*.

SPECIAL.

All subscribers outside of 11th District are privileged to invite one physician.

Invitations will be furnished upon request.

EXHIBITION OF OFFICIAL PREPARATIONS.

At the Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

The annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, at Reading, Pa., September 23-26, 1907, is generally admitted to have been one of the most notable in its long era of usefulness.

While matters of economic interest were given considerable prominence, and were freely discussed, the scientific papers that were read and discussed were not alone much more numerous but were generally listened to by larger and more appreciative audiences, clearly indicating that while the average physician is not unmindful of his own interests he is primarily interested in matters of scientific or profes-

sional importance that he can utilize for the benefit of his patients and the community at large.

Altogether upward of 112 communications were presented, and by far the greater number of these were rather freely discussed by the members in attendance at the several meetings.

Among the more interesting innovations, and one that attracted the attention of a considerable number of the members in attendance at the annual meeting, was an exhibition of Official Preparations, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

As noted in a previous number of this Journal, this exhibition had been authorized by the State Pharmaceutical Association, at the recent annual meeting in Bedford Springs. A committee of eight members, with Mr. Wm. L. Cliffe as Chairman, had been appointed to arrange for the exhibition and also to serve as delegates from the Pharmaceutical Association to attend the meetings of the State Medical Society.

In addition to the much appreciated and really creditable exhibition the Committee had also secured several hundred copies of the "Manual of the U. S. P. and N. F.," recently published by the American Medical Association. These booklets, with a correspondingly large number of pamphlets entitled "The Propaganda for Reform in Proprietary Medicines," were freely distributed and were much appreciated by the visiting physicians.

Of the delegates appointed by the President of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, Messrs. Cliffe, Hunsberger, Lemberger and Stein were in constant attendance to explain the advantages of using official or open formulary preparations in preference to secret proprietaries of variable or uncertain composition.

At the concluding General Session of the State Medical Society, Mr. Wm. L. Cliffe, the Chairman of the delegation from the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, was invited to address the Society on the object of the Pharmaceutical Association in making this exhibition.

After presenting the greetings and felicitations of the State Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. Cliffe briefly outlined the object of the present propaganda for popularizing U. S. P. and N. F. preparations, and concluded by expressing the wish that members of the State Medical Association who had seen the exhibition and had been interested in the preparations there presented would continue their interest, and assured them that by lending a hand to aid in the advance of the science of pharmacy they would materially assist true progress in the science of medicine.

Many of the physicians in attendance at the meeting of the State Medical Association were loud in their praises of the enterprise shown

by the pharmacists in making this exhibition and the members of the delegation of the Pharmaceutical Association who were present were shown every courtesy possible, both by the officers of the State Society as well as the members of the local committee of arrangements.

EXCERPT

From Address by
DR. SOLOMON SOLIS-COHEN, PHILADELPHIA,
Chairman of the Delegation from the Section on Pharmacology and
Therapeutics of
THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
To the Meeting of
THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

For the last few years pharmacists and physicians, working hand in hand, have set themselves to change some of their mutual errors and mistakes of the past. It lies not in the mouth of the physician to reproach the pharmacist nor in the mouth of the pharmacist to reproach the physician. We have erred mutually, we have erred together, and we are determined to redeem ourselves together. The mere trade in patent medicines, in frauds and fakes, the deceits of all kinds, need not concern us. There are crimes outside of the ranks of medicine and outside of the ranks of pharmacy, and we are not starting off on a general reform expedition. There are other organizations and other agencies for that purpose, but the movement to make the drugs—whether the product of the manufacturing houses or the product of the individual pharmacist—which are dispensed over the counter, upon our prescriptions, what they purport to be is one in which you and we have a common interest, and in which our patients have the greatest interest of all. I recognize and you recognize—we must recognize—that in the general progress of science and the general advance of discovery, and the general progress of the arts of manufacturing and preparation of crude pharmaceuticals, there is abundant room for large manufacturing houses which devote themselves to specialties of various kinds.

MANUFACTURING PHARMACY

For example, how can the individual pharmacist undertake to prepare and supply the great group of animal extracts and serums which now have such a large part in the therapeutics of today? And so even with various galenicals, alkaloids and the like. There are many things which the retail pharmacist can not do as well as that establishment which possesses the proper facilities and which is thoroughly organized to do well on a large scale what can only be done imperfectly on a small scale. We all recognize that, and the American

Medical Association has taken steps, individual physicians have taken steps, to place themselves in proper relation with the great manufacturing houses, which are a credit to American Pharmacy and to American business. We want to have the most cordial relations with them, so that these firms may be encouraged to prepare and offer to us for the benefit of our patients the best and purest and most definite pharmaceutical products. And yet, after all, there is a place, and there must be a place always for the individual pharmacist—the retail druggist, call him by whatever name you please; for the individual who practises as a scientific man the profession of pharmacy.

HOME-MADE BUTTERMILK.

It is now within the power of every household to have an abundance of that refreshing and healthful summer (also winter) drink—buttermilk. To the present time no one knew of any source of buttermilk except from the butter-maker; but nowadays the butter-maker does his work so well that the buttermilk is entirely deprived of the delicious little grains of fat which add so much to its food qualities as well as to taste. True buttermilk, made direct from fresh, rich milk, within a few hours, of the finest flavor and taste, nutritious and more excellent than the article as originally known, can now be prepared in any kitchen. This is done by taking a quart of fresh, rich milk, adding a pinch of salt and about a half pint of hot water to raise the temperature to body heat, and lastly adding a tablet which contains a pure culture of lactic acid bacteria. Place all in a pitcher, cover with a napkin, and let stand for twenty to twenty-four hours at the ordinary temperature, and there is your perfect buttermilk. The tablets are made by Parke, Davis & Co., the pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturers of Detroit, Michigan, and are called "Lactone" or buttermilk tablets.

On the farm, in the process of buttermaking the cream is allowed to sour spontaneously and is then churned. The souring is the lactic acid fermentation caused by lactic acid bacteria or ferments. The difference between the new and old process is one of method and not result. In the old, the lactic fermentation is waited for and expected to occur spontaneously, with disappointment sometimes. In the new, the ferment in pure culture is directly planted in the milk, and the desired fermentation is secured without fail. In Bible days, spontaneous fermentation of dough was depended upon to leaven or lighten bread, and failure frequently attended the process, the dough putrefying instead of fermenting, and was then lost. Finally, man learned to add yeast to the dough and not to depend upon spontaneous processes, with the result of always securing the right fermentation

and making a better and more nutritious bread. This new butter-milk process is a like improvement.—*Monthly Bulletin Indiana State Board of Health*, June, 1907.

AMENDING THE SHERMAN LAW.

Vigorous preparation is going forward under the workings of the Legislative Committee of the N. A. R. D. to have the Sherman Anti-Trust Law amended so as to prevent combinations looking to a betterment of trade conditions from coming under its provisions. This, if it can be accomplished, will prevent a recurrence of the annoying suits such as Loder, in Philadelphia, and the Indianapolis affair. How the law works under these conditions is explained by Ex-Comptroller Dawes in another column of this issue. By other interests than ours an effort is being made to have the law repealed, as it is claimed to have outlived its usefulness. President Roosevelt in a recent speech declared that it had been and was now merely a temporary makeshift to tide over certain ontoward conditions.

ON RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

The legal definition of unfair competition and the restraint of trade changes about once in a decade in order to meet changing conditions.

The American Druggist remarks in a very practical editorial from which we quote:

"This is essentially a day of trade agreements which, under a literal interpretation of the term, might be considered as agreements in restraint of trade, but which do not result in the exaction of exorbitant prices and which, we believe, redound to the public welfare. There are therefore agreements in restraint of trade which are essentially innocent in their character, as was pointed out in an address recently delivered by Charles G. Dawes, former Comptroller of the Currency.

"The point I wish to make is that there are two kinds of agreements in restraint of trade, those which are beneficial to the public, as well as those which are injurious. An agreement in restraint of trade not to sell below cost is not necessarily a disadvantage and an injury to a community, for certainly we have heard a great deal recently about great institutions underselling for a period of time in certain localities, selling below cost, for the purpose of crushing out competition in order that they may later exercise a monopoly and raise the price. A great many of these agreements in restraint of trade are for the purpose, not of extortion, but of letting a reasonable amount of competition exist."—*N. A. R. D. Notes*.

OFFICIAL ANTIDOTES ADOPTED BY THE CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY,

APRIL 24, 1907.

EMETICS.—When a physician is at hand the most prompt emetic and the one mostly easily administered is one-tenth grain Apomorphine hypodermically.

DEMULCENT DRINKS.—Flax-seed tea, slippery elm tea, barley water, thin starch water, etc., milk, white of eggs with water.

ACID, ARSENOUS.—Emetic of mustard, hydrated oxide of iron, a cupful; follow with olive oil or white of eggs, mucilaginous drinks. Laudanum (20 drops) if much pain.

ACID, CARBOLIC.—Dilute alcohol or whiskey and albuminous substances, milk, white of eggs, etc.

ACID, HYDROCYANIC.—Cold water to head and spine. Give stimulants. Inhalation of ammonia. Artificial respiration.

ACID, MURIATIC.—**ACID, NITRIC.**—**ACID, NITRO-MURIATIC.**—**ACID, SULPHURIC.**—Give no emetics. Give at once large draughts of water or milk. Soft soap or soap and water, or white of eggs beaten up with water, or give olive oil.

ACID, OXALIC.—Give chalk or whiting (a tablespoonful), or plaster off the wall suspended in water. Emetic of mustard, large draughts of warm water, olive oil, mucilaginous drinks, stimulants (whiskey, etc.). Apply warmth to the extremities.

ACONITE, Its Preparations or Derivatives.—Emetic of mustard followed by large draughts of warm water, then strong tea or coffee, or whiskey. Keep patient in horizontal position. Keep up artificial respiration.

ANTIMONY and Its Preparations (Tartar Emetic).—Give emetics of mustard or zinc sulphate. Milk, white of eggs freely mixed with water. Demulcent drinks.

ANTISEPTIC TABLETS (Corros. Sublim.).—Give white of eggs, flour or starch mixed with water, emetic of mustard. Give strong tea or coffee, stimulants (whiskey, etc.) if needed afterwards, demulcent drinks.

ARSENIC.—Emetic of mustard, hydrated oxide of iron, a cupful; follow with olive oil or white of eggs, mucilaginous drinks. Laudanum (20 drops) if much pain.

BELLADONNA, Its Preparations or Derivatives.—Emetic of mustard, followed by large draughts of warm water; then strong tea or coffee. Arouse patient and keep him in motion.

BROMINE.—If inhalation: Fresh air, inhalation of ammonia. If swallowed: Emetic, starch, followed by magnesia, bi-carbonate of soda, white of eggs, milk, flour and water.

CANTHARIDES.—Avoid oils. Emetics first of all. Demulcents, stimulants. Employ artificial heat externally.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Horizontal position, cold water to head and stimulants. Emetic of mustard.

CHLOROFORM.—Horizontal position, cold water to head and stimulants. Emetic of mustard.

COCCULUS INDICUS.—Emetic of mustard, followed by large draughts of warm water. Give powdered charcoal. To relieve spasms, let patient inhale pure chloroform or give chloral hydrate (25 grains).

CONIUM.—Emetic of mustard, followed by large draughts of warm water; then strong tea or coffee. Arouse patient and keep him in motion.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.—Give white of eggs, flour or starch mixed with water, emetic of mustard. Give strong tea or coffee, stimulants (whiskey, etc.). If needed afterward, demulcent drinks.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE TABLETS.—Give white of eggs, flour or starch mixed with water, emetic of mustard. Give strong tea or coffee, stimulants (whiskey, etc.). If needed afterward, demulcent drinks.

COTTON ROOT and Its Preparations.—Emetic of mustard, followed by large draughts of warm water, strong tea or coffee, stimulants (whiskey, etc.) freely. Keep patient in horizontal position, employ warmth to extremities, artificial respiration.

COWHAGE.—Large doses of olive oil.

CREOSOTE.—Emetic of mustard, white of eggs beaten up with water, olive oil, magnesia, stimulants (whiskey, etc.) freely. Keep patient in horizontal position, employ warmth and friction to the extremities.

CROTON OIL.—Give white of eggs or flour mixed with water, emetic of mustard. Give strong tea or coffee, stimulants (whiskey, etc.). If needed, demulcent drinks.

CYANIDE POTASSIUM.—Cold water to head and spine. Give stimulants. Inhalation of ammonia. Artificial respiration.

DIGITALIS, Its Preparations and Derivatives.—Emetics of mustard, followed by large draughts of warm water, strong tea or coffee, stimulants (whiskey, etc.) freely. Keep patient in horizontal position, apply warmth to extremities, artificial respiration.

ETHER.—Horizontal position, cold water to the head and stimulants. Emetic of mustard.

FORMALINES, or Solution of Formaldehyde.—Give ammonia in diluted solution with demulcent drinks. Also inhalations of ammonia.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION.—Emetic of mustard, hydrated oxide of iron, a cupful; follow with olive oil or white of eggs, mucilaginous drinks. Laudanum (20 drops) if much pain.

GELSENIUM.—Coffee, brandy, emetic of Ipecac.

HYOSCYAMUS, Its Preparations or Derivatives.—Emetic of mustard, followed by large draughts of warm water; then strong tea or coffee. Arouse patient and keep him in motion.

INDIAN HEMP.—Emetic of mustard, followed by large draughts of warm water; then strong tea or coffee. Arouse patient and keep him in motion.

IODINE and Its Preparations.—Give starch, white of eggs or flour mixed with water, emetic of mustard. Give strong tea or coffee, stimulants (whiskey, etc.); if needed, demulcent drinks.

LYSOL.—Dilute alcohol or whiskey and albuminous substances, milk, white of eggs, etc.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.—Cold to head. Horizontal position. Give emetics and cathartics. Ergot.

NUX VOMICA, Its Preparations or Derivatives.—Emetic of mustard, followed by large draughts of warm water. Give powdered charcoal. To relieve spasms let patient inhale pure chloroform or give chloral hydrate (25 grains).

OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS, ESSENTIAL.—Cold water to head and spine. Give stimulants. Inhale ammonia.

PHOSPHORUS and Its Poisonous Derivatives.—Emetic of mustard or blue vitriol 3 grains, every five minutes until vomiting occurs. A teaspoonful old thick oil of turpentine (avoid other oils), also Epsom salts half ounce in tumblerful of water.

PENNYROYAL, Oil of.—Give white of eggs or flour mixed with water, emetic of mustard. Give strong tea or coffee, stimulants (whiskey, etc.); if needed, demulcent drinks.

RED PRECIPITATE.—Give white of eggs, flour or starch mixed with water, emetic of mustard. Give strong tea or coffee, stimulants (whiskey, etc.). If needed afterward, demulcent drinks.

RUE, Oil of.—Give white of eggs or flour mixed with water, emetic of mustard. Give strong tea or coffee, stimulants (whiskey, etc.); if needed, demulcent drinks.

SAVIN, Oil of.—Give white of eggs or flour mixed with water, emetic of mustard. Give strong tea or coffee, stimulants (whiskey, etc.); if needed, demulcent drinks.

SANTONINE.—Evacuate stomach; use stimulants and emetics.

STROPHANTHUS and Its Preparations.—Give zinc sulphate and mustard as emetics. Also tannic acid. Stimulants (brandy or whiskey). Epsom salts.

STRYCHNINE.—Emetic of mustard, followed by large draughts of warm water. Give powdered charcoal. To relieve spasms let patient inhale pure chloroform or give chloral hydrate (25 grains).

SUGAR OF LEAD.—Give Epsom salts (one-half ounce) dissolved in a tumbler of water, emetic of mustard, large draughts warm water, milk, demulcent drinks of flax-seed or slippery elm.

TANSY, Oil of.—Give white of eggs or flour mixed with water, emetic of mustard. Give strong tea or coffee, stimulants (whiskey, etc.); if needed, demulcent drinks.

TARTAR EMETIC.—Give emetic of mustard or zinc phosphate. Milk, white of eggs freely mixed with water.

VERATRUM VIRIDE, Preparations and Derivatives.—Emetic of mustard, followed by large draughts of warm water. Then strong tea or coffee, stimulants (whiskey, etc.) freely. Keep patient in horizontal position, apply warmth to the extremities, artificial respiration.

WHITE PRECIPITATE.—Give white of eggs, flour or starch mixed with water, emetic of mustard. Give strong tea or coffee, stimulants (whiskey, etc.). If needed afterward, demulcent drinks.

WOOD ALCOHOL.—Give warm water and salt (two teaspoonfuls to a tumblerful) immediately. Repeat at short intervals. Stimulate the respiratory movement, and give strong coffee.

YELLOW JASMINE.—Coffee, brandy, emetic of Ipecac or mustard.

ZINC SULPHATE.—Give white of eggs, flour mixed with water, baking or washing soda, emetic of mustard. Give strong tea or coffee, stimulants (whiskey, etc.). If needed, demulcent drinks.

FIGURING IT OUT.

"I hear you're dissatisfied with your doctor's bill."

"Yes. I don't think he's entitled to \$250 for that operation."

"Why not?"

"Because if he was he'd claim more."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

EXAMINATIONS FOR QUALIFIED ASSISTANT PHARMACIST CERTIFICATE, STATE PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINING BOARD OF PENNSYLVANIA

Received through the courtesy of L. L. Walton, who has had this examination specially in charge.

SYLLABUS.

Official Names.—Latin. English. Synonyms.

Weights and Measures.—The metric system. Apothecaries' weight. Apothecaries' fluid measure. Avoirdupois weight. Equivalents of these systems.

Pharmaceutical Operations.—Maceration. Percolation. Filtration. Solution. Evaporation.

Pharmaceutical Processes.—Infusions. Decoctions. Syrups. Tinctures. Mixtures. Emulsions. Ointments. Cerates. Pills. Powders. Suppositories.

Pharmacopoeial Preparations.—Percentage drug or chemical content of Potent Tinctures, Extracts, Fluid Extracts, Solutions, Syrups, Spirits, Wines, Vinegars, Acids, Ointments, Pills, Powders, Masses.

Chemicals of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia.—Composition. Description. Odor and taste. Solubilities. Pharmacopoeial precautions for handling, protecting and dispensing.

Vegetable Drugs of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia.—Part or parts of plant official. Important constituents or active principles. Percentage content of alkaloids of the commonly used alkaloidal drugs. Names of their official preparations.

Poisons.—Antidotes for those commonly used in medicine and the arts. Legal requirements for their sale.

Doses.—Average and maximum of U. S. P. poisonous drugs, medicines and chemicals.

Prescriptions.—Characters, signs, symbols and abbreviations. Translations of abbreviated Latin phrases more or less common in directions. Calculation of doses. Recognition of dangerous doses. Percentage solutions. Dangerous incompatibilities. Correct methods for compounding and dispensing prescriptions that do not present unusual difficulties.

Specimens.—Recognition of U. S. P. drugs, medicines and chemicals by their appearance, odor and taste.

We commend the following circular to other cities :

THE ST. LOUIS RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.
TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Dr.....

Dear Doctor:—

The members of the St. Louis Retail Druggists' Association have become enthusiastically interested in the movement of the American Medical Association and also the American Pharmaceutical Association, lately started, to endeavor to induce the medical profession of America to recede from the practice of prescribing nostrums and proprietary preparations.

The sound reasons given in recent numbers of the Journal of the American Medical Association, why it will be to every physician's profit and advantage to prescribe Pharmacopœial and National Formulary preparations whose compositions are definitely known, are in our judgment sufficient for every thinking physician, and no further comments are necessary on our part.

We would add, however, that our experience and observations as pharmacists put us in a position to endorse what has been said in those articles as a whole, and we know it to be the truth. We would like to join the medical profession in its every movement to better existing evils in either of our professions (no matter what they may be), with the view to bringing about friendly and truly fraternal relations between both, for our mutual welfare and benefit.

We submit that pharmacy is a department of medicine, always has been and is today the helpmate of medicine.

To deny the educated pharmacist the right and opportunity to prepare for the physician's prescription his own medicinal preparations is to place prohibition on the practice of pharmacy, as it forbids him to use his own brains and trained hands.

It is our aim to acquaint the members of the local fraternity with the general character and composition of the preparations of the new Pharmacopœia and likewise those of the new National Formulary, and we trust that you will lend us your kind consideration and encourage what we think will result in much good to us all.

Kindly permit the St. Louis Retail Druggists' Association to call your attention to a few valuable preparations which have been adopted by the new United States Pharmacopœia (VIII decennial revision).

When prescribing the hereinafter-mentioned preparations you protect *yourself*, because these remedies have not been used by the laity and are unknown to them by their U. S. P. names. The advantage to you is self-evident; you will not hazard such remarks by your patients as, "Doctor, I have used this before," or, "Someone has recommended

this same medicine which you have prescribed," or even this remark, "The doctor only prescribed —ol or —ine for me." The preparations of the United States Pharmacopœia are such formulas which have been carefully studied, tested and subjected to severe criticisms by learned professional men and acknowledged expert physicians, pharmacists and chemists. The formulas are true and reliable and do not emanate from so-called and *self-styled* chemists and unknown manufacturers. In prescribing U. S. P. preparations you lessen the cost of medicines to your patients. Pharmacists can produce these preparations at a minimum cost and supply them of standard quality. Preparations bought from manufacturers carry no guarantee with them as to *age* and *condition*. Manufacturers are obliged to pay heavy advertising expenses and salaries for detail men in order to market their goods, all of which increases the cost of remedies to your patient. When prescribing U. S. P. preparations you will favor the pharmacists, who will certainly appreciate and reciprocate the favor.

Respectfully,

THE ST. LOUIS RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

HIPPOCRATES SAYS:

According to Dr. W. C. Gardner, in the *New York Medical Journal*, Hippocrates, at the 18th centennial meeting of the Medical Society of Kingdom Come, relating a woman's experience in searching for health, says in part:

She goeth even to new sect and seeketh out one who is a healer therein. And he saith unto her that her suffering and her body, and all bodies, and all matter of all kinds are nothing but an imagination. Yet he maketh an agreement, that unto what she imagineth to be her body he will daily give what he imagineth to be a treatment even though she be afar off, and after many days she will be healed of the sickness which doth not exist. And she, not being one that readily perceiveth humor, payeth him not for his wisdom. He further specieth, that when he hath taken away from her the disease which she hath not, she shall pay unto him a certain sum of gold and silver, a form of matter, and a matter of form, that findeth favor both with believers and with unbelievers. Then, verily, it dawneth upon me, that there be some matters in which the man seeth to it that the imagination playeth no part, and thereby he worketh to much advantage.

But the woman profiteth not from any of these things.

First Drug Clerk:—"Great Scott! I made a mistake in that prescription that just went out! What shall I do?"

Second Drug Clerk:—"Get a brain-storm. Go crazy, and be quick about it. That will bring you out all right, even if you kill the patient."

MAY LOSE GUARANTY NUMBER.

Some manufacturers of whiskeys, soaps, etc., are very enthusiastic advertisers of the Pure Food and Drugs Act. They tell you confidentially (newspapers and bill-boards) that under this law the United States Government guarantees the purity of their product.

Here is a sample of such advertising:

"Live Oak, the Old Blend Whiskey, Softened by Age. The U. S. Government New Pure Food Laws Guarantee It."

Another advertisement that may be seen on prominent bill-boards says:

"This Whiskey Is O. K.—U. S. Pure Food Inspector."

There is a pure food inspector pictured dressed in a uniform similar to that worn by street-car conductors or letter-carriers.

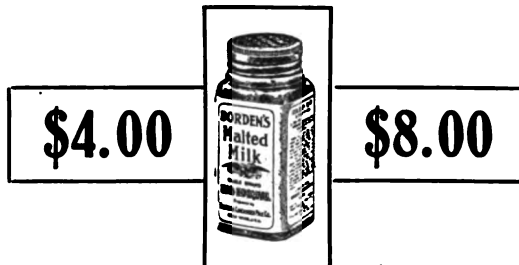
We quote from a circular issued by the Board of Food and Drug Inspection:

"The guaranty represented by the serial number is the guaranty of the manufacturer and not of the government."

"The misuse of the serial number is a misrepresentation, and in each case of such an abuse the serial number will be withdrawn and the guaranty returned after proper notice."—*The New Idea.*

Borden's Malted Milk

A REAL MALTED MILK



5 per cent off in \$12 Lots

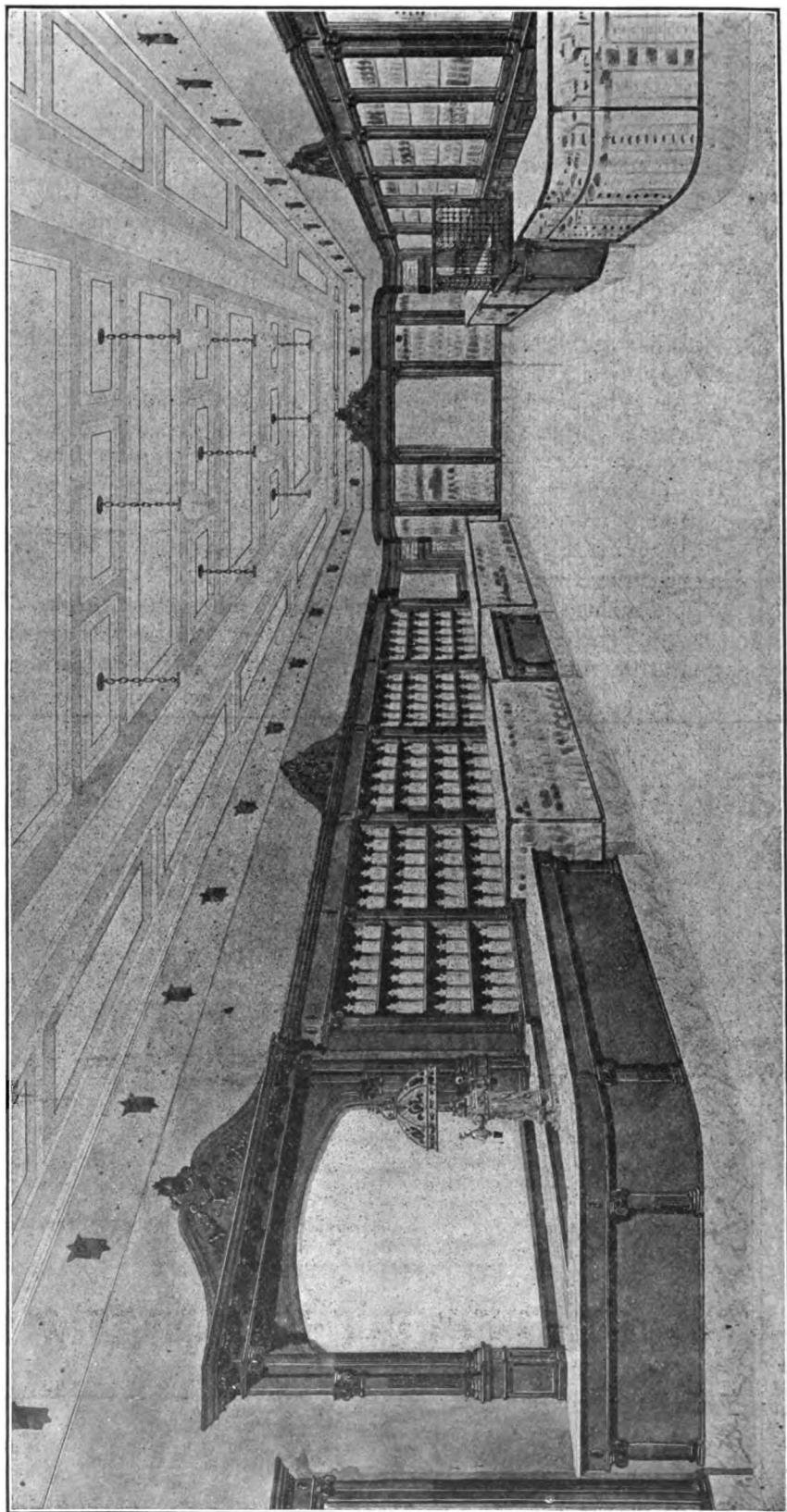
Handsome Window Display by Prepaid Express

MALTED MILK DEPARTMENT

Borden's Condensed Milk Company, New York

REINLE-SALMON COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.

Manufacturers of SHOW CASES AND DRUG STORE FIXTURES. Estimates and Special Designs Submitted on Application



DRUG STORE FIXTURES, Made of Mahogany, with Inlaid Holly. Also showing new style wall fixtures for Soda Water Outfit.

ALUMNI REPORT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE
PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Vol. XLIII

NOVEMBER, 1907

No. 11

THE OCTOBER PHARMACEUTICAL MEETING

The First Pharmaceutical Meeting of the series of 1907-1908 was held in the Materia Medica Lecture Room, Dr. R. V. Mattison presiding. Professor Kraemer spoke of the cultivation of plants in his yard; there is a necessity for shade and protection from wind and rain; the latter frequently beats them down. He had successfully raised podopyllum, cimicifuga, hydrastis, etc. He spoke of the necessity of cultivating medicinal plants and why they had become scarce. He showed aspidium marginale which he had raised and explained the manner of its growth. There was no trouble to grow digitalis, of which he exhibited some fine specimens. Some specimens of ergot grown in a test tube. Dr. C. B. Lowe spoke about some parts of Pennsylvania growing more wild owing to the Forest Reservations of the State. He also spoke of aspidium as being an interesting plant, it belonging to the cryptogamia and propagating itself by means of spores instead of seeds; the latter contain an embryo which on germination will produce a plantlet similar to itself, e. g., a cherry stone if planted will produce a cherry tree, but a fern does not grow directly from a spore, but an intermediate body is produced from which the fern grows and by which the latter is nourished until its own rootlets grow.

John A. Borneman, P. D., who is a manufacturer of homeopathic pharmaceuticals, spoke about "The Cultivation and Naturalization of Foreign Medicinal Plants." His firm had gone into the matter owing to the expense of importing fresh plants preserved in alcohol. He said that a field of fine belladonna was sometimes destroyed by a worm attacking its root; conium will grow well and spread; digitalis has also been successfully grown; matricaria has proved a profitable crop. They had not been able to secure large roots of bryonia nor veratrum alba; calendula produces two crops a year. Hyoscyamus had given trouble in the second year owing to being attacked by insects. Mr. M. I. Wilbert said that about 100 years ago the cultivation of medicinal plants created quite a furore in Philadelphia; licorice was then cultivated extensively around the city, but the digging of the roots was quite troublesome; rhubarb, probably rheum palmatum, was also grown. He also alluded to the cultivation of medicinal plants by the Shakers of Lebanon, N. Y.

John R. Ripetoe, P. D., of New York city, gave the results of the examination of leaves and roots of the belladonna plant grown in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.; the leaves yielded more, the roots a little less of alkaloids than the standards of the U. S. P., but were equal to the average on the market. This in the absence of its author was read by Mr. E. M. Boring. Professor Edwin L. Newcomb, P. D., gave an interesting account of some experiments conducted under his supervision at Vineland, N. J., during the past summer. Seeds received from Washington were distributed to farmers over a territory of about eight square miles, containing a variety of soils. He exhibited capsicum, opium poppy, belladonna, lobelia, catnep, ginseng, coriander, and salvia. These were grown under the ordinary commercial conditions; the experiments on the whole were quite successful.

C. B. LOWE.

THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association for November was devoted to a discussion of "The Official Standards and Tests."

The program as presented included communications on:

Comments on some official standards and tests, by Mr. L. Henry Bernegau.

Official Standards and Tests from the standpoint of the retail druggist, by Mr. Wm. L. Cliffe.

The U. S. P. eighth revision and its relation to some drugs and chemicals, by Dr. A. R. L. Dohme and Dr. Herman Engelhardt. This latter communication, in the absence of the authors, was read by Mr. Chas. E. Vanderkleed, who also presented a number of additional observations on the subject matter embodied in the paper.

The communications that were read, and particularly the discussion that followed, served to emphasize the need for systematic application of the U. S. P. tests by the retail pharmacist, if he desires to continue as the purveyor of medicines on physicians' prescriptions.

With the advent of pure food and drug legislation, and with the evident promise that the laws that will be enacted will also be enforced, the relation of the retail druggist to the physician and his patients becomes one of great responsibility and trust. It is generally recognized that under even the most liberal interpretation of the guarantee clauses of the pure food and drug laws that the responsibility for the contents of a package ceases with the breaking of bulk. The pharmacist, therefore, whether he is willing to assume the responsibility or not, becomes responsible himself, and himself only, for all drugs and

preparations that he dispenses on physicians' prescriptions, quite regardless of whether he makes the preparations himself or not.

It will readily be seen that under such an interpretation of the law the dispensing of proprietary articles of unknown composition becomes a rather serious matter, that, when properly appreciated, will lead pharmacists to think seriously of the possibilities involved before breaking an original package for dispensing.

The widespread sale of inferior or adulterated drugs was referred to as being but one of the reasons why pharmacists should be in position to recognize and to refuse to accept articles that do not conform to official standards. In the course of discussion it was pointed out that the chemical changes that may take place in complex mixtures, under varying conditions of keeping, are far from being understood. It is generally recognized that changes in chemical composition do take place in mixtures, and it is also evident that unless the pharmacist is able to recognize these changes when they have taken place in ready-made remedies, there is a possibility of his dispensing something quite different from the article intended by the physician.

In illustration of the possibilities, Professor Kraemer called attention to a number of interesting facts that had come to his personal attention. The modifications that are produced in starch by varying degrees of heat would suggest to him that the optical rotation of essential oils could readily be influenced by factors that would usually be overlooked.

Professor Remington in reviewing the experience of the Committee on Revision in regard to standards for drugs said that it was generally admitted that essential oils were the most frequently adulterated of all medicinal substances. He had been told that there are well-known firms who made a business of compounding essential oils to meet any and all requirements.

BALTIMORE, October, 1907.

Dear Sir: At the recent Annual Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association the undersigned was directed to send you a copy of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The American Medical Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists, together with many State and local organizations and journals in both professions, have been for some years endeavoring to bring about a return to the practice of medicine based on the Pharmacopœia, and

WHEREAS, The medical colleges are represented on the Committee of Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, and

WHEREAS, It is manifest to the thoughtful men both in medicine and pharmacy that a very large number of medical men might be better informed regarding the Pharmacopœia as a book of reference and standards. Be it therefore,

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in convention assembled, that a great advance in the ethical practice of medicine and pharmacy will be made when the medical colleges make the Pharmacopœia a prescribed text book or book of reference and require a familiarity with it in their examinations.

RESOLVED, That we request the governing authorities of all medical colleges in the United States to put into force such a ruling in their respective institutions as will insure in future classes a well-grounded knowledge of materia medica and pharmacognosy, as set forth in the Pharmacopœia.

RESOLVED, That the General Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each medical college in the United States and to the medical and pharmaceutical press.

Yours very truly,

CHAS. CASPARI, JR.,
General Secretary.

MALLINCKRODT'S PURE ETHER FOR ANAESTHESIA AT LOWER PRICES.

Government regulations now permit the manufacture of ether from alcohol on which no internal tax is levied. The Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, therefore, announce that they are offering their pure ether for anaesthesia, as well as other ether preparations, at much lower prices than heretofore prevailed. The ether sold by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works for surgical inhalation is marketed under the caption "Ether for Anaesthesia." This ether they manufacture from the purest grain alcohol, under the supervision of skilled and experienced chemists, and it is especially tested and selected to meet the requirements of surgeons for an ether of the highest attainable purity and uniformity. It contains even a greater percentage of pure ether (Ethyl Oxide) than the Pharmacopœia requires and is a superior article in every particular. It is advisable for pharmacists and physicians when ordering ether to specify "*M. C. W.*" *Ether for Anaesthesia*, in order to prevent any confusion with the other grades they supply. The Mallinckrodt Ether for Anaesthesia is put up under a white label with the words "For Anaesthesia" printed in red, while all of their other grades are sold under a blue label.

ALUMNI REPORT

**PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
 & & OF PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY & &**

JOS. W. ENGLAND, '83, Secretary, 145 North Tenth Street

CLEMENT B. LOWE, Ph.G., M. D., Editor

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Freeman P. Stroup, Ph.G.

Charles H. LaWall, Ph.G.

E. Fullerton Cook, P. D.

Original articles and items of interest are solicited from members of the Alumni Association. All such communications should be addressed to the Editor, Clement B. Lowe, 6640 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia. All business matter should be addressed to the Business Manager, G. H. BENKHARDT, 5763 Market street, Philadelphia.
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EDITORIALS

JAMES T. SHINN.

On Monday, October 7, the remains of James T. Shinn, treasurer of the College for thirteen years, were laid away in their last earthly resting place. The services were held in the Haverford Friends' Meeting House, which is but a short walk from Haverford College, and situated in one of Philadelphia's most beautiful suburbs, some two or three miles from the former residence of Mr. Shinn at Bryn Mawr. Quite a distinguished company came from Philadelphia, and many others from the surrounding country. It is but rarely that a congregation containing so many men and women of character and intellectual worth is gathered together. Its presence was a marked testimonial to the esteem in which our departed brother was held.

According to the custom of the Friends, a few of the older brethren and sisters occupied the raised seats at the front and sat facing the audience. After a reverential pause, Professor Rufus Jones of Haverford College broke the silence in a strong address, which made mention

of some of the loving activities of our late friend; he was followed by several others of the brethren, one of whom said that Mr. Shinn was "condensed sunshine." It is but rarely that the editor has been present at a service that was so dignified, reverential and spiritual. The interment following was private and at the Southwest Burying Ground.

Mr. Shinn was born in Philadelphia, January 9, 1834. His education was received at the Friends' school of this city and at the Westtown Boarding School, in Chester County, Pa. He was an apprentice for five years with Charles Ellis & Co., wholesale and retail druggists. He graduated at the P. C. P. in the Class of 1854. He succeeded his brother in business in 1855 at the N. E. corner of Broad and Spruce Streets, afterwards removing to the S. W. corner, where he remained until he retired from business. He was elected a member of the College in 1858 and a trustee in 1859. He was elected treasurer to succeed Wm. B. Webb in 1894.

He was a member of the Pharmaceutical Examining Board of Philadelphia when that organization was in existence. He was at one time secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association and in 1880 its president. For many years he had been secretary of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, founded by Franklin and others in 1751; also a manager of the Fuel Savings Society and president of the Catherine Street House of Industry. He was also at the time of his death deeply interested in University Extension Teaching and was president of the Association Centre in this city. Probably the work which came the nearest to his heart was that of president of the Vacant Lots Association. This association has secured possession of many vacant lots in the city and suburbs, and these after being ploughed and prepared for planting were turned over to the children, largely of the public schools. The writer heard Mr. Shinn express his pleasure at the great success which had attended the children's work; the amount of vegetables and flowers raised by many of them was astonishing. At the harvest time prizes were given for the neatest garden, the largest yield, etc. We have specified enough of the activities of Mr. Shinn to show that he was a man of broad-minded sympathies who filled a large place in the charitable world, and from which he will be greatly missed. May his life prove an inspiration to many to lay up treasures in Heaven, "where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal."

We hoped to publish in this number of the REPORT an extended account of the new Pure Food and Drug Laboratory, now in process of erection, and also an appeal for financial assistance in the undertaking, but the matter is not yet to hand. We have pleasure in recording that some of the Alumni have already been most generous in their gifts.

We call attention to the interesting announcement of M. M. Osborne, '84 (published in this number), of his intention of charging for overtime. This is certainly a step in the direction of the independence which should by rights belong to the pharmacist, but which he has been so slow to claim. Mr. Osborne is exceptionally well situated for carrying out the proposed measure, as his customers belong largely to the wealthy class.

College News

ZETA PHI NOTES.

The class met on Friday, November 25, and the following officers were elected: President, Daniel M. McMichael, Texas; Vice-President, Charles H. Stevens, Penn.; Secretary, William C. Matthewson, Penn.; Treasurer, Frank D. Titus, Penn.; Executive Committee, John W. Zelt, Penn.; Louis A. Sutter, Md.; Lester E. Stucker, Ia.; Ralph R. Johnston, O.; E. Roy Jones, Texas; Reporters, Edgar J. Young, Penn.; Lester E. Stucker, Ia.

We begin this our final year (let us hope) with a few new faces and a few absentees. Also a few new Benedicts.

The class extends to Professor LaWall its heartiest and most sincere congratulations, since he has seen fit to take unto himself a wife. May all his troubles be little ones.

The class recently made Emplastrum Plumbi in the pharmaceutical laboratory and the remarks that were heard as the time for lunch wore on were both original and sulphurous, especially when we started to clean the utensils.

Frailey, on returning from a recent visit home, says that a certain friend of his looks "weller" than ever.

Roman says he has been away from his dear Porto Rico so long that he forgets how to make love in Spanish. We wonder!

Professor Remington in a recent lecture fixed the social standing of the class as coming under the heading of "reasonable decency."

The Colgate company recently presented shaving sticks to the class, but the hirsute appendages are still conspicuously present, especially about Wednesday. Perhaps they are waiting to be given a razor also.

STUCKER,
YOUNG,
Reporters.

BETA PHI NOTES.

The organization of Beta Phi Society was effected by the election of the following officers: President, H. M. Beaman; Vice-President, W. J. Craig; Secretary, Miss Mabel Starr; Treasurer, C. E. Schlenker; Reporters, Frank G. Ebner and John Moser, Jr.; Executive Committee, Percy M. Davis, James H. Allan, Robert H. Mooney, Earl L. Kelly and R. L. Mundhenk. The election was conducted by the Alumni Committee on Class Organization, Professors Ehman, Stroup and Cook.

The treasury of the society was shown to be in a healthy condition and suggestion was made that in addition to the annual class reception a series of social meetings be arranged. This question will be taken up at a later meeting and deserves the support of every member of '09 Class.

Professor Stroup's ballot box is a great idea.

Just notice Platt gazing at the stars!

'09 again takes occasion to boast of her co-eds. There are eight still with us. Wish the number were eight-y.

Jacobs asked a question in "quiz" the other day.

ATHLETICS.

It is the earnest desire of the writer that P. C. P. be represented by an athletic association with athletic aspirations. For several years past athletics have been at a standstill at P. C. P., and it would be a wise suggestion that the three classes get together and organize an association and find suitable headquarters for the respective athletic events. A good athletic representation upon the athletic field would do justice to P. C. P. and its supporters. As a suggestion the writer sincerely hopes the classes will act upon this matter and get busy.

Professor Kraemer and his capable assistant, Professor Newcomb, are feeding us Fungi and Algae and powdered drugs.

In the Materia Medica Professor Lowe, assisted by Professor Heineberg, is administering antidotes, emetics and hypodermic injections until we are about exhausted.

Professor Sadtler and Professor Stroup intend giving us all we want of inorganic chemistry this term.

The Juniors miss Professor Remington, but are being entertained by his most able assistant, Professor LaWall.

In analytical chemistry, Professor Moerck and his assistants, Ehman and Node, are explaining chemical reactions, and answering shotgun questions.

THEATRE PARTY.

The Juniors are contemplating a theatre party to be held in the early part of December. We think it a wise plan and hope the class society will take this matter up and arrange for this social event.

ECHOES FROM THE CLASSROOM.

Professor Stroup—What is plumbago?
Jacobs—A rheumatic affection.

Professor—Where is sulphur found?
Borgis—On matches.

Professor Lowe still amuses the class with his "wise sayings."

Professor Lowe is looking for the "bird" in our class. One member persists in "cuckooing."

Class Motto, "Die and Let Die."

Class Yell, "Antiseptic and Alkaline, '09—'09—'09."

Class notes submitted by F. Cannon Ebner, '09.

Our Graduates

(In order to make this department of the REPORT as generally interesting as possible, the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy are requested to send items of information concerning graduates to the editor of the REPORT. By so doing they can keep in social touch with fellow graduates and renew their friendships of college days.)

A. E. Post, '01, has removed to 479 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. Roy Shiffer, '07, has removed from 800 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, to 23 West King Street, Lancaster, Penna.

J. Louis D. Morison, Ph. G., M. D., Class of '88, is at present residing at 1525 Arch Street.

Walter K. Light, '72, a prominent Lebanon (Pa.) pharmacist, had an unfortunate experience while on a hunting trip in the Blue Mountains. He became lost from his companions and for four days subsisted on berries, fruits and nuts, but, although weak from hunger and fatigue, it is believed he suffered no serious effects.

Frank Westcott, who retired a few days ago from the command of the Belgrade and Clearfield Streets police station in Philadelphia, has moved, with his family, to Los Angeles, Cal., where he will engage in the drug business. He is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and was appointed to the police force in 1892. He became a lieutenant in 1905.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 10, 1907.

DR. C. B. LOWE.

Dear Doctor Lowe: This proposition is a month old with me and I am thoroughly confident that it is a "*winner*." We have a nice store and excellent location, I think.

The Mr. Bunker of the firm is a graduate of P. C. P., 1891, and my uncle, with whom I served my apprenticeship of five years, in

Utica, N. Y. Please change my address from 1901 Arch Street, Philadelphia, where I spent five years as a clerk for Nelson Fay.

Bunker & Plum send their *very, very best wishes* to all.

Sincerely,

HARRY F. PLUM, '05.

Otto W. Osterlund was married on October 10 to Miss May Newton Thompson. They will visit Washington and Jamestown and afterwards make a tour through the Southern States. Mr. Osterlund is located at 46th and Baltimore Avenue. Mr. Osterlund, who was a member of the Class of 1899, has taken quite an interest in the Alumni Association since his graduation, having been a faithful member of its Executive Board, also a member of the College, whose meetings he rarely fails to attend. We have not had the pleasure of meeting the bride, but we can assure her that she has drawn a prize. We hope the happy couple may have many years of enjoyment in each other's society. They will be "At Home" after November 15.

Miss Saidee Scott Cowan of Philadelphia, Pa., and Samuel William Lehman, class 1900, P. C. P., were married Wednesday, October 2, 1907, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Lehman for a number of years was manager of the W. L. Cliffe Pharmacy, Kensington Avenue and Somerset Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and is at present conducting a drug store in Duncannon, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Lehman will be "At Home" after November 1st, at the Johnston Hotel, Duncannon, Penna.

Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Stidworthy announce the marriage of their daughter Ethel to Morris Wayne Fox, P. D., Thursday, October 24, 1907, Pen Argyl, Pa. Dr. Fox was a member of the Class of 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Dohme request the honour of your presence at the wedding reception of their daughter, Ida Louise, and Mr. Charles William Holzhauer, on Friday, November 29, 1907, from eight to ten o'clock, 822 North Carrollton Avenue, Baltimore.

The above notice is of much interest to the pharmaceutical world, for the bride is the daughter of Mr. Chas. E. Dohme of Sharpe & Dohme, Baltimore, Md. The groom is the son of the well-known Newark, N. J., pharmacist Mr. Chas. Holzhauer. We wish for them a pleasant voyage upon life's sea.

MEADVILLE, PA., November 1, 1907.

DR. C. B. LOWE,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Doctor: The following item published in the ALUMNI REPORT in the next issue may prove of interest to other '06 boys.

Messrs. Walther, '06, and Blinzig, '06, have the pleasure of working in the same store at Meadville, Pa., for Ballinger, '84, and Siggins, '88. They are always glad to talk over college days with any P. C. P. Alumnus.

Yours truly,
FRED J. BLINZIG.

KANE, PA., November 3, 1907.

Dear Friend: I thought I would drop you a few lines, telling you of the change I made, and I would also like the address of the ALUMNI REPORT changed, from Cheltenham Ave., Germantown, to the address on the enclosed card. I was formerly employed in the prescription department of F. E. Morgan and Sons, 1629 Walnut Street, Phila. This is my first week as proprietor of this store, having bought out Mr. C. E. Ricketts, Class of 1900. Kane is the highest point in the State of Pennsylvania. We have here very large window glass works, also bottle works, because the sand which they use is very abundant here. They also have in operation here a plant in which the window glass is machine blown, this being the only one in operation. If you will kindly have the address of the REPORT changed, I will be very thankful to you, as I am always glad to hear what is taking place at 145 North Tenth street.

With best regards to all the Professors, I remain,
Yours sincerely,
S. S. NEWCOMER, '05.

GOOD MORNING:

I have the pleasure of announcing that I have recently purchased Doctor Kellner's Pharmacy at 301 East Girard Avenue, and am thoroughly equipped to supply anything you may need in the drug and prescription line.

No doubt but that you have known this store for many years and know me, but there's plenty of room for us to become better acquainted.

Personality is a great factor in modern business—especially the drug business—and we shall try to make ours as pleasant as possible.

You will find here most everything that belongs in a first-class pharmacy. In short, there's no better stocked store in Kensington than this.

Prescriptions shall receive the very best attention that skill and knowledge can command. Every detail noted by your physician will be carried out to the letter and absolute accuracy guaranteed.

Yours for good service,

J. C. MAYERS,

Class of 1903, P. C. P.

Drugs and Prescriptions,
301 East Girard Avenue, Philadelphia.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., October 22, 1907.

PROFESSOR C. B. LOWE,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Professor: Kindly have my ALUMNI REPORT sent to the above address, instead of Philadelphia.

I have not received the last few numbers, and I miss it very much, as I wish to keep in touch with the College and its work.

At a recent examination held at Columbus by the Ohio State Board I had the pleasure of meeting H. W. Eberhart of Canton, A. G. Koehler of Arcanum and L. L. Longfellow of Dayton, all members of the P. C. P. Ohio Club, '07, and we occupied quarters together at the Neil Hotel and had a very enjoyable reunion and took the examination together, where we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. M. G. Tielke of Cleveland, a graduate of P. C. P., '92, and Mr. C. W. Tobey of Troy, O., also a graduate of P. C. P., '76, and both men members of the State Board, the latter during his college life being a room-mate with Mr. Emanuel of Pittsburg, now a member of the Pennsylvania State Board, and he mentioned several others, classmates of his, that have made their mark in the world, and during the recesses between examination papers we had a very enjoyable time talking over college days with these gentlemen.

With very best regards to yourself, the members of the College, the Ohio Club and the Class of '07, and thanking you for the above favor, I am,

Yours very truly,

GARFIELD MARCH, '07.

The chief interest of men is in men, and in men who have done something to excite interest. Pharmacy has furnished numerous and various examples of individuals who are entitled to our consideration, and among these must be placed Louis Emanuel of Pittsburg, a representative pharmacist of the Keystone State. Mr. Emanuel was born in 1854 in Hancock County, Ohio, a fact, no doubt, which has had

something to do with placing him in line for official position and leadership. While still a youth he moved with his parents to Allegheny, Pa., and in due time entered the drug store of M. S. Benson as an apprentice. At the expiration of his term of service he engaged with Peter Waller, Sr., a prominent druggist of those days, with whom he remained for seven years. This experience was followed by a course in the *Philadelphia College of Pharmacy*, from which he graduated in due time. Returning to the western part of the State, he started in business upon his own account, forming a co-partnership in Pittsburg with J. H. Maits, with whom he was associated for two years. The firm then dissolved and Mr. Emanuel continued the business. Three years later, in company with Theo. E. Ihrig, he bought the store of Beech & Smith, in Oakland, a suburb of Pittsburg, and under the firm name of Emanuel & Ihrig they continued the business for a number of years. Mr. Emanuel, disposing of his interest in the firm, bought the well-known store of J. B. Cherry in company with Philip Authes. This store they conducted for some time, Mr. Emanuel later becoming the proprietor of the pharmacy at 501 Grant Avenue, Pittsburg, in which he is still a potent factor.

Mr. Emanuel has been a steadfast believer in organization work, and those who have watched his career have noted his regard for the practical as opposed to the theoretical, and his love for material progress, qualities that have earned for him a prominent place on the pharmaceutical stage. It would require something of an effort to name all of the organizations with which he has been identified. He has been a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association since 1878, and for many years has been an active member of the association of his own State. He has served the Western Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association as treasurer and has been treasurer of the Pittsburg College of Pharmacy. As a matter of fact, he seems to have a predilection for holding the funds of his pharmaceutical brethren. In addition to the treasurerships named he has been treasurer of the Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy, and is the present treasurer of the National Association of Retail Druggists. He is now president of the Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy, his services in this capacity having extended over a long term of years.—*Pharmaceutical Era*.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

OVERTIME.

Commencing October 1, 1907, we shall make an additional charge for overtime. By "overtime" we mean all demands made on us requiring extra time after our regular hours. This will include prescriptions or renewals brought in after hours, or so late that we are

detained beyond the regular closing time. We are forced to this move for following

REASONS.

1. Repeatedly we have been kept one-half to two hours (occasionally more) beyond closing time, for renewals. These should be attended to ahead, just as provisions are laid in ahead, i. e., before they get out.

2. New prescriptions, in no sense emergency, have also been brought in late. Calling in the doctor at night when the patient has suffered all day is a common habit, but it's not the druggist's fault. Many prescriptions given at night are NOT needed then. "Take three times a day" does not warrant imposing on another for one dose.

3. What we have termed "overtime" is really only additional time to what any one of our patrons would call overtime, and emphasize it if applied to himself. Actual overtime has already been made before we commence what we here call "overtime."

4. We need regular hours and rest—more than you do. Every action all through the already extra long day of the pharmacist requires his close attention. You hold him to account as you would no one else. He has nerves just as well as you have, that are used longer—already much beyond what yours have and more continuously.

5. Certain duties can be attended to only after closing, others there is no opportunity to do before. Postponing them in manner indicated above means, sometimes, on duty to midnight.

6. There is extra expense every minute open beyond regular time. Eight or ten gas jets, alone, help this.

7. There is no reason visible to us (can there be to anyone?) why a pharmacist because he is such—a professional man as well as merchant—should be expected, as a matter of course, to work overtime and extra time besides. Habit or custom does not justify continuing an injustice or wrong.

8. A pharmacist has the same rights as others as a citizen. This fact is sometimes overlooked.

We ask simply and only the same respect for our rights that the rest of the public takes freely for itself. If it wants time that belongs strictly to others it ought to pay for it, and cheerfully. We don't want to work extra time at any price—we want to stop it! We know that some druggists quietly charge something extra for overtime. They are afraid to say anything. We think the saner, more manly and honest way is to announce that we are going to do it.

Respectfully,

ELKINS PARK PHARMACY,

M. M. OSBORNE, Proprietor.

Class of 1884.

STAMPS WITH DRUGS OR JUST STAMPS.

Editor *The Pharmaceutical Era*:

One of the most encouraging signs of the times that I have had the pleasure of noting recently was Mr. Osborne's "declaration of independence," which you published with comment in *The Era* of October 17, page 363. I should like to say a whole lot on this subject, but will content myself by submitting my "postage stamp envelope" to your judgment, believing that it briefly reflects my views on the subject of accommodating (?) the public.

I have been using this scheme about three weeks and am firmly convinced that it is the proper thing because our sales of "stamps with drugs" have increased twenty-five per cent., our "just stamps" transactions decreasing proportionately. It would seem, then, that "there is hope" for the pharmacist, and I would beg leave to suggest that a vigorous wielding of the editorial pen along these lines will help the good work along.

Yours truly,

AMBROSE HUNSBERGER.

Philadelphia, October 18.

Mr. Hunsberger sends us one of his "postage stamp envelopes," from which we copy the following:

POSTAGE STAMPS.

FOR OUR CUSTOMERS.

We wish to apologize to our customers for not being able at all times to accommodate them with postage stamps and postal cards. This condition has been brought about through the general public assuming as its *right* that which is offered distinctly as a *privilege* only to our customers, present and prospective. To limit the sale of stamps to *recognized* customers is a difficult matter in a store with as extensive a patronage as ours enjoys, since it is not always possible to determine who is, or who is not, a regular customer where the number of people is so large. We have, therefore, been trying to supply stamps to all who requested them, with the disagreeable result of frequently disappointing a well-known customer by running "out of stamps"—the same having been sold out to people that we had never seen before and would probably never see again.

As we do not conduct a *post office*, our stock of postal material is too limited to continue our effort to supply the general public—to do so with satisfaction to our own customers would mean the profitless investment of thousands of dollars annually, besides an augmented clerical force, for which we would receive no compensation—manifestly an absurd proposition for a sane business man to entertain.

We do want to accommodate our customers, however, and believe we shall be able to do so invariably if they will co-operate with us to the extent of buying stamps and postal cards when making their regular drug store purchases. The customers' advance investment in a few stamps or postals would be trifling compared to the satisfaction of having them on hand when needed, and we would be enabled to replenish our supply as readily as we keep up our large stock of fresh drugs and medicines. We would therefore suggest to our customers that they "help us to help them" by including their stamp and postal card needs when having their prescriptions filled, or when purchasing drugs, ready-made medicines, perfumes, toilet waters, powders and creams, medicinal and fancy soaps, hair, nail and tooth brushes, dental specialties, sick-room, bath-room and nursery supplies, house cleaning helps, rubber goods, photo supplies, souvenir postals, candy, cigars, or any of the thousand and one different articles our comprehensive stock includes.

Stamps for souvenir postal cards should always be purchased with the cards.

DOCTORS ENTERTAINED BY PHILADELPHIA PHARMACISTS

Philadelphia, October 21.—The "get-together" spirit among the physicians and pharmacists of this city was never more in evidence than the other evening when the members of the Kensington Branch of the Philadelphia County Medical Society were the guests at a banquet given by the pharmacists comprising the Eleventh District of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists. About 125 physicians and 75 pharmacists were present. Two facts were most evident on this occasion. One was the feeling of fellowship that is springing up between the representatives in this city of pharmacy and medicine. The other was the interest that is being taken in the ethical culture campaign undertaken by the P. A. R. D. and its affiliations.

The banquet was held at Mosebach's Casino and there was not a vacant seat when, after a satisfying course of viands had been disposed of, Christopher Koch, '99, rapped for order. Incidentally it might be stated that this is one of the first acts of Mr. Koch, who was recently elected chairman of the ethical preparations committee of the P. A. R. D. He was chairman of the committee of arrangements and is also chairman of the district organization.

Mr. Koch briefly outlined the motives which had prompted the gathering. He said:

"It is with the spirit of getting better acquainted with the physicians that we tender you this banquet. The professions of medicine and pharmacy are so closely allied and dependent upon each other that what affects one must necessarily influence the other. Existing conditions are detrimental to both professions, so let us 'get together,' talk matters over and come to a mutual understanding."

He went on to review conditions in the past and told how proprietors had taken the place of the pharmacists with various patented articles. He said the pharmacists had allowed this to take place and that eventually the physician had come to look upon the patented articles as the proper thing to prescribe. To the American Medical Association he gave the credit of waking up the pharmacists. Two years ago, he said, it adopted a resolution creating a council of pharmacy and chemistry which had been doing a wonderful work in arousing the professional interest of the pharmacist and the physician, and in urging all medical and pharmaceutical organizations to take up the work. In closing, Mr. Koch said:

"You physicians are going to hear from us right along. We are going to prove to you that pharmacy is not a lost art, but a living science. Our preparations are recognized as standards by the United States Government. I know you are interested in the movement or you would not be here to-night. We want to be better acquainted, to get together. The patent medicine has seen its day. I know for a fact that in the last five years patent medicine sales have decreased 75 per cent."

Dr. H. L. Godfrey, president of the Kensington Branch, the next speaker, declared the physicians and pharmacists were getting together as never before. He thanked Mr. Koch and the other members of the district for their work. Dr. A. M. Eaton was introduced as "the father of the local branches of the County Medical." He spoke of the good that was being accomplished by the physicians, with the help of the druggists, in a legislative way. Dr. S. Solis Cohen said it was wrong for physicians to prescribe patent medicines, just as it was wrong for the druggist to sell them. He differed with Dr. Osler, who, he said, had declared there were after all only four drugs. Dr. Cohen said he knew of forty and that his friend Professor Remington knew of 400. He said drugs were very necessary in the treatment of disease. Dr. John V. Shoemaker said he hoped they would get back to the days when physicians wrote the prescriptions and pharmacists filled them. He urged the physicians to study their materia medicas and let patent medicines alone. He gave great credit to pharmacists for their activity in the interests of ethical preparations.

Dr. Henry Fisher, professor of materia medica, department of pharmacy, Temple College, declared it was really a duty to let patent medicines alone, as the prescriptions could be made up much cheaper than the patented article. He urged the pharmacists not to forget their early teachings and be ready at all times to furnish the desired preparations. Professor J. P. Remington told what the pharmacists are doing and what the physicians ought to do. He urged co-operation, but declared that as long as the pharmacists were foolish enough to purchase simple preparations which they could easily put up in their own establishments, he did not blame the patent medicine manufacturers for selling them. He discussed the work of the U. S. P. Revision Committee, of which he is chairman, and the good that had been done by the Federal Pure Food and Drugs Act.

Professor Charles H. LaWall told in what other respects the government was compelling the use of the best drugs and medicinal ingredients. He mentioned recent instances where great quantities of henbane and other articles that were being sent to this country in a crude state had been refused admision and were sent back to the owners in other countries.

Others who spoke were Dr. A. B. Hirsch, Dr. T. Chalmers Fulton, R. H. Lackey, and Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr. A number of ethical preparations were shown at the banquet and, as souvenirs, epitomes of the U. S. P. and N. F. were given. The menu cards were in the form of prescriptions. Chairman Koch was assisted in the arrangements by N. F. Weisner, '92, vice-chairman of the committee, and Secretary William Hilpert, '93.

A pupil in a village school who had been requested to write an essay on the human body handed in the following: "The human body consists of the head, thorax, abdomen and legs. The head contains the brains in case there are any. The thorax contains the heart and lungs, also liver and lights. The abdomen contains the bowels, of which there are five—a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y. The legs extend from the abdomen to the floor, and have hinges at the top and middle to enable a fellow to sit when standing or to stand when sitting."—*Exchange*.

SOME EVERY-DAY PROBLEMS.

By CLEMENT B. LOWE.

It was my desire to take up a scientific investigation and present the results in a paper, but the time at my disposal by reason of college, editorial and literary work prevented my so doing. Having promised the Chairman on Papers to furnish one, I had to fall back on some of the "Every-Day Problems of the Pharmacist," which, after all, may have no less a value.

THE CARE OF THE STORE.

The first thing to which I shall call your attention is the care of the store. A well-kept store is like a well-dressed man: it makes a good impression; nothing but laziness or stinginess need prevent it. City stores usually have the space in front of the counters tiled; the color of the tiling should be complementary to that of the fixtures; if the latter are of dark oak or mahogany, light colored tiling will form a pleasing contrast. For keeping the tiling clean we have found Finola (which can be purchased from the Finola Manufacturing Co., Baltimore) the most satisfactory article. We had previously tried a number of things, weak muriatic acid being recommended to us for the purpose. We found that the latter attacked the cement between the tiling. The part of the floor not tiled is oiled about every four weeks by means of the Atlantic Refining Co.'s Universal Oiler, the flow of the oil being controlled by a set screw. The oiling is generally done the last thing at night so as to permit it to soak in before morning. The advantages of oiling the floor are, first, the greatly improved appearance; second, freedom from dust when sweeping. A disadvantage, if your house is connected with your store, is that unless you wipe your feet carefully (which sometimes you forget) you are apt to soil the carpets, and then——?

THE SODA WATER FOUNTAIN.

Personally I should prefer to run a store without a fountain, if it could be done in these days, but as fountains are considered necessary adjuncts, we should try to make them both ornamental and profitable. Having installed this year a new "Innovation" we have added quite a number of popular drinks, crushed fruits, etc., which have increased the business. Last summer we made our own ice cream, but if the labor counts for anything, it does not pay. Kymo, which is advertised

* Read at the Bedford Springs Meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

as a profitable addition to ice cream, failed to give us satisfaction. Much may be done in the way of decorating the fountain by live plants; if living in the city's suburbs, wild plants and flowers can often be obtained. We are now making an effective display by quantities of false Solomon's seal.

STORE LIGHTING.

That the store should be well lighted goes almost without saying; gas is still cheaper than electricity and in winter time we have the additional value of warmth. We have tried a number of burners and lights and found the Welsbach Reflex Lights, which have, as their name indicates, a suspended mantle and which do not cast a shadow, the most satisfactory; the illumination is fine and the mantles last longer than the upright ones. For summer illumination, electric lighting is preferable, owing to the small amount of heat generated and also to the artistic effects which can be produced. For the store proper the Nernst electric lights (of two or three glowers), installed as close to the ceiling as possible, are quite satisfactory; in Philadelphia the lights are maintained by the electric company without cost and are inspected weekly. The electric lighting of the windows I prefer to arrange by dropping the cords from above, as they can then be placed at any point and they lend themselves better to decorating.

THE PRESCRIPTION COUNTER.

The prescription counter, as the most profitable part of the store, should be both large and conveniently arranged, with ample space behind it for several clerks to work at one time; too often the prescription counter gets what space is left after the counters and cases in the front part have been arranged. I have two cases in mind, in both of which there is ample store space, and yet the prescription counter has been crowded into such a small space that the work is greatly interfered with. I have on my counter at one end a piece of asbestos board covered with zinc, upon which the heating is done, without injury to the counter. We found that the Bunsen burner, used largely for melting the sealing wax, was constantly getting stopped up, so we fastened it on one side in a horizontal position, which entirely prevents this trouble. When renewing prescriptions from the files we found that they took up so much room on the counter as to be considerably in the way; now we suspend them from the ceiling by cord and pulley, using a clothes peg to retain the place on the file. Our distilled water is obtained from a gallon bottle which sets on an upper shelf of the prescription counter; the water is drawn by syphon, the air entering by another tube, containing cotton, so as to exclude dust

or bacteria; the end of the syphon tube ends in a hard rubber stopcock, so that water can readily be drawn into either bottle or graduate. With regard to gelatin capsules, we have found the Remington Capsule Cleaner of much value in quickly cleaning and polishing capsules after they have been filled. Occasionally in putting up capsules from a copy of a recipe we cause criticism by putting them up dry, or vice versa; the copy should state whether they have been put up dry or by massing. The hard gelatin capsules can be used to hold volatile oils by dipping them in a solution of gelatin before capping; if carefully done they will not leak and will present a nicer appearance than the soft capsule. Mortars that have contained greasy substances can be readily cleaned by sawdust. The ointment slab can be cleaned by first scraping with a spatula and then rubbing with old newspaper, afterwards using soap and water. When numbering prescriptions we use a duplicating numbering machine, numbering the label as well as the prescription, also stamping on the label the date. When putting up powders, pills or capsules in boxes we put the number on the bottom of the box as well as on the label; we were led to do this through the confusion caused by a child changing the lids of the boxes so that they had to be returned to the store to find out which was which.

THE LABORATORY.

Whenever possible there should be connected with each drug store a laboratory or room for manufacturing; this prevents the crowding of the store, also the dust, dirt and disorderly appearance which otherwise must arise from preparations in process of manufacture. This last year I devised a filtering rack which has proved its usefulness. It consisted of three strips which were fastened to the wall, reaching from washboard to ceiling; the lower three brackets supported a shelf $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long; the three brackets above supported two narrow strips $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length by 3 inches in width, with a quarter inch slot running nearly the entire length of the strips, the strips being fastened to the brackets and being 9 inches apart. Transverse pieces curved towards each other are fastened by thumbscrews which work in the slot of the long strips. They can, therefore, be fastened any distance apart, thus accommodating any size percolator or funnel. Another set of strips like those just described are fastened above. Our five-gallon bottle of lime water is kept standing on the filter rack; it is fitted with a syphon arrangement, the bottom of the tube entering the bottle curving upwards. When lime water is wanted we run it directly into a filter below. It may be interesting for us to state the prices charged for this article, viz., 10 cents per pint; 15 cents per quart; 40 cents per gallon; containers extra. Our Magnesium Citrate solu-

tion at one time gave us considerable trouble by the growth of a fungus; we now first thoroughly cleanse and scald the bottles, then fill stopper and sterilize them, not opening them until called for, when we add the charge of Potassium Bicarbonate. This mode of procedure insures a Magnesium Citrate solution that will keep indefinitely.

COMMERCIAL PROBLEMS.

Advertising the pharmacy is one of the problems that are receiving much attention at the present time. In a country town the newspapers can be used to advantage. In a large city only specialties can be profitably advertised in this way. For some two years we have been sending out a monthly circular to all on our mailing list. A circular is first printed on the typewriter and then reproduced by the mimeograph. The latter work is not as easy as the paper read two years ago before the association indicated. To make a successful stencil the writing must be done slowly and the keys struck with special force, some letters like W being hard to bring out, others like periods requiring a lesser blow. We have experimented with a number of papers and find that the Berkshire Typewriter Paper No. 163, supplied by the Hoskins company of this city, answers the purpose nicely. Accompanying the circular we send one of the small illuminated calendars of the Osborn Company; many of our customers keep these upon their writing desks throughout the month. The book-keeping does not receive much attention in many stores, not as much as it should. We have a large credit custom and it is one of our problems not to forget the charges. I keep a kind of memorandum cash book which contains three sets of columns, one for the credit sales, one for the cash received from previous credit sales and one for the total cash received for the day. In the course of six months the first two columns should about equal each other, or too much money is being trusted out. This manner of keeping accounts shows the exact amount of business done for the day, the cash on hand less payments from bills receivable, plus the credit sales will show this.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

I entitle this the new departure because I think the pharmacists have at last set sail upon the right waters. I hope they will eventually discover some of the reputation and prosperity which they heretofore have failed to find. By the new departure I mean the efforts which are now being put forth in different parts of the country to interest physicians in the preparations of the U. S. P. and N. F. The Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists through its Ethical Preparations has already done excellent work. If the members of this association could have been present at Atlantic City at the meeting of the Ameri-

can Medical Association, and have seen the exhibit of these preparations prepared by the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and have witnessed the interest manifested in them by the large number of physicians, it would have been a revelation to them. A note of warning, however, must be uttered. Will the pharmacists rise to the occasion? These preparations must speedily be found in the drug stores and they must be made with much care; this latter the manufacturers have heretofore insisted the retailers could not do. In the language of one of the members of the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, "It is now up to the pharmacists of the U. S. to make good."

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—THE DRUG STORE MAN.

Five thousand retail druggists from all parts of the country are at present assembled in Chicago, the occasion being the ninth annual convention of their national association. We bid them welcome, thrice welcome, to this beautiful city.

Men who contribute, as the retail druggists of the United States do, cheerfully and generously of their thought and time to the convenience and pleasure of their fellow citizens, regardless of ties of blood, or of friendship, or even of acquaintance; who are ever ready to extend a helping hand to the stranger, at home or abroad, should meet with nothing but words and acts of kindness, with nothing but tokens of esteem and evidences of hospitality, when for an interval of a week or so every twelve months they throw off their cares and responsibilities and assemble in convention, here or elsewhere.

We are sure that Chicagoans in general will take advantage of this opportunity to make some kind of return for the many favors which they have received from the retail druggist. It is not too much to say that the retail druggist seems nearer to every American than any other man in any other trade or in any other profession.

The average American, for instance, alone in a strange city, or lost or straying in his own city, does not think in time of need of the physician, the lawyer, the politician, or the policeman, when he is striving to find one who can be of service to him in his plight. There are some men, no doubt, who will instinctively think of the retail liquor dealer when they are in a quandary, or when they are momentarily confused in their home or in a strange city, but we would prefer not to refer to these.

Possibly the retail liquor dealer, especially if he be on a corner, will at times be able to give the inquirer valuable information, but it is almost the invariable rule that the latter is expected to buy a drink, or maybe two drinks, before seeking the information desired, and it

often happens, unfortunately, that he remains to converse with the barkeeper over the general political, financial and industrial situation, until the information which has been imparted to him has been forgotten.

But one who seeks favors at the hands of the retail druggist is expected to make no return, before or after receiving them. The average druggist would be shocked immeasurably if anybody, townsman or stranger, would offer to compensate him for the use of his directory, his telephone, or his chair, or ask to be permitted to pay him for his time, or offer to allow him a small profit on the retail price of postage stamps, or suggest, by hint or innuendo, that possibly he would be pleased to have him buy something, if nothing more than an illustrated postal card.

There is not a more accommodating, a more agreeable, a more unselfish, more self-sacrificing class of men in America than the retail druggists, and it should be the aim of all Chicagoans during the present week to make the five thousand who are visiting us feel that they are not only welcome, but thrice welcome.

And in case the five thousand should scatter through the loop district and devote themselves, say, for one morning, to asking foolish questions, similar to those which they are in the habit of answering when at their posts of duty, let us all endeavor to forget, as they do, that time is money and that life is short.

It will be making only a small return for the favors we have received at the hands of the retail druggists everywhere if we shall, like them, become unconscious for a time that we have any business of our own, and remember only that we are on earth for the purpose of accommodating our fellow men.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*, September 17, 1907.

THE GOD CAKE.

It was such a wretched little store. You would have hardly known that it was a drug store, so mean and poor was it. It even seemed to shrink from the company of the more sightly buildings upon the squalid street. The man who owned it lived, or rather existed, in three dark rooms in the rear. With him were his old mother and an infant son, a little fellow whose birth had caused the young mother to pass beyond the portal called death.

Grandma started on her way to the grocery store, the little fellow accompanying her. As he trotted along he prattled of the mamma he had never known, and of the beautiful place called Heaven. In a bakery window the little fellow saw something he thought was very beautiful, and called grandma aside to look at it. To the ordinary observer what he saw would have appeared nothing more than an un-

wholesome cake covered with white frosting, a red sugar rose decorating the top. To the little fellow, whose few, short years had held so little of light and beauty, the cake was a wonderful and gloriously beautiful thing. He could not believe that it was made to eat; and it would have been sacrilege for him to touch it with a knife. His child-mind, purer and clearer than man's, could only find comparison for the wonderful cake with the glories of the God-ruled Heaven where his spirit-mother dwelt. So he concluded that "mamma must have cakes like that," and called it the God Cake.

The grandmother led the little fellow along the tenement-bordered street and listened to his soul-pure words with tear-dimmed eyes until they came beneath a window where a woman was attempting to place a heavy jar on the sill. It slipped and fell, crushing the little fellow to the walk.

In the hospital the delirious grandchild spoke of the God Cake. The kind doctor and nurse could not understand his strange words until the grandmother explained. That night the doctor told his druggist the story. The next morning the little fellow's mind was cleared, and, although he peacefully slumbered, the doctors held out for him no hope. On one side of the bed of the crippled boy sat the father with his head bent low in his hands; on the other side of the bed was the decrepit form of the grandmother. The little store was closed. Five men quietly entered the little patient's room, and one carried something that was placed on a chair beside the bed. They were druggists.

In a few moments the little fellow awoke and saw the something on the chair: "Oh, it's the God Cake! Is it really, truly, the same cake, or is this Heaven? No, it's that same rose, there never was another like it. Papa, gran-ma, don't cry. I feel much better and I think I am going to mamma."

The little hand reached out and, with touch as gentle as the falling of a leaf, timidly caressed the cake. It was only for a moment, however, and then, like the fluttering of a tiny bird as it settles beneath the mother wing, the movements of the baby hand grew less and less until it finally rested in loving clasp upon the sugar rose. The little fellow had gone to mamma.

Reader, those druggists did but little. A few pennies for the cake, a few moments to carry it to the sufferer, a few kind words for the stricken father, and just a few other little helps later on. The result, you ask? Yes, the poor little store is brighter now, and why? Because the spirit of fraternity touched the owner and aroused in him new hope and new encouragement. Business is better and he is talking of new fixtures. The owner had lost his little child, but he had won the love of man for man.—(Joel Blanc in the *Pharmaceutical Era*.)

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THE QUESTION SHEET OF THE STATE PHARMACEU- TICAL EXAMINING BOARD OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR REGISTERED QUALIFIED ASSISTANT PHARMACIST CERTIFICATE.

A.—(1) Name an official tincture made by the process of maceration. (a) By percolation. (b) By macerating the drug in hot water and subsequent percolation. (c) By dissolving an extract in a mixture of alcohol and water. (d) By diluting a chemical solution with alcohol. (e) By diluting a tincture and fluidextract with diluted alcohol.

(2) Name an official tincture made with a menstruum of glycerin, alcohol and water. (a) With Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.

(3) Name five official tinctures of vegetable poisons.

(4) Name an official simple tincture containing a volatile chemical substance dissolved in alcohol.

B.—Give common name or names for each of the following: (Carefully number each answer to correspond with the number preceding each name in this question.)

(1) Hydrargyrum.

(2) Hydrarg. Submur.

(3) Hydrarg. Protoiod

(4) Hydrarg. Ammoniat

(5) Mercuric Chloride.

(6) Mercuric Iodide.

(7) Mercurous Iodide.

(8) Mercurous Chloride.

(9) Mercuric Oxide (Red).

(10) Ung. Hydrarg. Nit.

C.—OPIUM.

(1) What is the difference between Powdered Opium and Granulated Opium?

(2) Give the U. S. P. alkaloidal standard for each of them.

(3) What preparation of Opium is used to make Tincture of Opium, and how much would be required to make 1000 Cc?

(4) Name four U. S. P. salts prepared from alkaloids obtained from Opium.

(5) Give the average dose of the following and name the poisonous ingredient in each: Tully's Powder, Paregoric, Compound Powder of Ipecac and Black Drop.

(6) State the Morphine strength of Extract of Opium and give its average dose.

(7) Name the official salts of Codeine.

(8) If a prescription called for 16 grains of Codeine (alk) and two fluidounces of Syrup of Tolu to be made into a solution, how would you prepare it?

(9) Is there any difference between Morphine Hydrochloride and Apomorphine Hydrochloride?

(10) What are the requirements of the Poison Law for the sale of Morphine salts and Laudanum?

D.—Give the official Latin name for each of the following drugs and name the U. S. P. alkaloid which each yields.

(1) Aconite.

(2) Belladonna Root.

(3) Cinchona.

(4) Colchicum Seed.

(5) Nux Vomica.

E.—(1) What is Griffith's Mixture?

(2) What two chemical salts are used in making it? (a) In what order should they be added in compounding the mixture? (b) What salt of iron is formed by the interaction of these chemicals? (c) Give Latin or English name for an official pill in which the same iron salt is produced. (d) In preparing these pills, how could you determine when the chemical change is completed?

F.—(1) What is Oleum Morrhuæ?

(2) Describe it

(3) How should it be kept?

(4) How would you make one pint of a 50% emulsion of this oil? (Give the ingredients, the quantity of each, and tell how you would compound them.)

(5) How would you compound a prescription containing two fluidounces each of Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Wild Cherry, and Peppermint Water enough to make six fluidounces?

G.—

Acetanilide	70	Gm.
Caffeine	10	Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate	20	Gm.
To make	100	Gm.

Rub the ingredients separately to a fine powder and mix them thoroughly.

(1) What is the official Latin or English name for the above powder?

(2) State in grains the average dose.

(3) Write the equivalent of the dose you give in metric weight.

(4) Write the equivalent of the quantity of each of the ingredients in *Apothecaries' weight*.

(5) What would an *Avoirdupois* ounce of it cost at ten cents per hundred grams?

(6) How many 0.065 powders could be made from one scruple of this powder?

(7) How many five grain tablets could be made from one thousand deci-grams of it?

(8) What is Caffeine obtained from?

(9) Name an official preparation containing about fifty per cent. of Caffeine.

(10) What U. S. P. product would you dispense on a prescription for "Antifebrin"?

H.—

R—Strych. Sulph. gr. j
 Trinitrin gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Hyoscin. Hydrobromid. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
 Ext. Ergot.
 Pepsine Sacch. aa gr. xl
 Trional gr. xxx
 M. S. A., et div. in capsules No. xxiv.
 Sig. One t. i. d., p. cib.

(1) State how much of each of the first three ingredients is contained in each capsule of the above prescription.

(2) What is Trinitrin?

(3) How would you obtain one-fourth of a grain of it?

(4) If you did not have scales or weights suitable for weighing one-sixth of a grain of Hyoscine Hydrobromide, how could you determine the desired quantity?

(5) Would you dispense this prescription? If so, how would you prepare it?

(6) What does "aa" mean, and to which ingredients does it apply in this prescription?

(7) What does "M. S. A." mean?

(8) Translate the abbreviated Latin directions into English words.

(9) When should a "POISON" label be used in dispensing a prescription?

(10) Give an example of a prescription that you would consider proper to filter.

I.—(1) Give Latin name for *waters* and *solutions* and state how official Waters and Solutions differ.

(2) Give the official Latin name for an aqueous solution of Hydrogen Peroxide.

(3) If great pressure is manifested upon removing the stopper from a bottle of Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide, what does it indicate?

(a) How may deterioration of an opened bottle of it be retarded?

(4) How is Chloroform Water made?

(5) How much gaseous ammonia does Stronger Ammonia Water, U. S. P., contain?

(6) Give Latin names, strength and average dose of two U. S. P. Solutions made from Arsenic Trioxide (Acidum Arsenosum, Pharm. 1890.)

(7) Give the names of the chemical liquids in the official formula for Basham's Mixture. (a) State in what order they should be mixed. (b) If the finished product is cloudy or throws down a precipitate, what is the probable cause? (c) What precaution must be taken to ensure a clear and perfect solution?

K.—(1) State in English words the chemical composition of Sugar of Lead.

(2) Describe it, giving appearance, odor and taste.

(3) What two common solvent liquids is it soluble in?

(4) Why should it be kept in well-stoppered bottles?

(5) What is Litharge?

(6) What official preparation is made by adding a hot solution of Sugar of Lead to Litharge, with occasional stirring and boiling for half an hour?

(7) Why does the Pharmacopœia direct the Distilled Water to be previously boiled and cooled in making Lead Water?

(8) What is the difference in strength of Lead Water and Goulard's Extract?

(9) How would you prepare an ointment containing one fluidrachm of Goulard's Extract, one dram of Wool-Fat and six drams of Petrolatum?

(10) What is the best antidote against poisoning by Sugar of Lead?

L.—Apply these questions to each of the following prescriptions:

(1) Criticise it.

(2) State if you would compound and dispense it as written.

(3) If you would not compound it as written, state what change could be made by which the evident intention of the prescriber could be complied with, and the prescription compounded and dispensed with safety.

(a) R—Potass. Permangan. 1.5 Gm.

Glycerin q. s. 30. Gm.

M. Sig.

Apply as directed.

- (b) R—Cocain. Mur.gr. xl.
 Ol. Olivaefl. oz. j.
 Ft. Sol.

Sig. For external use.

- (c) R—Acid Nitromur.30 Cc.

Sig. Fifteen drops in half glass of water three times a day.

M.—(1) Give the official Latin name for Hive Syrup.

(2) What poisonous chemical salt does it contain? (a) What is the antidote for this poison? (b) State approximately how much of it is contained in a fluidounce of this Syrup. (c) What effect might be expected from a tablespoonful of Hive Syrup given to a child five years old, and why?

N.—(1) From what official drug is Cocaine obtained?

(2) What is the average dose of Cocaine Hydrochloride?

(3) Would you refill a prescription containing Cocaine or a Cocaine salt? (State the reason for your answer.)

(4) Give the names of the ingredients and quantity of each that you would use to make two fluidounces of a 2 per cent. solution of Cocaine in oil.

O.—(1) Give official Latin name for volatile Oil of Almond. (a) What poisonous principle does it contain?

(2) Give Latin name for an official preparation containing 2 per cent. of Hydrocyanic Acid. (a) What is the average dose of this preparation? (b) How should it be kept so that its strength may be maintained?

(3) What is Monsel's Solution?

(4) What is Donovan's Solution?

(5) What is Fowler's Solution?

(6) What is Labarraque's Solution?

(7) What is Lugol's Solution?

P.—(1) State if it would make any difference in the dose if 75 minims of Chloroform were dispensed when 75 drops of it were ordered in a prescription for internal use. (a) If it would make a difference, state in general how the dose would be affected.

(2) What is the difference between Wine of Iron and Bitter Wine of Iron?

(3) What is the Latin or English name of an official preparation used as an antidote against arsenic poisoning?

(4) How can you tell if Syrup of Ferrous Iodide has decomposed and is therefore unfit for dispensing?

(5) What would you use to make one grain of Silver Nitrate into 12 pills?

The questions for Registered Pharmacist's Certificate will be published in our next issue.

- (6) How should prescriptions of solutions of Silver Nitrate be dispensed?
 - (7) If 8 fluidounces of a solution contain one-half grain of Strychnine Sulphate, how much would be contained in one tablespoonful of it?
 - (8) Give common trade name for Phenylis Salicylas.
 - (9) What would you dispense on a prescription for "Terebene"?
-

THE NOVEMBER PHARMACEUTICAL MEETING.

The second of the series of Pharmaceutical Meetings was held on Tuesday, November 19, at 3 P. M.

The first number upon the program was an address upon "The Opsonic Theory and Bacterial Vaccines," by Dr. A. Parker Hitchens of the Biological and Vaccine Laboratories of the H. K. Mulford Co. He first spoke of the power by which the human body is able to successfully contend against an invasion of pathogenic bacteria. Two theories are advocated, one of them being called the "Side Chain Theory" of Erlich; this he illustrated by diagrams similar to those of the benzin ring of organic chemistry.

Metchnikoff's theory claims that the successful resistance of the human body against bacteria depends upon the power of certain of the white blood corpuscles (or leucocytes) to kill the invading germs, the process of destroying bacteria by the leucocytes being termed phagocytosis. Sir A. E. Wright of London demonstrated that the leucocytes destroy the invading bacteria only after they have been prepared; this power of preparation is dependent upon the presence in the blood stream of certain bodies which he called by the name of Opsonins (from the Greek, I prepare food). "Opsonins contained in the blood serum combine with the bacteria, rendering them capable of being taken up and destroyed by the phagocytes." The Opsonic Index expresses the power of the blood serum of an individual to prepare phagocytes (leucocytes) for the process of phagocytosis, compared with the blood serum from a healthy individual; he then spoke of the method of obtaining the Opsonic index and its value as an aid to diagnosis. He also spoke of the way in which this index when low can be raised. The difference between antitoxins and vaccines was said to be that the former confer passive immunity, the latter active. He made a practical point when he said that all bacterial products should be kept at as low a temperature as possible, near the freezing point. A refrigerator for their preservation should be present in every good drug store; if kept at this temperature, they will maintain their strength almost indefinitely.

Dr. E. Burvill-Holmès, Bacteriologist of the Phipps Institute, then spoke upon "The Opsonic Theory in Relation to Tuberculosis."

He said that at the present time Tuberculin was being made in many laboratories, but it is given in extremely minute doses, unlike the procedure when first employed, when doubtless a number were killed by its use. He spoke of the case of a man of thirty years of age who showed grave symptoms of tuberculosis: his blood was sent to the laboratory and examined but showed no bacilli of tuberculosis. When the man died a post mortem showed that he died of cancer. This and the preceding address will be published in full in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*. Dr. Swan, who was present, spoke in an interesting manner of his visit to Dr. Wright's Laboratories in London and of the method of treatment there. Small quantities of Tuberculin are injected after the Opsonic index has been taken; the cases treated in the clinic were mostly those of cases of tuberculosis of the joints, skin, etc.

Mr. M. I. Wilbert then gave an interesting resume of "The Progress of Pharmacy." He said that there was still hope for pharmacists. He also spoke of the lack of new remedies in Germany. He called attention to the new Swiss Pharmacopœia, which he gave much praise, also to the translation of the Japanese Pharmacopœia into English and German, this being of great advantage to the firms exporting drugs to Japan. He also called attention to the exposure of cactin or cactina, the article having been demonstrated as absolutely worthless. He called attention to the fact that Copaiba was at the present time badly adulterated, the adulteration taking place in this country.

The late manager of a drug store branch was not strong on the "classics." He one day received a call for a preparation which required the use of "aquæ bullentis Oj." He searched the B. P. and other books of reference, but was unable to find it mentioned. In his difficulty he sent round to his nearest neighbor (which happened to be myself) with a request for the mysterious ingredient. He was informed that it would be ready in fifteen minutes. On receiving it he remarked how warm it was, but was told with solemn face that it had only just been made. The price charged was—well, he paid for his want of knowledge, and went away satisfied. What more could he want?—*The Chemist and Druggist*.

ALUMNI REPORT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
 & & OF PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY & &

JOS. W. ENGLAND, '83, Secretary, 145 North Tenth Street

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Freeman P. Stroup, Ph.G.

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EDITORIAL

AN APPEAL TO OUR ALUMNI.

Brother Alumnus: Your Alma Mater needs your help.

Forty years ago the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy competed with eight sister colleges; today there are over ninety institutions teaching pharmacy in the United States.

Your college blazed the way; she furnished the model for most of the other colleges.

They freely copied her constitution, by-laws, methods of teaching and they have many times elected her graduates to professorships.

Her professors have furnished the text books and books of reference used by most of the colleges. This is a proud record, but it has not brought financial returns commensurate with the service. We are not complaining, but the college now needs financial help.

A university or a college is never a money-making institution with a large unemployed surplus.

After paying for the erection of the buildings, the proper furnishing of the plant and providing for the necessary running expenses, any surplus should be applied to improving and lengthening the instruction, to cutting down its cost or establishing courses free to the students.

But the need of today is the providing of buildings and facilities for bringing the instruction abreast of the times.

The Pure Food and Drug Act has created a demand for special instruction in the lines of work immediately connected therewith, and particularly analytical chemistry.

The whole success of the wise and beneficent movement all over the country for purer drugs rests primarily upon the ability to analyze food and drug products and detect adulterations therein.

The erection of a building to carry on this work is a crying necessity and where can instruction be more thoroughly given than in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy when properly equipped to do the work?

Will you not heed this call of your Alma Mater to her loyal sons? Give what you can, for the old Aimwell School is razed to the ground and building operations have commenced.

Send your checks or your cash through any of the members of the committee, but make out your checks to the order of Richard M. Shoemaker, Treasurer of the college; acknowledgment will also be made in the Alumni Report.

The Alumni Association has helped financially in every forward movement of our college; arrangements have been made to call upon you personally by a fellow Alumnus, for it is the intention to reach every graduate of our dear old college.

This building must be erected if you wish to keep the honored name of your Alma Mater in the front rank.

Give as much as you can, for you have *gained much* from your instruction when you sat on her benches or worked in her laboratories; will you not *give much* and help cancel the debt?

We ask you to recognize this as a call to arms and we trust every loyal son of the college to respond to the extent of his ability.

JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, Chairman
HOWARD B. FRENCH
MAHLON N. KLINE
RICHARD V. MATTISON

WALTER D. RUMSEY
SAMUEL P. SADTLER
CHARLES H. LAWALL
WARREN H. POLEY
Committee.

We hope that the above appeal, signed by names the most of whom are known to every living graduate, which presents so forcibly the needs of the College, will be read and re-read in your leisure moments; in fact, it would be better if you would devote a "quiet hour" to the consideration of what the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has done for you. Ask yourselves the question, How much of a factor has it been in my success? You may at first say, "I paid for all I got." Did you? Can you put a money value upon the intellectual stimulus and moral uplift which there was in associating for two or three years

with the foremost pharmaceutical teachers of the land, who gave you so freely from their store of knowledge and tried to inspire you both to dare and win success? The College is proud of the success of the many distinguished sons and daughters she has sent from her portals, and we have no doubt that these sons and daughters are also proud of their dear old "Alma Mater," but many have not hitherto given this sentiment a concrete and tangible form of expression. The time has now come when the opportunity presents itself for so doing. While the College can muster among its graduates some men of large wealth who can, and we hope will, give largely, many others have only been moderately successful in winning the "fickle goddess fortune" and cannot give largely, even if they would, but because they cannot give largely is no excuse for not giving at all. Many small amounts will make a large one. The College would much prefer to receive \$30,000 from the collective gifts of one thousand graduates, than \$30,000 from one graduate (although we are of the private opinion that if anyone will offer this amount it will not be turned down). Don't fail to be a partner in this noble undertaking; send in your checks or subscriptions at once. In case of the latter, state when they will be payable. If the movement should succeed without your gift you will be ashamed that you did not "lend a hand." We will say for the encouragement of our readers that there are some good-size gifts in sight.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO AID IN THE ERECTION OF THE PURE FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORY TO DECEMBER 7.

The Messrs. Fairchild (Samuel W. and Benjamin F.) of N. Y. sent to Professor Remington an entirely voluntary subscription of \$500.00.

Jacob Baur, Chicago, Ill., \$1,000.00.

The following amount has up to date been subscribed by the retail trade of Philadelphia:

Geo. B. Evans	\$100.00	Chas. Leedom	\$50.00
C. H. LaWall	50.00	Wm. E. Lee	50.00
C. B. Lowe	50.00	Henry C. Blair	50.00
Warren H. Poley	50.00	A. T. Pollard	25.00
Frank E. Morgan & Sons	50.00	J. M. Baer	25.00
Wm. L. Cliffe	50.00	W. A. Rumsey	25.00
Shinn & Kirke	50.00	D. J. Reese	25.00
Jas. J. Ottinger	50.00	E. R. Gatchell	25.00
Henry A. Borell	50.00	H. J. Siegfried	25.00
Geo. M. Beringer	50.00	Walter Rothwell	25.00
Freeman & Pettijohn ...	50.00	Frank Streeper	25.00

The new building for the "Pure Food and Drug Laboratory" is now well under way. Much time has been spent in excavating and laying the foundations, but rapid progress is expected from now on. It will no doubt be ready for finishing by January 1. If the instruction given in the "Pure Food and Drug Course" shall have as broad and deep a foundation as the building, as we believe it will have, splendid intellectual equipment for this special form of lifework will result therefrom.

THE STATE PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Through the favor of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, we are able to present to our readers the question sheets used in the last examination, the eighty-second.

It will be noticed that a new departure has been made; those coming up for the "Qualified Assistant's Certificate" have had a special examination provided for them which seems to have been carefully thought out and is in the main quite practical; it certainly covers enough ground; in fact, this is the principal criticism against it, the number of questions to be answered in five or six hours seem too many for that length of time and necessitate a pace so rapid that sufficient thought cannot be given to the questions.

The Editor recently received a communication from a New York real estate company dealing in suburban lots, in which he was told that an agent of the company would soon call upon him with a valuable proposition in the real estate line. In due course of time the agent called and offered him, as a *well-known citizen* and for the sake of *his influence*, a lot in the suburbs of New York, for simply the price of making out the deed and recording it, viz., \$11.30, the lot being of the magnificent size of 20 x 100 feet. When inquiry was made as to where in the suburbs of New York the lot was located, a handsome blue print of a real estate plan was shown him. The location was said to be at West Hampton, Long Island, fifty minutes from New York. On referring to a map the distance was roughly calculated to be about 100 miles, probably three fifty minutes from N. Y. A calculation was also made as to how much an acre of land would yield at the low rate at which it was offered to the Editor and it was found that it would amount to about \$242.00, which certainly seemed to be a good price for possibly a sand dune or a swamp ten squares from a railroad station, although the adjoining lots had the price of \$200.00 marked upon them, some being quoted at \$1,500.00. Thinking that perhaps he was too skeptical and was perhaps throwing away an opportunity to become a millionaire (?), he wrote to a pharmaceutical friend in Brooklyn, who

replied as follows: "West Hampton and Philadelphia are about equally distant from New York. Perhaps when your little errand boy (if you have one) is a grandfather, West Hampton will be a suburb of New York; the lots are probably in the sand dunes if anywhere. I should pass that proposition up."

The same proposition was offered to other druggists (of course prominent ones), some of whom bit.

"IT'S UP TO YOU."

This slang phrase, while not elegant English, is forcible and therefore we quote it. There have been some criticisms lately about changes in addresses not being promptly made. On conferring with the Secretary about the matter, he says "that these changes are reported monthly to the printer who keeps the mailing list, and who is *supposed* to make the corrections monthly." In this respect we may say, "It's up to him," but when one of our subscribers who wishes his address changed does not give his previous address, there is trouble, because the mailing list is arranged by States, and it takes so much time to run through all of them that we are of the opinion that sometimes the printer does not do it. Therefore, we say, "It's up to you." If you want your REPORT sent to your new address, don't fail to give your old one also.

BETA PHI NOTES.

Moser and Dapt, the latter an exquisite blonde, are seriously contemplating the establishment of a hairdressing parlor on Chestnut Street.

We cannot help taking notice of the special attentions a Russel Mundhenk has been paying a certain "fair one" in our class. Success to you.

Coco Erythroxyton Schlenker has been making nightly visit across the Delaware. Wonder who the fair one is? Ask him.

Lost—A Junior answering to the name of "Allen" strayed into Kraemer's Text Book; lost between Zygosporos and Oosporos. Return to class reporter and receive reward.

Ferron says he buys seven birthday presents every year for his "fair ones."

It's no wonder, he hails from Salt Lake City, Utah.

"Bob" Mooney is mourning the loss of his microscopical outfit.

He blames it to the capillary attraction of "Gorry" the Steel Magnate's fingers.

The money panic in Wall Street has been the cause of a cut in monthly allowances, according to several Juniors. They are now eating at Childs' Restaurant instead of Green's and attending Lubin's instead of Keith's Theatre.

Ralph Hunter, '09, to Miss Rose Stevons of Johnstown, Pa., November 12, 1907. "Pleasant dreams, Ralph."

Ask Jacobs, the boy from the Sunny South, about the little romance which kindled in the New Hampshire hills last summer.

Boone needs no soporific, he goes to sleep during the Pharmacy lecture—imagine what he does in Kraemer's Lab.

Clarence Minor McClure, P. D., '07, has accepted a position as assistant manager of the advertising department of Frederick Stearns Co., Detroit, Mich. Success to you, "Mac."

The Pretzel, Peanut, and Knockers' Clubs have organized and are holding sessions in the corridor each college day. May was elected commander-in-chief and leads his braves to the ammunition supply houses.

Senior—What did you have in the microscopical laboratory today?

Junior—Starches.

Senior—Thought you liked a pudding.

W. F. Robertson, '92, of Gonzales, Texas, has been appointed a member of Texas' first Board of Pharmacy. He sends his best wishes to all of his friends at the College. We congratulate our Texas brethren on finally securing a State pharmaceutical board to replace the large number of county boards. We also congratulate Dr. Robertson on his appointment, as we believe he will make an efficient member of the board.

Our Graduates

(In order to make this department of the REPORT as generally interesting as possible, the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy are requested to send items of information concerning graduates to the editor of the REPORT. By so doing they can keep in social touch with fellow graduates and renew their friendships of college days.)

JACOB BAUR, CLASS OF 1881.

In 1880, among the matriculants at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was Jacob Baur of Terre Haute, Indiana. In the large graduating Class of 1881, which numbered 140, there were four students from the State of Indiana.

The subject of this brief sketch was noted among his fellow students for his close application to the work which was before him. He made excellent records in his examinations, and was among those to receive honorable mention in connection with the Procter Prize. Jacob Bauer, since leaving college, has by his business ability and integrity won success, and is now President of the Liquid Carbonic Company, which has its chief office in Chicago, with branches in New York, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Atlanta and Dallas.

Upon the occasion of Professor Remington's visit to the Pacific Coast in 1907, he called upon Mr. Baur by invitation, and in the course of conversation, which was mostly filled with reminiscences of college life in those days, Mr. Baur expressed great interest in the progress of his Alma Mater, and when the subject of the new Food and Drugs Laboratory was mentioned he generously offered to subscribe \$1,000 toward the Building Fund. The Alumni Association, and especially the Class of 1881, have great reason to be proud of this distinguished member of their class.

Godfrey Olin Hancock, Class of '06, Asbury Park, N. J., who after graduating took a position with Du Bois, Son & Co., of Paducah, Ky., remaining with them for one year, has severed his connection with that firm and accepted a position with Schieffelin & Co., New York, and is traveling in Wisconsin, introducing Lederle's Antitoxin, calling on physicians and druggists. Mr. Hancock will remain in Wisconsin until the last of January. He will be remembered as being President of his Class and Fraternity, and a very popular young man.

Dr. William Stair Weakley, Class of '99, formerly assistant in the microscopical laboratory and instructor in Botany and Pharmacognosy has just completed his service in the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital. After graduating from Jefferson Medical College in 1906 he was in the Episcopal Hospital and at the Mary J. Drexel Home of the German Hospital. In the latter institution he was assistant to the eminent

surgeon Dr. John B. Deaver. Dr. Weakley intends specializing in surgery and before settling down to active practice at his home in York, Pa., is contemplating doing some further study under the Mayo Brothers, Rochester, Minnesota.

His knowledge of pharmacy and pharmacognosy has proven invaluable in his practice.

E. H. Lauer, Class of '95, a member of the firm of Blumauer-Frank Drug Co., Portland, Oregon, called recently upon the Editor at the College, who greatly regrets that he was not in to receive him.

Among the faculty of Baylor University, Department of Pharmacy, Dallas, Texas, are J. Connor Chisholm, Chester A. Duncan and Samuel Y. Althoff, all members of the Class of '04, P. C. P.

H. J. John, '92, is located at 100 Hall Avenue, Washington, Pa., and wishes his REPORT sent to that address.

Mrs. Claude J. Mathieu announces the marriage of her daughter Kathryn Angelique to Charles A. Monaghan, P. D. (P. C. P., '06), on Saturday, November 30, 1907, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Monaghan is located at Olney Avenue, East of Stenton Avenue, Germantown.

MILLER-SMITH.

Last evening at 8 o'clock a very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Judd Miller, of Tuttle Avenue, when their daughter Jennie B. was united in marriage to Henry Addison Smith, the Rev. George H. Haigh performing the ceremony. The beautiful ring service was used and Mrs. Sue Fitch played the wedding march. The bridal couple were unattended. The parlors were decorated in white chrysanthemums and the bride was becomingly gowned in cream filet net over cream liberty silk.

After the wedding ceremony a delicious wedding supper was served, Mrs. Ida Morse catering. The bride's table was decorated with daybreak carnations and ferns. The young women who acted as aids in the dining room were Misses Sarah Beardsley, Mertie Banks, Edith Roberts and Miss Maud Talbot of Penn Yan.

The bride and groom are both skilled pharmacists, the bride having been at Gerity's drug store for several years. Mr. Smith is now employed at Hooker's drug store. After a wedding trip to Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Smith will reside at 401 Tuttle Avenue. They received many beautiful gifts, and best wishes for their future happiness is extended by their friends.

Among the fifty-five guests present the out-of-town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Atkins of Binghamton and Miss Maude Talbot of Penn Yan.—*Elmira Star Gazette*, November 26, 1907.

The following notice is taken from the columns of the *Daily Union*, Coatesville, Pa.:

"Dr. G. Covell Davy, who is a Doctor of Pharmacy, Bacteriologist and Analytical Chemist, has a fully equipped laboratory for the purpose of doing all kinds of bacteriological and analytical work. Dr. Davy received his degrees at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and being thoroughly equipped has decided to locate in Coatesville, in connection with Davy's drug store, where his new laboratory is located. He has just issued a price list which gives the approximate prices for all kinds of analytical and bacteriological work. The price list is intended for physicians and others who may have such work to be done and can be had upon application. This is a new thing for Coatesville and we feel sure it will be a successful venture, as a great deal of work of this kind is now being sent to Philadelphia."

Dr. Davy has issued a very neat price list for bacteriological and chemical examinations.

Charles and Maggie Lippincott announce the marriage of their daughter, Martha C., to Joseph C. Andrews, on fifth day, eleventh month, twenty-first, 1907, Woodstown, New Jersey.

Dr. Andrews was a member of the Class of 1906.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, P. C. P.

The Forty-third Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was held on Monday afternoon, May 13, 1907, in Alumni Hall, President John D. Burg presiding.

The members in attendance were as follows:

John D. Burg, '86, Phila.	Harry J. Bomberger, '07
John W. Frey, '83, Phila.	T. H. Potts, '71
L. E. Hastings, '04, Phila.	Chas. S. Cameron, '96
Chas. F. W. Walters, '07	Clarence H. Campbell, '90
John D. Bear, '07	M. S. Wilbert, '90
Maxwell M. Becker, '07	J. S. Beetem, '78
Henry W. Eberhart, '07	C. Carroll Meyer, '73
Homer P. Middlekauff, '07	J. W. England, '83
J. Lester Ranson, '07	Alfred Heineberg, '99
Ira G. Gasser, '07	M. J. Lawless, '07
Frank X. Moerk, '84	Raymond N. Graeff, '07
Charles H. LaWall, '93	Edyth Wynn Williams, '07
O. W. Osterlund, '99	Clement B. Lowe, '84
Florence Yaple, '95	Henry Kraemer, '89
L. Cleveland Martin, '07	E. Fullerton Cook, '00
Jacob F. Koebert, '07	Chas. A. Weidemann, '67

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous annual meeting and of the Executive Board meetings, with the exception of that of May 2, 1907, was dispensed with. The minutes of the meeting of the Executive Board of May 2, 1907, were then read and approved.

The address of the President for the year 1906-07 was then read, as follows:

Fellow Alumni—Another year has passed and we are called together for the Forty-third Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of this College, a college that has always stood foremost in this country, in fact, in the world, as an educator of the Pharmacist, and my hopes are that it will always remain where it is. When I took up Pharmacy as a profession, say twenty-four years ago, there was only one universally recognized college and that was the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. A man was not a scientific druggist unless he had graduated from the P. C. P.

Since then many other, yes, very many other colleges and schools of pharmacy have sprung up all over this country of ours; in fact, every large city has a college of pharmacy, some two or three of them, and it is time for the Alumni of this College, which has such a large membership, to be up and doing something. A great deal will depend upon the Alumni to keep this College at the front. Fellow Graduates, do not leave all to the Professors who have instructed you; they are doing all they can to keep this College at the head, but the majority of Alumni seem to forget their Alma Mater as soon as they get their diploma. Gentlemen, there is not a man here who will forget his mother, so do not forget your college, as there are many things in which she needs your help and many ways in which you can help her.

This year the Class of 1906 presents to the College the portrait of Professor Remington; perhaps classes in the future will present other portraits, but some classes could contribute a sum of money equivalent to the cost of a portrait, and this money could be presented to the College at the Annual Banquet of the Alumni, which could go towards endowing this College, and it might be an incentive to the graduate or manufacturer to help endow or obliterate the debt of this College. You will see the College is not behind the times, as there is now instituted a course in food and drug analysis, for which the College is going to erect new laboratories so as to be equipped up to date for instruction along this line.

Do not forget the Publication Committee, who will appreciate all the help you can give them. Where is there an Alumni Association that furnishes its members with a monthly report equal to ours and at the price? You can only thank Our Editor, who devotes a great deal of time on this publication, also his associates, as well as our Secretary.

All these men devote more time to this report than we have any idea. Our business manager deserves great credit for the good work he has done and could be assisted to better work in various ways by our members. We have a shrewd Treasurer who knows how to care for the money entrusted to him. I would like to see those who are elected as directors of this Association today take a most active interest by trying to be present at all the board meetings and then perhaps much more could be accomplished through the Association than has been done in the past. May the future of this Association become brighter and more prosperous than it ever has been in the past is the earnest wish of your retiring President. I am,

Yours respectfully,

JOHN D. BURG.

On motion, the address was referred to the Executive Board for action.

The report of the Secretary for the fiscal year was read, as follows:

Philadelphia, Pa., May 13, 1907.

Alumni Association, P. C. P.

Gentlemen:—Your Secretary would submit this, his third annual report, for the past fiscal year.

During the year five stated meetings of the Executive Board have been held. The details of their work done have been given in the minutes of the Executive Board as published in the ALUMNI REPORT, with the exception of the May meeting, the minutes of which will appear in the June issue.

We have added to our membership 97 of the graduating class, have elected three during the year, and have lost 24 members by death, making a net gain of 76 and a total membership of 3,604.

Nine members have purchased the Alumni Badge during the year, the receipts amounting to \$54.20. The badges sold to date number 393.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. ENGLAND,

Recording Secretary.

On motion, the report was accepted.

The annual report of the Finance Committee was presented and with its recommendation was adopted. It read:

Alumni Association, P. C. P.

Gentlemen:—The Finance Committee respectfully report as follows:

Balance on hand May, 1906	\$ 292.68
Receipts during the year	2,409.38

Total	\$2,702.06
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Expenditures during year	2,387.66
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Balance	\$ 314.40
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It is with satisfaction that we note the fact that it has not been necessary to ask for more than one annual appropriation from the College of \$200.00, and we recommend, in view of the favorable financial showing, that an honorarium of \$100.00 be voted to the Editor for his services during the past year.

CHARLES H. LA WALL, Chairman.

CLARENCE H. CAMPBELL.

The report of the Publication Committee was presented and accepted. It read:

Philadelphia, Pa., May 13, 1907.

Alumni Association, P. C. P.

Gentlemen:—Your Publication Committee would report that the ALUMNI REPORT has been regularly issued during the past fiscal year, attracting very general interest among the membership.

The contract for printing for 1907 was awarded to G. W. Gibbons & Sons Co., of Philadelphia. The contract this year included the keeping of the mailing list and addressing. 3,500 copies a month were printed. The work and service have been satisfactory.

The work of the Editor and his associates has been most satisfactory, and is deserving of unstinted praise, as is also that of the business manager, who will today present a report giving details regarding management of the REPORT during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. ENGLAND, Chairman.

The report of the business manager of the ALUMNI REPORT was presented and accepted. It showed accounts outstanding to May 11, 1907, of \$350.16. The cash received for advertising, subscriptions and sales from May 1, 1906, to May 11, 1907, and paid over to the Treasurer was practically the same as in the previous year.

The report of the Memorial Committee was presented by Miss F. M. Yaple, and ordered filed. It was as follows:

To the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy:—

Your Committee on Necrology have to report that the great reaper, Death, has claimed his quota of our members, twenty-four of them having passed away during the past year. The list of de-

ceased alumni includes a number of the older graduates of the College, some of whom had practised their art unostentatiously and some of whom had attained to more or less prominence and distinction, as well as some who were yet in the springtime of life and endeavor. Of these one was an active member of the College and one was an associate member.

The following is a list of the alumni whose deaths have come to the notice of the Committee, together with the year of graduation and date of death:

Name.	Class.	Date of Death.
Gustavus Adolphus Bachman,	1863	January, 9, 1907
Miss Laura Alice Barker,	1900	June (?), 1906
James Marshall Caldwell	1856	August 9, 1906
Mrs. G. S. Congdon (M. O. Miner)	1890	March 19, 1907
Henry C. Croft,	1864	December 17, 1906
John McCurdy Durham	1894	October (?), 1906
Albert Ethelbert Ebert	1864	November 20, 1906
Isaiah Henry Schuyler Kindig	1876	November 27, 1906
Charles Paul Landis	1890	November (?), 1906
Samuel Wesley Lippincott,	1889	September 22, 1906
Walter Preston Lutz	1895	April, 1907
Henry Steeley McNabb	1891	November 8, 1906
Paul Ernest Meissner	1885	
Decatur Milligan,	1861	April 24, 1907
John Wm. P. Outerbridge	1904	December (?), 1906
Robert Rau	1860	October (?), 1906
Pinkas Rovno	1896	May 30, 1906
Hunter Albert Sallada	1896	December (?), 1906
Jacob Melancthon Stoeve	1861	December 9, 1906
Isaac W. Stokes	1849	September 15, 1906
Francis H. Siddall	1856	February 1, 1907
William Beatty Thompson	1858	December 7, 1906
Richard Julius Wollmuth	1892	September 23, 1906
John Wyeth	1854	March 30, 1907

Memorial sketches of the majority of these deceased members have been published in the ALUMNI REPORT. One of the interesting reminiscences recalled by Mr. Wiegand recently, in speaking of the late John Wyeth, was that when Professor Bridges was giving him his examination (which was oral) prior to his graduation, he was able to answer every question put to him until he was questioned pertaining to an out-of-the-way French preparation.

DECATUR MILLIGAN.—Mr. Milligan, who was one of the oldest

retail druggists in Philadelphia, was born in Milton, Pa., about seventy-five years ago. He came to this city in 1859, and two years later graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, the subject of his graduation thesis being "Alettris Farinosa." While not a contributor to pharmaceutical literature, Mr. Milligan was nevertheless interested in the advances in his calling, and was a life member of the American Pharmaceutical Association and a subscriber to the *American Journal of Pharmacy* since 1879. He was one of the incorporators of the Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Company, and at the time of his death was Vice-President of the Northern Liberties Building and Loan Association. He had long been engaged in the retail drug business at 509 North Second Street, Philadelphia, where his residence was also. Mr. Milligan was esteemed for his integrity, and at one time was active in trying to better the business side of pharmacy.

WILLIAM B. THOMPSON.

William Beatty Thompson, whose death occurred at his late residence, 4804 Trinity Place, in this city, on December 7, 1906, was born in Philadelphia September 11, 1831. He was the son of John Thompson, who for many years was Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Thompson received his preliminary education in a private academy, and in 1848 began his apprenticeship in the drug business with the wholesale firm of Edward and Charles Yarnall. Although he entered the College about the same time, he did not apply for his diploma until 1858, two years after he had established himself in the retail business. His store was at 1700 Mount Vernon Street. He was for a time associated with the late Edward C. Jones at Fifteenth and Market streets, but finally assumed a responsible position with Messrs. John Wyeth & Brother, in 1892, which position he held until the time of his death.

After becoming associated with the Wyeth Brothers, Mr. Thompson became a more or less frequent contributor to the pharmaceutical journals. He was facile with the pen and had developed a characteristic style, which added to the interest of his papers apart from the interest in the subject.

He was a member of the College and had served both on the Board of Trustees and as Recording Secretary. He was also a life member of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Thompson is survived by a widow, a daughter and a son, Mr. William C. Thompson.

Very respectfully,
FLORENCE YAPLE, Chairman.

Treasurer C. Carroll Meyer made his annual report, as follows:

Philadelphia, Pa., May 13, 1907.

C. Carroll Meyer, Treasurer,

in account with Alumni Association, P. C. P.,

Balance on hand May 14, 1906, last report \$ 292.68

Cash received 2,409.38

\$2,702.06

Cash expended per orders 2,387.66

Balance \$ 314.40

The Committee on Alumni Annual Reunion and Banquet, H. C. Blair Secretary-Treasurer, reported that 170 tickets had been sold to date, and that the reunion and banquet would be held at the Hotel Walton on Tuesday evening, May 14, 1907. The report was accepted.

The Auditing Committee reported that the books of the Secretary, Business Manager and Treasurer had been examined and found correct.

The names of new members, embracing the graduating class, were placed in nomination for membership, and unanimously elected.

On motion, the nominations for officers were opened, and the name of J. W. Frey added to the list of nominees for the Board of Directors. The nominations were then closed, and an election had. The tellers appointed were Messrs. Lowe and Moerk.

The officers were then elected by ballot, after which the following members were elected to three-year terms on the Board of Directors: Miss F. Yapple, O. W. Osterlund, J. W. Frey and C. L. Bonta; and for a one year term W. E. Lee was elected.

Professor J. P. Remington, on being called upon, eloquently dwelt upon the origin and work of the Alumni Association.

C. H. LaWall moved that an honorarium of \$100.00 be paid to the Editor of the ALUMNI REPORT for his work during the year. The motion was agreed to.

Professor Remington made a few remarks concerning the late Albert E. Ebert, one of the founders of the Alumni Association, and one of the leading members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, a man who was beloved by all who knew him, and who did yeoman service for the betterment of American Pharmacy.

Adjourned.

J. W. ENGLAND, Secretary.

EBERT MEMORIAL FUND.

To the EDITOR:

The Committee on Ebert Memorial Volume of the American Pharmaceutical Association, desiring to supply such druggists and other friends of the late Mr. Ebert who are not members of the Association with the Ebert Memorial Volume, has obtained permission of the Council to offer a copy of the book to those who subscribe one dollar or more to the Ebert Memorial Fund.

Since the number of volumes printed is limited, subscriptions should be received not later than December 25, 1907.

Subscriptions may be sent to any member of the Committee or to the Chairman, care of the Bulletin of the A. Ph. A., to whom remittances may be made payable or to the Treasurer of the Fund, Mr. O. F. Fuller, of Fuller & Fuller Co., Chicago, President of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association.

All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the Bulletin of the A. Ph. A., and the pharmaceutical journals.

Fraternally,

James H. Beal, Scio, Ohio.
C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville, Ky.
John F. Hancock, Baltimore, Md.
Lewis C. Hopp, Cleveland, Ohio.
Edward Kremers, Madison, Wis.
Caswell A. Mayo, 68 W. B'way, N.Y.
J. P. Remington, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wm. M. Searby, San Francisco, Cal.
S. A. D. Sheppard, Pinehurst, N.C.
H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo.
Leo Eliel, South Bend, Ind.
C. S. N. Hallberg, Chairman,
36 E. Twelfth St., Chicago.

Chicago, November 14, 1907.

The above mentioned volume has been compiled with taste, and is beautifully printed.

SPOKE TOO SOON.

Doctor—Have you consulted anyone else?

Patient—I went to see a druggist, and he told me——

Doctor (interrupting)—Don't tell me that you asked advice of a druggist! No one except a lunatic would take the advice of a druggist.

Patient—I was about to say that he told me to come to you.—
Cardiff Times.

THE DRUGGIST MUST BE A BUSINESS MAN.

The progressive, up-to-date druggist is no longer merely a compounder and dispenser of medicine or the dry and musty scientific man who peeps out at the world through the dusty shop window. He must be a wide-awake, progressive and well-informed business man. He is as much a business man as if he were in the shoe trade or the hat business. He must be prepared to build up his business on the basis of modern ideas and to fight competition, not with wild and ill-directed blows which may injure friend as well as foe, but he should endeavor to build up, little by little, a business so useful to the public that it cannot fail. He must be a good professional man, but he must also be a good manager. He must offer goods which the people want and are interested in. He must keep his stock up to date.

The old order changeth. If the small retailer does not adapt himself to modern conditions, he stands in danger of being eventually eliminated. Of course, people will continue to buy medicines, but they will be served in a different manner than they are served at present unless the druggist makes himself something more than a professional man. But it is consoling to note that the drug trade is emerging from its Slough of Despond and is finding itself on a more wholesome basis, and the advantage gained, if intelligently held, will bring the retailer into his own in the future. One of the strongest aids to the realization of better days in trade conditions is the power of organization. Indeed, in my opinion, it is the strongest possible defense of the retail druggist who would protect himself against the encroachments of his adversaries. It is in the organization that the retailer should find his natural forum for mutually discussing problems with his fellows, for it is only by co-operation that results may be achieved—results which without organization would be impossible of attainment.—(John Coleman for Committee on Trade Conditions, W. Va. Ph. A., Class 1884.)

The following excerpt from the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association will explain itself:

Dr. Cohen being unable to attend the Section meeting writes Mr. Wilbert as follows:

“MR. M. I. WILBERT: I am sorry that it was impossible for me to carry out my program of returning to New York today to take part in the discussion on ‘Education.’

“There is no question that the improved education of the pharmacist and the enlarged education of the physician in matters of pharmacy are both necessary in order to carry still further forward the

correction of the evils that have hitherto existed, and which we have begun to remove.

"I am, however, strongly in favor of an increase of the practical, rather than the merely theoretical, education of the pharmacist. The old apprentice system was a good one in that respect, and it should be combined with the best in the modern college work. I am told by manufacturers that they frequently find pharmaceutical graduates incompetent to do the practical work that some of their untrained men do well. It stands to reason that a man with both a scientific education and a practical training ought to do better than any other. Then, when pharmacists can make elegant preparations, and give a hint to the doctor now and then how to improve his prescriptions from the pharmacal standpoint, the only justification for nostrums and semi-nostrums will disappear.

"SOLOMON SOLIS COHEN."

INDEX.

Annual Meeting P. A. R. D.	16
Antidotes for Poisons	254
Baccalaureate Sermon	160
Banquets, Alumni.	86
" " and Reunion	144
" Fraternity	63, 65, 86 91
Commencement Events	138
Dinner, Annual P. A. R. D.	93
Editorials	
A New Laboratory	242
A Valedictory ..	110
Appeal to Our Graduates	
Forward March	60
Guaranteed	83
Insanity	134
James T. Shinn	267
The American Medical Association	164
The Farbenfabrikin-Beringer Suit	133
The Pure Food and Drug Course	84
Editorial Notes.	10, 11, 37, 111, 191, 243, 244 245
Effects Produced by Drugs	226
Entertainments P. A. R. D.	115 279

Examination Questions, First Year Final	118
Second " "	121
Third " "	124
First " Mid-Year	19
Second " "	21
Third " "	49
Penna. Pharmacy Board	5, 54, 202 222
Examination Syllabus Penna. Pharmacy Board	258
Exhibition of Official Preparations	249
Items ... 24, 25, 52, 78, 84, 98, 99, 100, 102, 196, 241, 251, 259, 286	287
Minutes of the Annual Meeting	
" " Executive Board	72, 163 247
Notes, Alpha Phi Society	40, 67 270
Beta Phi "	38, 85 267
One Year in High School	29 48
Our Graduates ... 12, 15, 42, 59, 69, 89, 112, 135, 170, 192, 216, 246	272
Outing of the W. O. N. A. R. D.	195
Pharmaceutical Meetings	
December 1906	3
January 1907	29
February "	57
March "	81
April "	108
May "	131
October "	204
November "	
Papers	
Alfred E. Ebert	74
Course in Food and Drug Analysis	105
Expensive Assistants	96
Opsonins, The Theory of	231
Our Y. M. C. A.	87
Pharmaceutical Experience as a Prerequisite	209
Schemes to Catch the Physician	36
Some Every-Day Problems	282
Sunday, The Open	1
Sunday Closing	304
The N. Y. Meeting of the A. Ph. A.	235
The Penna. Pharmaceutical Association	166
The Value of the U. S. P. and N. F. Preparations	189
To the Pharmacists of Pennsylvania	184
Resolutions Pharmaceutical Fress, A. E. Ebert	59
Review, Professor Kraemer's Botany	174

19al
259



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